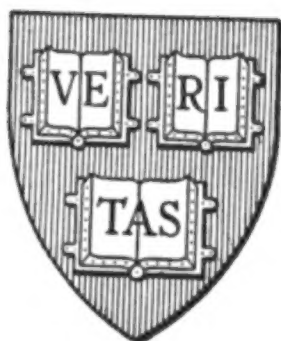




*A history of Kentucky
and Kentuckians*

E. Polk Johnson, Lewis Publishing Company



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A HISTORY
OF
KENTUCKY AND KENTUCKIANS

**The Leaders and Representative Men in Commerce,
Industry and Modern Activities**

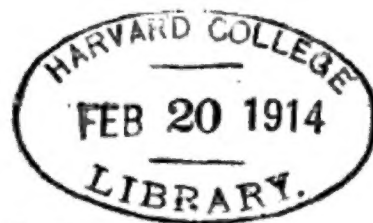
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C. E. PERKINS MEMORIAL

History of Kentucky and Tennessee

The history of Kentucky and Tennessee is a story of discovery, exploration, and settlement. The region was first inhabited by Native Americans, who lived in small, scattered groups. The first European to explore the area was Captain John Smith, who led an expedition in 1607. He was followed by other explorers, including William Byrd and Daniel Boone. The region was eventually settled by European Americans, who came in search of land and opportunity. The settlement of the region was a process that took many years, and it was not until the late 18th century that the area was fully settled.

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History of Kentucky and Kentuckians

COLONEL C. C. MENGEL is a man among men, strong in conviction and concentration, and sure in execution. He successfully masters anything he undertakes, is of a kindly disposition, large in stature and in heart. There is nothing small or mean in his make up. He is a broad-gauge, level-headed man, of strong personality, and without apparent effort soon takes the place of leader by the mutual consent of all with whom he is associated. Willing to work in the ranks and do his part, he always finds himself leading, without any apparent opposition, all being willing to award him the highest honor if he will accept it. Serving as a Director in the Louisville Board of Trade for several years, he was unanimously placed in the Presidency later, and carried on a progressive fight for the merchants and manufacturers of Louisville until 1889, when he felt that the interests of the Board of Trade would be best subserved by bringing new material to the front.

While President of the Louisville Board of Trade he re-organized the Louisville Legion, known as the 1st Kentucky Regiment after its return from Cuba, and whereas he sought to place someone older than himself, and better versed in military affairs, at the head, he was unanimously elected Colonel; but only accepted the honor temporarily, as a matter of duty.

It so happened that after acceptance of the Colonelcy, the troublesome times of 1889 and 1900 made it necessary for his Regiment to be on duty at Frankfort, Kentucky, for some time, and while there he did much to maintain order and protect the property of the Commonwealth, using his influence to prevent lawlessness and breaches of the peace, and his quiet ability and determination were manifest at all times during the excitement incident to the contest waging between the vio-

lent members of both political parties during that important epoch in the history of Kentucky.

During the Gold and Silver Campaign Colonel Mengel did much to influence the workingmen of Louisville in adhering to the gold standard by writing a very attractive booklet, which became very popular, and was used by the thousands by manufacturers in Louisville and elsewhere for distribution among workingmen. The book embraced eight pages and was popularly received.

At present Colonel Mengel is President of the Pendennis Club of Louisville, the largest social club in the South, and essentially representative in its personnel; and he is a member of the Salmagundi Club, a literary club that has been in existence for nearly half a century. He is also a member of the Louisville Board of Water Works, and at one time was connected with the Louisville Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners. These offices he only accepted in the interest of the city after election or appointment.

In connection with industrial enterprises of an exceptionally broad scope and importance, Colonel Mengel has gained marked prominence and success, and is numbered among the essentially representative business men of the Kentucky metropolis. He is engaged largely in the manufacture of boxes, and in the exploiting of mahogany, being the president of one large concern, doing the largest box business in the world, and vice-president of another, handling more mahogany lumber than any other concern in the country, and the only company that exploits its own wood in foreign countries. The operations of the latter company extend all over the world, but its most extensive operations are on the West Coast of Africa, and in Yucatan, in Mexico.

Colonel Mengel is a Director of the Na-

tional Bank of Kentucky, the largest bank south of the Ohio River, and one of the most important in the country.

Charles Christopher Mengel was born in the City of Gloucester, Essex county, Massachusetts, on the 29th day of October, 1856, being a son of Charles C. and Jane (Potter) Mengel—the former a native of Gera, Kingdom of Saxony, Germany, and the latter a native of Massachusetts, but of Scotch parentage. The father was a man of affairs in his country, and was the first man in this country to export seed leaf tobacco, after having introduced it here. The family has been identified for generations with the manufacture of woolen goods at Gera, Saxony, the business having been founded by Michael Mengel in the 16th century.

Colonel Mengel received a public school education at Brooklyn, New York, and moved to Kentucky in the year 1875, where he was employed in manufacturing plug tobacco. In 1877 he engaged in the manufacture of boxes, later taking up the manufacture of lumber also, until at present his interests in the box line consume more lumber than almost any other one interest in the United States.

In Yucatan the interests with which he is connected operate a railroad thirty miles in length, and the various branches of the Box Company (where they get out their own timber) operate railroads and use all of the most modern machinery for cutting the trees into logs, and the logs into lumber, etc.

On the 12th of January, 1882, was solemnized the marriage of Colonel Mengel and Miss Emily Mason Tryon, who was born and reared in Louisville, and was the daughter of the late Captain Frank Tryon, who was killed at the battle of Stone River, after his release as a prisoner when General Simon Bolivar Buckner surrendered Fort Donelson to the Federals. The Colonel has five children:—Julia Morsell Mengel, who is the wife of Dr. Cuthbert Thompson, of Louisville; Jane Potter Mengel, the wife of Arthur Dwight Allen, of Louisville; Charles C. Mengel, Jr., who married Miss Mary Anderson Kelly, daughter of Colonel Robert Kelly; Emily T. Mengel, and Frank Tryon Mengel, who still remain at the parental home.

THOMAS W. BULLITT.—Pure, constant and noble was the spiritual flame that burned in and illumined the mortal tenement of Colonel Thomas Walker Bullitt, who became one of the most distinguished members of the Kentucky bar, who attained to high honors as a loyal and public-spirited citizen, who served with marked gallantry as a soldier and officer of the Confederacy in the Civil War, who was

a scion of one of the prominent and honored pioneer families of this Commonwealth, and whose deep appreciation of his stewardship was on a parity with the distinctive success which it was his to gain in connection with the practical affairs of life. Measured by its beneficence, its rectitude, its altruism and its productiveness, his life counted for much, and the generous qualities of the man himself gained to him uniform confidence and esteem and won to him warm and inviolable friendships. In his death, which occurred in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, on the 3d of March, 1910, Kentucky lost one of her most honored and distinguished citizens, and in his home city of Louisville was manifested a general sense of personal bereavement.

Thomas Walker Bullitt was born at "Oxmoor," the old family homestead in Jefferson county, Kentucky, about eight miles from the city of Louisville, Kentucky, on the 17th of May, 1838, and was a son of William Christian Bullitt and Mildred Ann (Fry) Bullitt. The family name has been long and conspicuously identified with the annals of Kentucky history, and Bullitt county, this state, was named in honor of his grandfather. The ancestry is traced back to staunch French Huguenot origin, and the original representative in America was one of those who fled from France to escape the religious persecutions incidental to the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. This worthy forebear, Benjamin Bullitt, left France in 1685, and took up his abode at Port Tobacco, St. Charles county, Maryland, on Chesapeake bay. From him Colonel Bullitt, subject of this memoir, was of the sixth generation in line of direct descent. Benjamin Bullitt, son of Benjamin, went from Maryland to Virginia, where he devoted the residue of his life to agricultural pursuits in Fauquier county. Colonel Thomas Bullitt, son of Benjamin, was a distinguished explorer and soldier, having served in the War of the Revolution, and having been an intimate friend of General George Washington. He made the first surveys of the falls of the Ohio river, in 1773. Cuthbert Bullitt, a younger son of Benjamin an ancestor of him whose name initiates this review, became an eminent jurist of the historic Old Dominion commonwealth, and was serving on the bench of the Supreme Court of Virginia at the time of his death. Judge Cuthbert Bullitt married Miss Helen Scott, a daughter of Rev. James Scott, who was a distinguished clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church in Prince William county, Virginia, and one of the sons of this union was Alexander Scott Bullitt, who was the founder of the Kentucky branch of the

family and who attained marked distinction in connection with public and civic affairs in this state. Alexander Scott Bullitt was born in Prince William county, Virginia, and about the time he attained to his legal majority he came to Kentucky, in 1783. Here he purchased one thousand acres of land in Jefferson county, and to this estate he gave the name of "Oxmoor," which has been retained during the long intervening years, throughout which the estate has remained in the possession of this old and honored family. Alexander Scott Bullitt was one of the most prominent and influential citizens in Kentucky in his day and generation. He served as president of the Constitutional Convention that framed the constitution of the state in 1799, and under this constitution he was the first lieutenant-governor of this commonwealth. He died in 1816, and was laid to rest in the old family burying-ground at "Oxmoor,"—the oldest cemetery in Kentucky and one within whose precincts sleep all of his descendants who have passed away, including the honored subject of this memoir. In 1785 was solemnized the marriage of Alexander Scott Bullitt to Miss Priscilla Christian, a daughter of Colonel William Christian, who settled in Kentucky in 1785, and who was killed in an engagement with the Indians in the following year. Colonel Christian's wife was a sister of Patrick Henry, the renowned patriot and statesman of Virginia, and she survived him by a number of years.

William Christian Bullitt, son of Alexander S. and Priscilla (Christian) Bullitt, was born at Oxmoor, February 14, 1793, and there he passed the greater part of his life, as one of the extensive planters and valued citizens of his native county and state. He was afforded excellent educational advantages and became one of the representative members of the Kentucky bar. He inherited the ancestral homestead and for only a short period did he maintain his abode elsewhere. He left Oxmoor and moved to Louisville, where he was engaged in the practice of law for a brief interval, but ill health compelled him to abandon the work of his profession, whereupon he returned to Oxmoor, where he passed the residue of his life. Concerning him the following pertinent statements have been made: "His deep interest in the questions and issues that concerned the welfare of state and nation was strongly felt, though he never sought the honors of public office. However, he served as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1849-50, and therein he labored earnestly for the adoption of a constitution that would prove a firm foundation on which to rest the common-

wealth. In early life he advocated Whig principles, but in 1852 he supported Franklin Pierce for the presidency and was thereafter a stalwart Democrat." He married Miss Mildred Ann Fry, who was born July 9, 1798, in Albemarle county, Virginia, and who was but three years of age at the time of the family removal to Kentucky. She was a daughter of Joshua and Peachy (Walker) Fry, who settled at Danville soon after their arrival in Kentucky. Well worthy of perpetuation in this volume are the following appreciative words concerning Mrs. Mildred Ann Bullitt: "She possessed a beautiful Christian character and held membership in the Presbyterian church, as did also her husband. With him she delighted to extend the warm welcome of their truly hospitable home, which was ever open to their many friends and to many a traveler, who found rest and gracious entertainment within their gates. Oxmoor was usually filled with a happy party enjoying the many pleasures which formed the charm of Kentucky home-life a half century or more ago and which won the state its enviable reputation for hospitality." William Christian Bullitt died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Henry Chenoweth, near St. Matthews, on the 28th of August, 1877, at the age of eighty-four years, and his cherished and devoted wife was summoned to the life eternal on July 12, 1879, at the age of eighty-one years. They became the parents of ten children, all now deceased.

Joshua Fry, maternal grandfather of Colonel Thomas W. Bullitt, was a grandson of Colonel Joshua Fry, an English gentleman who after his graduation in Oxford University came to Virginia and became professor of mathematics in William & Mary College. He was colonel of the regiment of Virginians that was sent with the first expedition against Fort Duquesne, in 1754, and George Washington was lieutenant colonel of the same regiment, in which he became colonel after the death of Colonel Fry. Joshua Fry, grandfather of Colonel Bullitt, was a prominent pioneer educator in Kentucky, and his wife was a daughter of Dr. Thomas Walker, who was commissary general of General Braddock's army and who was one of the first six white men to penetrate the wilds of Kentucky, in 1750.

Colonel Thomas W. Bullitt passed his childhood and youth under the gracious influences of a cultured home and his early education was secured in the private schools of the neighborhood. He finally entered Center College, at Danville, this state, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1858, and in preparation for the work of his chosen profession he went to the city of Philadelphia, where he

began reading law under the able preceptorship of his elder brother, John C. Bullitt, a leading member of the Pennsylvania bar. He further fortified himself by completing the prescribed course in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, in which he was graduated in 1861, and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was forthwith admitted to the bar in Pennsylvania, and began the practice of his profession in association with his brother in Philadelphia.

The Civil war was then in progress and the young barrister could not possess his soul in patience when he felt the call of duty, so he returned to Kentucky and promptly tendered his services in defense of the cause of the Confederacy. In the spring of 1862 he enlisted in the command of General John Morgan, which he joined at Kirksville, Tennessee, in June of that year. He initiated his military career as a private in Company C, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Basil W. Duke, who later attained the rank of general and who is still numbered among the distinguished citizens of Kentucky. Colonel Bullitt soon won promotion to the office of first lieutenant, and during the winter of 1862-3 he was on detached duty, serving as regimental commissary. In the following spring he returned to his company and he was with General Morgan on that gallant commander's memorable raid into Ohio. He was wounded and captured by the enemy. In company with General Morgan and about seventy-five other Confederate army officers, Colonel Bullitt was at first confined in the Ohio state penitentiary at Columbus, whence he was later transferred to Fort Delaware, that state, where he was held as a prisoner of war until March, 1865, when with other sick and disabled Confederate soldiers he was sent through the lines for exchange, but as the war was drawing to a close the exchange was never effected. Concerning his self-abnegation in connection with the escape of General Morgan and other prisoners the following statements have been made: "Colonel Bullitt was confined with General Morgan and other Confederate prisoners in the Columbus penitentiary. He aided in digging the holes through the wall by means of which General Morgan and most of the other prisoners escaped, but before General Morgan made his escape it was decided that some of the prisoners must remain in the penitentiary to keep the guards in ignorance of the escape as long as possible. Although in sight of actual freedom, Colonel Bullitt at once said to General Morgan that if the latter thought he was the man to stay in the prison he would give up all plan of escape. General Morgan did so decide,

and Colonel Bullitt, after assisting his companions to escape, remained in the penitentiary and kept the information from the guards until General Morgan and his companions had sufficient start to make their freedom sure."

After the close of the war Colonel Bullitt established himself in the practice of his profession in Louisville and he won high honors and marked distinction as one of the most brilliant and successful members of the bar of his native state. He made a specialty of corporation law and his mastery of its intricate problems gained to him a large and important clientele, involving the handling of the legal business of many large banking, railroad, industrial and commercial corporations. He was a member of the directorate of a number of the corporations with which he was thus concerned, and notable among these was the Fidelity Trust Company of Louisville, of which he was the organizer. This was the first trust company established west of the Allegheny mountains, and later he organized the Kentucky Title Company, of which he was a director until the time of his death. He was also a member of the directorate of the Kentucky Title Savings Bank, the Union National Bank, and the First National Bank.

As one of the most prominent members of the bar of the entire south, Colonel Bullitt was identified with some of the most famous cases of his day. After he began to practice law in Louisville probably his first important case was the litigation between the Northern and Southern Presbyterian churches, for which latter he appeared as chief counsel. The case was taken to the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, before which tribunal he won a distinctive victory for the Southern church. This decision was later reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States. For many years Colonel Bullitt was leading counsel for the American Surety Company, and as such he prosecuted their most important cases. He was a formidable adversary in forensic contests, as he had not only profound knowledge of the law but was also exceptionally versatile and a master of expedients in the presentation of his causes before court or jury. His careful observance of professional ethics, his dignity and courtesy under all conditions, gave him a secure place in the respect and confidence of his confreres, even as he held the high regard of all who came within his sphere of influence in other walks of life. The intrinsic strength and nobility of his character made him a man in all that the word implies, and not only inviolable integrity of purpose was ever his, but tolerance and deep human sympathy were his abiding guests. At the time of his death the bar of

CHAPTER IV. — THE YOUTH OF SMITH.

James M. Smith was born at New Bedford, Massachusetts, on the 10th of January, 1792. His father, John Smith, was a merchant, and his mother, Mary Smith, was a daughter of a farmer. He was the youngest of five children.

His father was a man of great energy and business ability. He was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and was one of the founders of the New Bedford Bank.

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Louisville passed resolutions of respect and bereavement and held a special memorial meeting, at which addresses were made by General Basil W. Duke, his commander in the Civil war; Colonel Harry Weissinger, his comrade; and Judge W. Overton Harris, a former associate in the practice of law. Other intimate friends gave appreciative tributes of honor and appreciation, and, as was well said in a Louisville paper at the time, "Few men have so lived and have been so loved as to elicit from friends and acquaintances and associates in their professions such a general and profound expression of honor as was that accorded to the memory of Colonel Thomas W. Bullitt at this special meeting of the Louisville bar." General Duke spoke of the lifelong friendship and intimacy with Colonel Bullitt; how he saw him grow into a man, beyond all else manly and reliable. He was absolutely truthful. He was honest intellectually as well as morally. He was by no means lacking in the amiable traits of character. He was aggressive but not combative; genuine, frank and sincere, but never obtruded his opinions on others, and always was respectful of the honest opinions of others. As a soldier Colonel Bullitt was of the very highest type. In all respects, General Duke said, Colonel Bullitt was a great and noble man. Colonel Weissinger said: "Tom Bullitt was a soldier before he was a lawyer, a high-born gentleman before he was either. As a soldier and citizen he lived a life that did credit to his distinguished ancestry. Unobtrusive in his Christianity, he taught more by example than precept. I never heard him utter a profane word. I never heard him give vent to a vulgar expression." Resolutions were adopted by organizations with which he was identified, and these tributes all showed forth popular appreciation of the sterling worth and exalted character of the man.

Colonel Bullitt led too busy a life to have aught of inclination for public office, but he always took a lively interest in politics and local affairs of a public nature. He was by tradition and early association a Democrat, but after the presidential nomination of his party in 1896 his convictions led him to repudiate the financial heresy advocated and he thereafter maintained an independent attitude, as shown in his support of McKinley for the presidency in the campaign of 1900. He always showed a deep interest in all that concerned the welfare of his home city and state and he served for two years as a member of Board of Park Commissioners of Louisville. He was for many years an elder in the Second Presbyterian church, and his faith was of the type that begets faithfulness in

all things. He was most zealous in the support of the church work, both local and general, and was one of the staunch pillars of the church society with which he was so long identified. Colonel Bullitt was a valued member of a number of the representative social organizations of Louisville, including the Golf Club, the Country Club and the Tavern Club, and in New York city he held membership in the University Club and Reform Club. He was identified with the United Confederate Veterans and ever manifested a deep interest in his old comrades in arms.

On the 21st of February, 1871, was solemnized the marriage of Colonel Bullitt to Miss Annie Priscilla Logan, who was born in Woodford county and reared in Jefferson county, this state, and who is a daughter of the late Judge Caleb W. Logan, of the Louisville chancery court; her mother, whose maiden name was Agatha Marshall, was a daughter of Dr. Louis Marshall, a brother of distinguished John Marshall who was chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Colonel Bullitt is survived by six children,—William Marshall, Alexander Scott, Keith L. and Misses Agatha and Mirrah, all of Louisville, and Dr. James B., who is dean of the medical department of the University of Mississippi at Oxford. Two sons in Louisville were associated with their father in the practice of law at the time of his death, which was the sequel of a stroke of apoplexy which occurred while he was visiting in the city of Baltimore. In his death the bar of Kentucky lost one of its most distinguished members and the state lost a citizen whose influence was ever given for what is best in civic life. The nobility of the man found its most perfect expression in the sacred precincts of an ideal home, and to those nearest and dearest to him must remain the greatest measure of consolation and compensation in the memory of his tender, faithful and generous nature, which it was given them to touch most closely and with appreciation.

LEWIS LEBUS, a Kentucky farmer of the highest type, was the grandson of Louis Le Bus, of Alsace, France, and son of Seraphin and Anne Le Bus (later written Lebus), who left the province of Alsace in 1828 and settled on a small tract in the unbroken forest six miles west of Lisbon, the county seat of Columbiana County, Ohio. Here Lewis Lebus was born in 1834, and lived until he was twenty-one years of age. During the winter months he attended the district school, and helped on his father's farm in the summer, until his seventeenth year, when he was sent to a classical school at Salem, Ohio.

In the following year he commenced teaching in a common school in his native county and continued it for three years, when, learning of greater opportunities open to him in the South, in 1855 he went to Harrison County, Kentucky, where he devoted himself for five years more to his profession of teaching.

January 12, 1860, he married Martha Cole Garnett, eldest daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Garnett, and a grand-daughter of Josiah Whitaker, a Methodist preacher, well-known in that region.

By the most rigid economy and by working during his vacations in the fields, he had succeeded by this time in saving sufficient means to buy a small farm. To this new occupation he added the business of buying and selling stock. Having come to Kentucky when only twenty-one years old, he adapted himself readily to the ideas, manners and character of the people of that region, and became not only one of them, but one with them in their spirit and their ways. As a student and school-master, he had a natural taste and aptitude for mathematics; his judgment on practical matters was quick and exact, and he showed a masterly, far-seeing grasp of affairs which caused many to seek his advice, which he always took pleasure, mingled with a certain pride, in giving.

When the Civil War broke out he furnished horses to the government for the much-needed cavalry service. About this time, he was also appointed to discharge the duties of the office of sheriff for his county, and was afterwards selected by the government as United States Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the Covington District. In 1888 he was a delegate to the national convention which nominated Benjamin Harrison for president. During all these years, notwithstanding his many and varied interests, he continued actively the leading business of his life, farming and stock-raising, in which he had always been successful. He was now the owner of three of the finest blue-grass farms in central Kentucky, containing over a thousand acres, and to these he always gave his personal attention.

He was a delegate to the National Congress of Farmers, and was often consulted by the Department of Agriculture at Washington. He owned extensive tracts of farming lands not only in Kentucky but in Alabama, Ohio and California. Though his principal investments were in real estate, he had a genius for financiering, and his purchases of stocks and bonds, though always along conservative lines, were unusually profitable. Men who had been familiar with affairs in the financial markets of the Union, were sometimes surprised at the readiness with which Mr. Lebus, even in his

latest year recalled events that had occurred there long ago, even though they had no direct bearing on any interests of his own. His wakeful, inquiring mind made him a constant and careful reader of news, from day to day, and all that was important remained stored in his memory. His intelligence was also broadened by travel; there was scarcely any region of the country or any city of any importance in the Union that he had not seen, and in 1884 he visited the principal countries of Western Europe. He was always interested in politics but never sought office. He was a life-long Republican and was one of the leaders of his party in Kentucky, being the Chairman of the County Committee for years.

In 1893 he removed, with his family, to Los Angeles, California, but leaving behind him vast property interests, he passed much of his time in Cynthiana, Kentucky, his former home.

Though he did not enter into public life, he took an important place in the financial circles of Southern California, and not only his skill in business affairs, but a certain quaint and charming personality, peculiar to some Kentuckians of the old school, was at once felt.

Two sons remained in Cynthiana, but his wife, a son and three daughters were with him. Though his property amounted to some millions, the ideals which he set before his children were wholly free from ostentation; practical, and, in the best and highest sense, democratic, having reference to true worth, rather than to show. He was devoted to his family, his nature was strong, affectionate and magnetic, and his influence upon their character and their courses in life was very marked.

In September, 1905, while he was driving a trusted family horse, the animal suddenly got beyond his control and he was thrown out of his buggy, breaking his hip as he struck the ground. At his advanced age, such an accident was necessarily very serious, but his naturally bright and cheerful spirit sustained him, and about five weeks later it was thought that he had nearly recovered. Then, on the afternoon of October 31st, after he had been engaged in pleasant conversation with his wife, he passed into a natural sleep and in half an hour he suddenly expired from apoplexy.

Mr. Lebus is survived by his widow, still residing in Los Angeles, by his sons Orie and Clarence Lebus, of Cynthiana, Kentucky, and Prentice Lebus, of Los Angeles, and by his daughters Bertha Lebus and Elizabeth Lebus Holman, wife of C. S. Holman, of Los Angeles. Two daughters, Fanny Lebus Warrington, wife of Rev. F. M. Warrington, and Leona Lebus, died in 1893 and 1907 respectively.



CLARENCE LEBUS.—Among those who have won distinction by protesting against the encroachments of American Tobacco Trusts upon the rights of the masses is Clarence LeBus, farmer, tobacco dealer and man of affairs, born December 29, 1862, near Oddville, Harrison county, Kentucky, the second child in a family of seven children. His father, Lewis Lebus, born in Columbiana County, Ohio, came in 1855 at the age of twenty-one years to Harrison County, Kentucky, where he demonstrated extraordinary business ability in amassing a large fortune, partly in Kentucky and partly in California. His mother was Martha Cole Garnett Lebus, eldest daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Garnett.

Clarence LeBus inherited in large measure his father's marked ability and unusual taste for business and the career of the man was foreshadowed in the sagacity, energy and thrift of the boy.

Surrounded by the fruits of success, in the midst of a busy life, Mr. LeBus enjoys recounting his experiences as a boy on his father's farm in a rational, thrifty, frugal family, where he received the foundation of a business training.

His education was obtained in the public schools through the elementary grades and later in Smith's Classical School, Cynthiana, where he was prepared for the University of Michigan.

At the age of seventeen, trained to practical farm duties, upon the advice of his father to broaden his training, the youth accepted a clerkship in a general merchandise store at \$15.00 per month, board and laundry. At the end of the first year he was offered \$30 per month and an interest in the business; but he declined the offer and went to the University of Michigan.

Here he made an excellent record in the Department of Mathematics and Civil Engineering; but a defect of the eyes, which the best medical skill failed to relieve, compelled him at the age of nineteen in the sophomore year to give up a college course.

A period of ill health followed rendering the young man for several years unable to engage actively in business, during which time he held the position of stamp clerk in the office of a Collector of Internal Revenue.

In 1884 Mr. Lewis Lebus went to Europe to be gone some months, leaving his son, Clarence, then scarcely twenty-two years of age, with the general power of attorney, in charge of his large estate. The excellent condition in which his father found his affairs upon his return showed how efficient had been the young man's management.

Clarence LeBus had by 1886, when he was

twenty-four years of age, saved up in small amounts \$1,450.00. In October of that year he was employed to solicit for the Bodman Tobacco Warehouse in Cincinnati, then under the management of Mr. H. H. Hoffman.

The young solicitor was to win his spurs at \$60 per month, furnishing his own expenses and a horse and buggy while in Harrison County. Soon gaining the confidence of his firm, young LeBus was given the privilege of buying tobacco for himself while receiving a salary as solicitor for the house.

With an eye for quality and color and good judgment of the value of tobacco, in 1887 he invested his hard-earned and carefully saved \$1,450.00 in a few small crops and the investment proved profitable. With this start he began to ascend the hill of fortune and here his active business career may be said to have begun. Investing his salary and the profits of previous purchases in tobacco, Mr. LeBus continued to solicit for the Bodman Warehouse at a steady increase of salary until he was receiving \$2,175.00 per year and expenses, when he gave up the position in October, 1900, because his private business demanded all his time.

In 1892 Mr. LeBus began to invest in land. In 1897-98 he bought up a large number of acres at the low price then prevailing and now owns more than 7,000 acres in Harrison, Bourbon, Fayette and Henry counties. By scientific methods in rotating crops, he keeps his land at a high state of fertility. He makes a speciality of growing tobacco, planting yearly five hundred and more acres. His forte in farming is to improve the land and make a good profit on small expenditure. He takes great pride in keeping the entire equipment of his farms up to high standards.

While specializing in farming and tobacco trading, Mr. LeBus has other large business interests. For many years he was president of the Electric Light Company in Cynthiana. He has given considerable attention to banking, being the chief promoter and organizer of the Harrison Deposit Bank, Cynthiana; the Stock Yards Bank & Trust Company, Cincinnati; and the Union Bank & Trust Company, Lexington. In each of these banks Mr. LeBus is a director. He is president of the Cincinnati Iron Fence Company, a phenomenally successful enterprise, and a stockholder in numerous other enterprises.

However, Mr. LeBus is best known by his career in the tobacco world. Notwithstanding the risks and hazards that have always beset the tobacco business, he has been uniformly successful. A prominent Cincinnati tobacco-nist and warehouseman once said of him: "LeBus never loses his head nor any of his money."

Soon after he entered the tobacco trade as a dealer, the increasing power of the manufacturers' combine, of which the growers complained, was keenly felt by the speculators also, who were driven out of the business in great numbers. Under these conditions, Mr. LeBus managed not only to protect his own interests but to do it in such way as to tend to make better prices for the growers.

As a buyer of tobacco in the leaf, he has made for the farmers of his county hundreds of thousands of dollars by here and there in every neighborhood paying from one to two cents and sometimes four cents per pound more than the trust agent was paying, thus forcing the agent to raise his prices. Such was the power of the manufacturers' combine that his ingenuity was kept active to the limit to devise means to cope with it.

The story of how in the spring of 1902 Mr. LeBus sold over the Cincinnati breaks, chiefly to the American Tobacco Company, his large 1901 purchase for \$12,000 more than his offer declined by the company's agent in Louisville a few days before, is an interesting incident in the tricks of the tobacco trade and shows also how even a powerful monopoly may be outwitted by the combined efforts of those whose interests it hinders.

In the spring of 1904 Mr. LeBus somewhat surprised and baffled the trust by a demonstration of his characteristic acumen and energy. Receiving and accepting a proposition from a Trust agent for an option of one week on his stock of 762,000 pounds of tobacco, he took the proposition as an indication that the Trust meant to corner the supply of leaf tobacco. Seeing the possibilities of the situation, he set out to buy all the tobacco in his section yet in the hands of the growers before the option expired. By riding constantly and keeping other men at work, he bought by the end of the week 440,000 pounds of tobacco. On the last night of the week, he rode until eleven o'clock and broke down three horses after two o'clock in the afternoon. This tobacco he sold to independent factories in Louisville, Detroit, New York and Richmond, that would otherwise have been victims of a corner. It is said he realized a profit of \$25,000 for this week's purchase.

In October, 1905, he went to New York for an interview with Mr. Duke, President of the American Tobacco Company. He told Mr. Duke that tobacco tenants could not live on the prevailing prices. Mr. Duke declared that he could do nothing to give relief. Mr. LeBus then predicted that the days of the domination of the American Tobacco Company in Kentucky were numbered. He said the African slave had been freed and the turnpikes

freed from toll-gates and he declared his belief that the white tobacco tenant would find relief. Mr. Duke skeptically inquired how the change would be brought about. Mr. LeBus replied: "I do not know. It may be by the ballot, it may be by legislation, it may be in the courts, it may be at the muzzle of the shotgun. I cannot say how; but the people of Kentucky will not much longer tolerate your methods of oppression that are impoverishing them while you enjoy enormous profits."

In November, 1905, in a further attempt to cope with the absolutism of the American Tobacco Company, Mr. LeBus went to Washington City to engage Senator Elkins of West Virginia, and Senator Clark of Montana, in an effort to corner the supply of leaf tobacco by paying the farmers better prices than the American Tobacco Company was paying and to hold for a reasonable profit. There seemed reason to believe that something might come of the project but for the protracted illness of Senator Elkins. Mr. LeBus then came home with the plan in his mind to get fifty landholders, tobacco growers, together to start a factory and thus by having the producer carry his product direct to the consumer to eliminate the middle man, who was carrying away all the profits.

It will thus be seen that Mr. LeBus had felt with special force the heavy hand of the Tobacco Trust and that he had made such efforts as one man could make to cope with its power. But the entire tobacco producing population had felt the same power, and in 1906 there was an almost spontaneous uprising in the hill counties of the Burley Tobacco Belt in Kentucky, which spread into the Blue Grass region and into the tobacco growing counties of Indiana and Ohio.

In October, 1906, a convention of the growers of White Burley tobacco was called at Winchester, Kentucky, to form an organization to protect the interests of the growers. Mr. LeBus was in the convention. Endowed by nature with energy, courage, determination, sagacity, a sanguine temperament, unlimited capacity for work and an attractive personality, the largest tobacco grower in the State and perhaps the largest dealer, with knowledge in detail of every branch of the tobacco industry and a knowledge of the men engaged in it and of their methods, together with a record for success, Mr. LeBus had a combination of natural qualities, business interests, wide experience and knowledge of men in the trade that no other man in the newly formed Burley Tobacco Society possessed. He was then the logical leader in the fight.

From the date of its organization to the present time the story of Mr. LeBus' life is

the story of the Burley Tobacco Society. Placing his own large business in the care of a manager, he plunged with all the restless energy, intense optimism and indomitable courage of his nature into the struggle to induce all tobacco growers to unite their fortunes with the organization. Brimming with enthusiasm, buoyant with hope, a dynamo of energy, he aroused the spirit and fired the determination of his fellow farmers.

When on January 1, 1907, after a forty days' whirlwind campaign, representatives from the organized counties met at Winchester and determined that fifty-eight percent of the tobacco grown in the Burley Belt in 1906 had been pledged to the Burley Tobacco Society, a pool was declared and Mr. LeBus was made president of the organization. The fact that five elections have been held since the society was organized and that the name of no other candidate for the presidency has ever been placed before the electorate, indicates that the members of the society did not find sufficient cause to reverse their judgment.

From the first, he, with other leaders of the organization, had to meet conservatism, inertia, trepidity and selfishness on the part of many growers and cunning ingenuity, mendacity and entrenched power on the part of the opposition. Enthusiasm for the movement and antagonism against it was intense. Everybody was eagerly for or against it. There were no neutrals. In this maelstrom of contending interests and passions, Mr. LeBus was the foremost figure in the organized farmers' ranks, the guiding star of their destiny. His courage was their courage. His faith was their faith. His pulse was the pulse of the entire body. Assailed with maledictions and false accusations, he bore calumny as he bore all other testings, without flinching, refusing to have his mind drawn from the main issue.

When by appeal to selfishness or pressing need, allies of the trust by offering high prices induced the holders of one-third of the pooled tobacco to sell it in violation of contract, many members of the pool fearing the danger of carrying the tobacco indefinitely and at last having to throw it at the feet of the trust and lose all their hard work, would have surrendered on the best terms obtainable, but Mr. LeBus still believing in the people, protested that enough would stand true to their honor and to their contract to bring the trust to terms. With faith in himself without egotism, confident that he led an "organization of men against money, a protest of right against might, an appeal of justice against greed," he believed that "God was in the shadow keeping watch above his own" and that the nation-wide aroused conscience of the people would in the

end perch the eagles of victory on the banners of right, he pursued undiverted the even tenor of his way, centering his thought upon the management of the large and complicated business. Of the type that dominates without domineering, through it all undaunted, without a tremor or a qualm, he inspired courage and steadfastness.

On November 19, 1908, his faith and courage were vindicated when he and his colleagues in a room in the Louisville Hotel consummated the largest tobacco deal in history, selling to the American Tobacco Company two crops of tobacco for as much, over and above all expenses, as four and one-third crops at trust prices would have brought.

The untoward elements within the organization then set to work to accomplish what every form of opposition on the outside had been unable to compass. Men ambitious for leadership, in the endeavor to supplant the management, weakened the 1909 pool. In 1910 a renewal of the same demagogic efforts to disrupt the organization, the large increase in production and the enormous prices paid by the trust and its allies for unpooled tobacco, prevented the forming of a pool, and forced the 1909 pool on the open market in competition with the 1910 crop, with the result that prices soon dropped to the level prevailing before the Burley Tobacco Society was organized.

In this repulse Mr. LeBus and his staff were greater in defeat than in victory. Anyone could lead an army sanguine with hope and courage, cheered by women and children, backed by public opinion and with the breath of victory in their nostrils; but so to conduct a retreat as to prevent its becoming a rout, to hold together a regiment outnumbered, overpowered, with public enthusiasm chilled, is a test of generalship. This test the president of the Burley Tobacco Society stood, retreating slowly and in order, without loss and contesting every inch of ground.

Mr. LeBus is no nearer surrender than when, in the early days, he made the fight alone. At present he is again considering the plan that was in his mind in embryo before the popular uprising that resulted in the formation of the Burley Tobacco Society, and which was in his thought when the Burley Tobacco Company was incorporated, namely, the organization of tobacco growers into a joint stock company to manufacture tobacco and thus by reaching the consumer directly to secure to themselves the profits that have hitherto gone to the middle man.

November 5, 1896, Mr. LeBus married Miss Mary Frazer, daughter of Noah W. Frazer, a prominent citizen of Harrison county, and

Katherine Dunlap Frazer, daughter of Thomas Green Dunlap and Katherine Byrd Dunlap of Shelby county, Kentucky.

Mrs. LeBus is known as one of the most beautiful women in Kentucky.

Mr. and Mrs. LeBus have two children, Frazer Dunlap, born October 11, 1897, and Clarence, Jr., born March 9, 1900.

As is true of most positive and aggressive characters, Mr. LeBus' friends are ardent and his critics severe, which makes it difficult to arrive at a correct contemporaneous appreciation of his character and worth. In answer to a criticism of Mr. LeBus' fitness for president of the Burley Tobacco Society, a member of the Executive Committee said: "He has invincible courage, hopefulness in the face of difficulties and discouragements, firmness of purpose, fixed determination that cannot be swayed or swerved, strict integrity, quick perception of a business proposition, ready judgments, he is absolutely just even to persons who have wronged him and whom he does not like, he has physical endurance, unlimited capacity for hard work, dispatches large volumes of business with readiness, and these qualities are not combined in any other man in the movement." This committeeman added: "A dauntless fighter, he takes defeat with courage. As a member of a deliberative body, he contends with all his impetuous force for what he believes, but cheerfully acquiesces in the will of the majority."

Absorption in money making has not made dull or sordid a nature large, wholesome and generous with quick and lively sympathies for all that is tender and beautiful in life.

Unfailing loyalty in every relation is a marked characteristic. His clean, strong nature is made magnetic by inexhaustible buoyance of spirit. Mr. LeBus laughs his way through the stormiest encounters and vanquishes his opponents with a smile.

As the asperities of business have not blunted his finer nature, so the possession of large wealth has not dulled his taste for the simple life. Mr. LeBus neither smokes nor chews the plant that has played such a prominent part in his life's history, nor has he any other habit that wastes strength or dissipates energy. He has no leaning toward the flowing bowl and says he would not take a teaspoonful of any intoxicant and buy or sell a calf.

As a citizen Mr. LeBus is enterprising and public spirited, always on the side of progress and morality in all public issues, but he has never taken the part of an aggressive advocate save in the tobacco controversy.

In politics Mr. LeBus is a Republican of the liberal type, tending toward the independent.

He belongs to no other club, order or society than the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Being less than forty-nine years of age and still deeply interested in the problem to which he has given many years of thought and study, there is reason to hope that Mr. LeBus will yet contribute much to the solution of the great economic problem, how to secure a just distribution of the profits of industry.

HENRY BURNETT.—There is no part of history of more interest in general than the record of the bar and of the various persons who have at various times made up the bar, the peace, prosperity and well being of every community depending upon the wise interpretation and the judicious framing of the laws. An eminent jurist said: "In the American states the great and good lawyer must always be prominent, for his is one of the forces that move and control society. Public confidence has generally been reposed in the legal profession. It has ever been the defender of popular rights, the champion of freedom regulated by law, the firm supporter of good government. In the times of danger it has stood like a rock and breasted the mad passions of the hour and finally resisted tumult and fraction. No political preferment, no mere place, can add to the power or increase the honor which belongs to the pure and educated lawyer."

Henry Burnett is a leading and conspicuous figure in the judicial history of the state and Louisville, where he is the senior member of the law firm of Burnett, Batson & Cary. Mr. Burnett was born in Cadiz, Trigg county, Kentucky, on March 23, 1849, the son of Henry C. and Mary A. (Terry) Burnett. The grandfather of our subject was Dr. Isaac Burnett, who was a native of King and Queen county, Virginia, graduated from Transylvania College, and came to Kentucky in 1830, locating first in Christian county, but removing later to Cadiz, where he practiced his profession for many years. He represented his county in the lower house of the Kentucky Legislature and his district in the Kentucky State Senate. He married Martha Garnett, of Virginia, whose mother was Elizabeth Buckner, and was related to many of the old Virginia families.

Henry C., the father of our subject, was born in Essex county, Virginia, in 1825, and was educated in the Hopkinsville, Kentucky, public schools. He read law, was admitted to the bar in 1849 and practiced that profession at Cadiz. He was elected to Congress in 1856, succeeded Lynn Boyd, who for seventeen years had represented that district in Congress; was re-elected and resigned in 1861. This same gentleman demonstrated his

patriotism by raising the Eighth Kentucky Confederate Regiment and was chosen its colonel, having command of it at the battle of Fort Donelson, and with General John B. Floyd made his escape following that defeat. Had they been captured both would have been shot for treason by the Federal government. Mr. Henry C. Burnett was elected to the Confederate States Senate by the Provisional Legislature of Kentucky, held at Russellville in 1861, and after his escape from Fort Donaldson, he served in that body at Richmond. He died September 28, 1866. He was united in marriage to Mary A. Terry, a daughter of Abner Robinson Terry, who, together with her parents, came from their native county, Henry, in Virginia, when she was an infant. Her father was a merchant of Cadiz when he died. She is still living, being in her eighty-first year.

Many a man's choice of business or profession has been the result of environment and association; the familiar conversation of the household, the same followings in business carried on from father to son often trend to influence the children to that same end, and it is small wonder that with such illustrious examples of both father and grandfather that our subject, Henry Burnett, should have made the law his chosen calling in life. He received his preliminary education at Bingham's School in North Carolina. In 1866, when but seventeen years of age, he matriculated at the University of Virginia and spent two years there in the academic department. The next two years he taught school near Lynchburg, Virginia, a work that was destined to be of great benefit in his future career. It is a widely acknowledged fact that one of the most important works to which man can devote his energies is that of teaching, whether it be from the lecture platform, from the pulpit or from the schoolroom. Such work tends to the elevation of man, prepares him for the duties and responsibilities of life and causes him to look upon life from a broader standpoint. At the same time that Mr. Burnett was improving the minds of others he was studying and reading law under the guidance of Professor James P. Holcombe, who for many years preceding the Civil war was on the legal staff of the University of Virginia.

Mr. Burnett was admitted to the Kentucky bar in July, 1870, and began to practice at Paducah, Kentucky, where he continued successfully for twenty-nine years. In 1900 he located in Louisville and almost immediately took a first rank among the members of the bar. The public life of few other illustrious citizens of Kentucky has extended over a

longer period, and certainly the life of none has been more varied in service or more stainless in reputation. His career has been one of activity, full of incidents and results. In every sphere of life in which he has been called to move he has made an indelible impression and by his excellent public service he has honored the state and city which reposed trust in his discretion.

Mr. Burnett is socially popular and a member of various societies. He belongs to the Louisville and Kentucky Bar Association, and is a member of the Pendennis, Country and Cherokee Golf Clubs. In the Masonic fraternity he is a member of Paducah Lodge, No. 127, A. F. & A. M., Paducah Chapter, R. A. M., Paducah Commandery, No. 11, Knights Templars. Mr. Burnett has displayed a zeal and devoted such energy to his profession with careful regard evinced for the interests of his clients and an assiduous and unrelaxing attention to all the details of his cases, that not only has it brought him a large business and made him very successful in its conduct, but it also has brought a confidence from the public and has placed him in several positions of trust. He is a Director of the American National Bank, the Lincoln Savings Bank and the United States Trust Company, three of Louisville's leading banking institutions.

Mr. Burnett was united in marriage to Susanne Henderson Dallam, of Henderson, Kentucky, the daughter of Lucien C. Dallam, of that city, and a sister to Clarence Dallam, a lawyer of Louisville. From this marriage are three children: Elizabeth, widow of Robert Horner; Marie, who married Graddy Cary, a lawyer of Louisville; Susanne, who married George A. Robinson, Jr., of Louisville.

That Mr. Burnett has achieved distinction in the field of jurisprudence at once attests his superior ability and close application. A man of sound judgment, he manages his cases with masterly skill and tact, is a logical reasoner and has a command of English. His powers as an advocate have been demonstrated on many occasions, and he is an able lawyer of large and varied experience in all the courts. Thoroughness characterizes all his efforts and he conducts all his business with a strict regard to a high standard of professional ethics.

REUBEN THOMAS DURRETT, son of William and Elizabeth (Rawlings) Durrett, was born in Henry county, Kentucky, January 22, 1824. From the primary schools of his vicinity, he went to Georgetown College in 1844, where he remained until 1846, going thence to Brown University, in Providence, Rhode Island, where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1849. In this same year

he entered the law department of the University of Louisville, where by intense application, he combined the two years' course of study into one year, graduating as LL. B. in 1850. In 1853, the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by Brown University for continued advancement in learning. Since then, he has received from each of the three colleges he attended, the degree of LL. D., the highest honor each could confer.

He engaged in the practice of law in Louisville after graduating from the law school and was one of the most finished scholars for his age at the bar. He had a knowledge of the Greek, Latin, Italian, French, German and Spanish languages; was an accomplished writer and an eloquent speaker. By his success at the bar, he was enabled to retire to the seclusion of private life and to his splendid library in 1880. He had never permitted himself to become the slave of his profession, and was a frequent contributor to newspapers and periodicals of high standing, occasionally indulging in poetical expressions which showed the delicacy of his fancy. From 1857 to 1859, while yet engrossed by the demands of a large law practice, he edited the *Louisville Courier*, his articles in the paper showing plainly that journalism was the loser when he became a lawyer.

He has had, always, a fondness for history, and when free from the exactions of his law practice, turned his attention to the history of his native state. The carefulness of detail and the clearness of his style are well illustrated by the chapters relating to the Kentucky Resolutions of 1798 and 1799 which appear in the first volume of this history and which are almost wholly from his pen. They first appeared in the "Southern Bivouac," a publication formerly issued in Louisville, and were used in this history with his consent. He has written other historical matter of great interest much of which has been published in the *Courier-Journal*. He organized in 1884, the Filson Club, in Louisville and has been its president continuously. Its monthly meetings have always been held in the library of his residence and are looked forward to by all who have the privilege of attending them as the most delightful and intellectual events of the year.

His library is the richest in the early history of Kentucky to be found in the world. When Mr. Roosevelt was preparing to write "The Winning of the West" he spent much time in this library where he found, as he could have found no where else, much of the material of that work.

Mr. Durrett, in 1852, married Miss Eliza-

beth Bates, the only daughter of Caleb and Elizabeth (Humphrey) Bates of Cincinnati, Ohio. To them were born four children, three of whom preceded her to the grave. The only remaining one is Dr. William T. Durrett of Louisville, Kentucky.

ADAM GROSSMANN.—The great empire of Germany has given to the United States some of its most valued citizens, and the vitality and stability contributed by this element in the social fabric of our republic cannot be overestimated, as from this source the nation has had much to gain and nothing to lose. It is gratifying to enter record concerning a man who has had the courage to face the perplexities and adverse condition of life with a strong heart and steady hand, and to win in the stern conflict by bringing to bear determined purpose, sturdy self-reliance and that self-respect that is begotten of worthy ambition and a desire to do right under all circumstances. These elements of character have been signally exemplified in the career of Mr. Grossmann, who came to America from his fatherland as a young man, and who has won definite success and prosperity through his own well directed endeavors along normal and legitimate lines of industrial activity. He is recognized as one of the representative business men and sterling citizens of Covington, Kentucky, in which city he has maintained his home for approximately half a century. He was the founder and is president of The Grossmann & Hooe Saddlery Company, which is one of the important industrial concerns contributing to the commercial prestige of Cincinnati. Such is his standing in the community that he is well entitled to consideration in this publication, which is dedicated to Kentucky and its representative citizens.

Adam Grossmann was born in the town of Waldmichelbach, Grosherzogthum, Germany, on the 9th of November, 1837, and is a son of John Peter and Catherine (Grossmann) Grossmann. Although the mother, Catherine Grossmann, bore the same surname, she was not related by kinship. They passed their entire lives in Germany, and the father, who was a saddler by trade, was engaged in the harness and saddlery business for many years,—a man of sterling integrity and indefatigable industry. Both he and his wife were earnest communicants of the Catholic church, in the faith of which their children were carefully reared. Of the eight children, the subject of this review was the third in order of birth, and of the number five became residents of the United States. Two of the sons, Conrad and George, served the regular term in the German army. Besides the subject of this sketch

Peter J., Conrad, Barbara and Catharine likewise came to the United States, and the latter died in St. Louis, Missouri, soon after her arrival. In that city, Conrad was also a resident at the time of his death. Peter J. is now a resident of St. Louis, Missouri. Barbara is the wife of Mr. Ambruster, a resident of St. Louis, and the other children are all deceased.

Adam Grossman was reared to maturity in his native land, to whose excellent schools he is indebted for his early educational training, which was limited, as he entered his father's establishment and began his apprenticeship at the saddler's trade when a lad of but fourteen years. He became a skilled workman, and after the completion of his apprenticeship he worked one year as a journeyman at his trade in Germany. He then, at the age of nineteen years, set forth to seek his fortune in America, having been convinced that there could be found better opportunities for gaining success and independence through individual effort. He landed in New York city, whence he made his way to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he arrived on the first of May, 1857. Here he lived with his uncle, Jacob Grossmann, engaged in the tannery business for a short time, and thereafter he was employed at his trade by various firms in Cincinnati for several years, during which he carefully conserved his resources, the while he formulated plans for an independent business career. On the 14th of February, 1865, he purchased from his former employer, James Rowe, a harness and saddlery business in Covington, across the river from Cincinnati, and here he has maintained his home during the long intervening years, which have been marked by earnest and honest endeavor, and by definite and generous success. He continued his enterprise in an individual way until 1878, and by his effective service and his fairness and integrity in all transactions he gained a high reputation and developed his business from a modest nucleus to substantial proportions. On the first of January, 1878, while still maintaining his home in Covington, he transferred his business headquarters to Cincinnati, where the business has since been successfully prosecuted, and where he engaged in the wholesale manufacture of harness, saddlery, collars and kindred branches.

The firm organized as A. Grossmann & Company, consisting of Adam Grossmann, W. H. Schleutker and Frank Gouvion. This alliance continued for five years, when W. H. Schleutker transferred his interest to John F. Schleutker and the style of the firm was changed to Grossmann, Gouvion & Company. In the year 1890 Frank Gouvion disposed of

his holdings to A. Grossmann and J. F. Schleutker, and the style of the firm was again changed to the Grossmann Schleutker Company. The firm continued under this title for five years, when A. P. Hooe was admitted to the partnership, and thereupon the name was changed to Grossmann, Schleutker & Company. After the death of John F. Schleutker his interest was absorbed by Adam Grossmann and A. P. Hooe, and the firm continued until 1905 as the Grossmann & Hooe Saddlery Company. In 1905 the firm incorporated under the present style of The Grossmann & Hooe Saddlery Company. The well equipped establishment of this company in Cincinnati is devoted to the manufacturing of harness and saddlery and to dealing in these and kindred lines at wholesale. The trade of the concern now extends throughout the wide territory normally tributary to Covington and Cincinnati as distributing centers, and the reputation so long enjoyed by the house constitutes its most valuable asset. In covering its trade territory, extending from Maine to Florida and from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi River, five traveling representatives are retained; and in the factory from fifty to one hundred operatives are employed, the number being regulated by the seasons of greatest and least activity in the trade.

Mr. Grossmann has shown indefatigable perseverance, progressive ideas and marked administrative ability in the developing and carrying forward of the flourishing industrial enterprise of which he has been the executive head for so many years, and no citizen of Covington commands more unequivocal confidence and esteem. He is a member of the directorate of the Citizens' National Bank of his home city, and here is the owner of a considerable amount of valuable real estate. In politics he maintains an independent attitude, but he shows a loyal interest in public affairs of a local order and gives his support to measures and enterprises tending to enhance the social and material prosperity of the community. Both he and his wife are communicants of the Catholic church, in which they hold membership in the Cathedral parish of St. Mary's.

In the year 1868 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Grossmann to Miss Nellie Maroney, who was born in Ireland, and of their ten children only four are living,—Alice, Laura, Adam W. and Nellie. Mrs. Grossman was summoned to the life eternal in 1882, and Mr. Grossmann later married her sister, Miss Mary Maroney. Two children were born of this union, Elizabeth and Maurice, the latter of whom is deceased.

JAMES NOBLE LINDSEY was the esteemed representative of an old Kentucky family which for more than a century has figured prominently in the state noted for its chivalry and romance. He was born in Newport, December 11, 1817, and lived within its pleasant limits throughout almost the entire extent of a long life, his death occurring in April, 1897, at the age of seventy-nine years. For over forty years he held the office of city engineer of Newport. A glance at the ancestry of this gentleman is of remarkable interest. His grandfather, Thomas Lindsey, was a native of Ireland, though of Scotch descent, and was reared upon the Emerald Isle and there married Rebecca Harris. His early married life was spent in the city of Cork, and in August, 1789, he and his family sailed for America, arriving in Philadelphia in October. They went thence to Pittsburg, where they spent the winter. In the spring of 1780 the father constructed a flat boat, upon which he and his family and effects were conveyed down the Ohio river to what is now Maysville, Kentucky. Two years later the family crossed the Licking river and located on a farm near Lexington. They later settled at Leitch Station, about seven miles south of Newport, where Thomas Lindsey spent most of his life in the United States his death occurring there in 1817. His widow survived him until 1838. Theirs were the experiences of the pioneers, part of their living consisting of the wild game which inhabited the forests and the Indians constituting a constant menace to life and safety. They were the parents of a family of typical pioneer proportions, eleven sons and daughters bearing their name and the most of them emigrating to other sections, including Indiana and Illinois.

John Brown Lindsey, the third of these children, and the father of the subject of this biography, was born in Ireland and was about fourteen years of age when the family came to America. He located in Newport in 1805, shortly after his marriage to Maria Noble, who was a daughter of Thomas Noble, a native of Maryland, who settled in Campbell county in 1795, this section being a wilderness at that time. He afterward moved to Boone county, where he resided until his death. John Brown Lindsey was one of Newport's leading citizens in the early days, and at one time served as mayor of the town. He engaged in the harness and saddlery business for many years and accumulated a property which for those times was large and included considerable land in Campbell county, which was divided among his offspring. His residence, built in 1808 near the corner of Front and

Columbia streets, was the first brick house in Newport. A portion of this building remains and is used as the office of the Central Bridge Company. He died in Newport in October, 1849, and his wife in August of the following year.

Henry K. was one of the younger sons of John Brown Lindsey. He was born in Newport in 1825, in the old brick house near the banks of the Ohio, and was reared amid the primitive scenes and circumstances of his time. When a young man he engaged in Newport in the merchandise business, of which he later disposed and removed to Covington in 1856. Here he embarked in the lumber business and operated a planing mill, but his property was destroyed by fire and entailed severe financial loss. He went to Cincinnati and engaged in the insurance business, continuing to reside in the Queen City, with the exception of the Civil war period, until 1905, in which year he returned to his old home, Newport, and lived there until his death, which occurred in November, 1909, at the age of eighty-four years. Henry K. Lindsey was married in Newport in 1851 to Augusta May Lewis, born July 3, 1830. She was a native of Newport and a daughter of Captain Andrew and Aurelia (Mayo) Lewis. Captain Lewis was an officer in the regular army and was stationed at the Newport garrison for many years. He was subsequently transferred to Texas, and his death occurred in Florida. The Captain's wife was born in Newport and was a daughter of Daniel Mayo, of Massachusetts, who came to Kentucky when young and married in Newport in 1798. Daniel Mayo was postmaster for forty years in Cincinnati and Newport and an old desk which was used in the postoffice during this time and which has many historical associations is still in the possession of his descendants. Henry K. Lindsey and his wife were the parents of six children, three of whom died when young. Those living are Aurelia, Lizzie M. and Henry A., the latter a resident of Ashville, South Carolina.

James Noble Lindsey was as previously stated a native of Newport. He was the ninth in order of birth in a family of thirteen children born to John Brown and Maria (Noble) Lindsey. He was reared in Newport and received his education in private schools in Cincinnati. Early in life he prepared to be a civil engineer, and finding this congenial engaged in the business permanently, his service as city engineer being included between the years 1848 and 1870. He married Sallie E. Prettyman, a native of Delaware, who came to Newport in 1852 when a young woman in company with an uncle. Five children were



born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Lindsey, as follows: George G.; Mary Louise, wife of E. P. Simmons of Oklahoma; Augusta N., widow of James H. M. Ross of Dayton, Kentucky; James P., of Campbell county; and Helen, who is at home. Mrs. Lindsey survives and resides in Clifton, but the father died in April, 1897, at the age of seventy-nine years.

George G. Lindsey, eldest son of the foregoing, was born in Newport, June 25, 1856. He was reared and educated here and when fifteen years of age entered the office of his father and learned the profession of a civil engineer, which he has ever since pursued, being associated with his father until the latter's death. He is a Republican politically and in 1886 was elected county surveyor, serving in this capacity for a term of four years. In 1898 he was elected to the office of county assessor, which he likewise held for four years. He has also given efficient service of many years duration as city engineer of Bellvue and Dayton. Since 1874 he has resided in Clifton, a suburb of Newport, with his mother and sister. He is unmarried. Mr. Lindsey is the oldest civil engineer in Newport in point of continuous service and stands high in the community, both for his professional and executive gifts and his moral value as a citizen.

WILLIAM N. HIND.—Mr. Hind has gained prominence in the public life of Covington as the master commissioner of the circuit court. Throughout the years of his residence in this city he has been more or less active in politics as a representative of the Democratic party, and in January of 1910 he was appointed to his present position. Mr. Hind was born at Walton in Boone county, Kentucky, December 31, 1863, a son of Samuel and Ruth A. (Ricketts) Hind, the father born in Hart county and the mother at Richmond in Madison county, Kentucky. He represents a prominent old Colonial family that settled in Culpeper county, Virginia, whither they emigrated from Ireland. William Hind, the paternal grandfather, was a native of Garrard county, Kentucky, was a soldier of the war of 1812 and a participant in the battle of Vincennes. He lived to the age of ninety-four years. Samuel Hind became a successful farmer and stockman, owning one thousand acres of land in Boone county, and he died on his homestead there in 1896, when seventy-seven years of age. He was long numbered among the county's most influential citizens, and he served as a sheriff during the forties. His politics were Democratic. Ruth Hind, his wife, survives him and is living at Walton, having attained the age of eighty-one years. Of their four children the first born, Samuel

Jr., died in 1900, when forty-one years of age.

William N. Hind, the youngest of the family, was reared to farm life, and he attended both the public schools and Newton's Academy at Walton. At eighteen he came to Covington and secured the position as messenger boy with the Farmers and Traders National Bank, later serving for about four years as a bookkeeper for the Third National Bank at Cincinnati, Ohio, and then until January of 1910 he was engaged in the furniture business in that city. Disposing of his interests there at that time he returned to Covington and entered upon his duties as the master commissioner of the circuit court.

On the 27th of April, 1893, Mr. Hind was married to Margaret Thompson, born in East Cincinnati, Ohio, a daughter of James Thompson, a prominent wholesale druggist of Cincinnati, Ohio. He passed from this life some twenty years ago. Both he and his wife were from Scotland, and he served through the Civil war as captain of a company of the Fifth Ohio Infantry. Mrs. Hind is a member of the Presbyterian church at Covington.

JEROME WHITFIELD POTTER, one of the most prominent and most highly esteemed men of affairs in this part of the state, was born in Warren county, Kentucky, November 6, 1851. His parents were David and Deborah (Hagerman) Potter, members of families noted in pioneer days in the South and prominent in many walks of life. His father was a farmer and large slave holder who reared a good sized family and accumulated a considerable estate.

Mr. Potter, like so many of our successful Americans, passed his boyhood days amid the rural surroundings of his father's farm and did his share in the manifold tasks to be encountered upon the family homestead. He received his primary education in the common schools and in 1871 became a student in Bethel College, Russellville, Kentucky. In 1873, when only a short time past his majority, he was appointed deputy sheriff, an office which he filled most acceptably for seven years. At the termination of his service in this capacity he engaged in insurance and real estate and the handling of live stock and achieved a decided success in this field. His identification with the banking world dates from the year 1886, when as a member of the firm of Barclay, Potter & Company, a bank was established under their supervision. This continued for a number of years, or until 1894, when the firm was changed to Potter, Mattock & Company and as such it enjoyed prosperity for fifteen years. In 1909 a very important change was made in the merging of this bank into the

American National Bank and the Potter-Mattock Trust Company, the bank with a capital stock of \$125,000 and the trust company of \$50,000. Mr. Potter has from the beginning been president of these institutions and has brought to the management of their affairs a sound judgment and fine executive capacity which make his counsel a most valuable adjunct. The institutions enjoy the highest prestige, commanding the confidence of the people in general. The American National Bank has the largest capital stock and does the most extensive business of any bank in this section of the state. To the management of these important interests Mr. Potter has devoted ability and experience which have not only gone far to assure their success but have given him high standing among local financial leaders.

On January 12, 1881, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Potter to Miss Blanche Jamison, of Nashville, Tennessee. Mrs. Potter is the daughter of Dr. Samuel and Virginia (Johnston) Jamison, the former being an honored physician, engaged in the practice of his profession in Tennessee for the past many years. Mr. and Mrs. Potter have one child, a son named Julian W. Potter, who is an alumnus of the University of Virginia, and now engaged in the real estate and insurance business in Bowling Green. Mr. and Mrs. Potter and Mr. Julian Potter are members of the Baptist church. Their home is one of the cultured and attractive abodes of the city and they are active in its best social life. The subject is one of the most prominent of Kentucky Odd Fellows. He is past grand master of the Grand Lodge of the state and for a decade past has been grand representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge. In 1895 he was appointed a member of the committee that evolved the plan to establish the Widows & Orphans Home for Kentucky Odd Fellows, and has been a member of its Board of Directors ever since. In the XV Club of Bowling Green, one of the oldest literary organizations in the state, he is a leading spirit. He is one of the vice presidents of the Citizens' National Insurance Company of Louisville, Kentucky.

In politics Mr. Potter is a Democrat, and he has always done his duty in public matters as he has seen it, aiding to the extent of his ability every movement which in his judgment tended to the advancement of the public good. He is the warm friend of all good government measures. He has always been an ardent temperance advocate, not only academically, but also in all practical ways. Throughout the course of his career he has been the champion

of good education; interested in the advancement of schools of every grade and type; and particularly solicitous for the increase of educational facilities beyond those afforded by the excellent public school system of the state. In 1904 he was instrumental in raising a large fund with which to establish on a permanent basis the Southern Normal School and Bowling Green Business University, which school subsequently became the Western Kentucky Normal School. This is fast taking high rank among the better educational institutions and is regarded by the most noted instructors as one of the best normal schools to be found in all the South. In acknowledgement of his zeal and efficiency in promoting the interests of this school, under appointment from the Governor, Mr. Potter has been its local regent ever since it became a state institution. Under his regency the magnificent administration building on Normal Heights was erected. It is to such men as Mr. Potter that western Kentucky owes its great advancement in recent years—men keeping abreast of the times and solicitous for the general weal; ready to give of their time and their material wealth to further all that makes for public enlightenment and consequent public prosperity; men of business acumen and experience who are able to discern opportunity and to avail of it for the uplifting of mankind. Mr. Potter is the incarnation of kindness, courtesy and affability,—not the artificial affability of the public business man, but the frankness and friendliness of a man who is blessed with a big heart, broad sympathies and genuine wholesomeness of nature. This sums up the admirable personality of Mr. Potter and explains the circumstance that everybody in Bowling Green loves and trusts him.

AMOS SHINKLE.—The helpless failures cumber the sod, and hope and inspiration are inspired when it is given us to take cognizance of those who have wrought well in the stern battle of life and have made of success not an accident but a logical result. Such a man was the late Amos Shinkle, of Covington, whose patent of sterling character was that designated by his being numbered among the world's noble army of productive workers. His energies were not parasitic, but he was conscious of his powers and properly exercised them, in the meanwhile maintaining a high sense of his stewardship. There is all of consistency in offering in this publication a brief review of his earnest, worthy and prolific life.

Amos Shinkle was born on a farm on White Oak creek, Brown county, Ohio, on the 11th of August, 1818, and was a son of Peter and Sarah (Day) Shinkle. His father was born at

Slab Camp, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, a place whose name was later changed to the more suggestive one of New Hope, which it still bears, and the date of the latter's nativity was July 26, 1795. In his native state Peter Shinkle was reared to manhood and there he learned the trade of cabinetmaking under the careful and effective system of apprenticeship observed by German forbears. As a young man he removed to Higginsport, Brown county, Ohio, where he eventually engaged in the manufacturing of furniture, which he shipped by flat-boat down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans, where he found ready demand for his sturdily constructed products, all of which were made by hand. His domestic and business relations and responsibilities were such as to render it virtually impossible for him to serve as a soldier in the war of 1812, for which conflict he hired a substitute. In 1844 he removed with his family to Kentucky and purchased a farm near Catlettsburg, Boyd county, but in 1847 he established his home in Covington, which was then a mere village. Here he was engaged in the coal business for a number of years, and he became one of the substantial and honored citizens of the community, to whose civic and material progress he contributed his quota. In 1813 was solemnized his marriage to Miss Sarah Day, who was born in October, 1796, and who bore him four sons and four daughters. After the death of his first wife, and when he was eighty-seven years of age, he contracted a second marriage, which caused an estrangement with his eldest son, Amos, with whom he was living at the time, and he thereupon established a separate home for himself and his bride, who survived him by a number of years. He lived to attain to the patriarchal age of ninety-one years and his death occurred in the year 1886.

Amos Shinkle was reared under the conditions and environments of the pioneer epoch, his parents having been children at the time of the removal of the respective families to what was then the Northwest Territory, in 1797, when they left their old home in Pennsylvania. Owing to the exigencies of time and place the early educational advantages of Amos Shinkle were necessarily very meager, but he had an alert and receptive mind and made excellent progress in his studies, which he prosecuted at home as well as in the primitive schools, the result being that he proved himself eligible for pedagogic honors, according to the standard of the locality at that time. He thus had the distinction of becoming the teacher in the same school which he had himself attended as a pupil. With a natural predilection and aptitude

for business, he soon found for himself other employment than that of the school-room. At the age of seventeen years he assumed charge of his father's books, but his sturdy independence caused him to differ with his father in regard to his actions and business privileges, and while still a youth he left the parental home, having at the time capitalistic resources amounting to only seventy-five cents. He secured a position as cook on a flat-boat, and while retaining this position he made a number of trips down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans. He was well endowed with the cardinal virtues of industry, integrity and frugality, and he carefully conserved his earnings, with the result that he finally became the owner of a flat-boat. He went into the woods of eastern Kentucky, where he felled trees, after which he manufactured the timber into furniture, which he transported to New Orleans, where he found a ready market for his goods. After accumulating some money through his operations in this line, he engaged in the grocery business, but this venture proved unsuccessful, owing to the loose credit system then in vogue, the result being that he found himself bankrupt before he had attained to his legal majority. The law would have rendered every action of his creditors of no avail against him, but he took no advantage of these conditions, thus showing his intrinsic honesty of purpose and his determination to do right under all circumstances. In due time, through unremitting effort and much self-denial, he paid every cent of his indebtedness, and he thus gained that invaluable asset, a reputation for integrity, that proved the foundation of his future success and definite prosperity.

In August, 1846, fortified with a hard-earned capital of fifteen hundred dollars, Mr. Shinkle located in Covington, and, in the face of past experience, he determined to succeed through more careful methods. At this time was given inception to his real business career, which was distinguished throughout by wise forethought and inflexible integrity of purpose, permitting no compromise with expediency. He engaged in the coal trade, in which his principal operations were in supplying fuel to steamboats plying between Cincinnati and New Orleans. He was conservative to a degree, but missed no opportunities, and through his indefatigable energy, fair dealings and progressive methods he built up a large and prosperous business, by medium of which he was a substantial capitalist at the time of his retirement therefrom, in 1864. During his many years of active and noteworthy identification with navigation interests on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers Mr. Shinkle did much to improve facili-

ties in this important field of enterprise, having been the owner of a number of steamboats and having, in fact, put into commission one of the first vessels of this kind on the Ohio river. At the time of the Civil war the United States government purchased two or more of his boats, which were converted into iron-clads and which were utilized in a number of the naval battles on the lower Mississippi. Mr. Shinkle was the owner of two boats that were sunk during the war, at Pittsburg Landing, and though the same were laden with valuable merchandise he made no effort to secure indemnity for his losses.

While living at Higginsport, during his early years, Mr. Shinkle took an active interest in military affairs, and he received from Governor Shannon commission as first lieutenant of artillery in the Eighth Division of the Ohio militia. He offered his services and those of his company to the government at the time of the Mexican war, but when he arrived with his command at Cincinnati, for the purpose of being mustered in, he was disappointed in his patriotic designs, by reason of the close of the war. This early training and experience in military affairs served him well in later years, when, as colonel of Kentucky Home Guards, he was in command at Covington during the raid of the Confederate officer, General Kirby Smith. During the Civil war his executive ability and mature judgment proved of great value in maintaining peace and order in his section of the state. Covington was on the border between the north and south as aligned in contest, and a dominant element of the community advocated state's rights, with the attending justification of secession, the success of which would have disintegrated the nation. At this time, when Kentucky was trembling in the balance and multitudes were uncertain which cause to espouse, Mr. Shinkle promptly called for volunteers to form a guard for the protection of the city. The result was the organization of the historic "Shotgun Company," which speedily expanded into the Forty-first Kentucky Volunteer Infantry. As has been well said, "This challenge of wavering minds defined at once the position of the many, and a rallying center was provided for vacillating Union sentiment."

Mr. Shinkle's rapid rise as a man of affairs placed him in commanding position among the leading capitalists and business men of this section of the state, and he carried into successful operation extensive and important enterprises. The reorganization of the company to complete the Covington and Cincinnati suspension bridge was consummated by him in 1856, and concerning his efforts in this and other direc-

tions the following pertinent statements have been written: "Through numerous and almost appalling discouragements he never lost faith in the success of this great project until he beheld its grand actuality ten years later, becoming president of the company at the time of its reorganization and giving to its affairs the benefit of his splendid administrative powers and capitalistic support. Likewise he founded and promoted successfully the Covington Gas Company, of which he continued president until his death. He was also the founder and the first president of the First National Bank of Covington, and was director or president of other corporations too numerous to mention. Throughout his long and useful career he had at heart the advancement of every good interest of the community. Many of the financial enterprises that eventually contributed to his own fortune were conceived in a large-minded and generous desire to help the city of his adoption, and upon every hand can be seen substantial proofs of his disinterested sagacious activity in the interest of the social and material progress and prosperity of the people among whom he had cast in his lot. His public-spirited endeavor that Covington should take proud position among sister cities was a strong and constant impulse. His connection with the board of education inaugurated a change in the architectural beauty and utility of the public-school buildings. As a member of the city council he made his influence always felt for good. He was long and prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in local politics he was an unostentatious but a recognized power.

"It was division of opinion during the Civil war that made Mr. Shinkle a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, though he had all along been an occasional attendant upon public worship and had for a number of years been a pew holder in several prominent churches. The churches generally showed the prevailing feeling as to the great questions of the day, and he was not satisfied with their attitude. The Methodist Episcopal church on Greenup street, unpretentious in appearance and limited in resources, represented unhesitating loyalty to the nation, and to this church Mr. Shinkle was drawn by patriotic considerations as well as by the attractions of some strong personal friendships among its members. He threw himself unreservedly and with characteristic zeal into the work of building up the organization and its interests. A new and stately edifice replaced the old one. That there might be no question as to the loyalty of those who worshipped therein, its windows

and woodwork were painted red, white and blue, and by common consent it was called Union church. From a helpful business connection with this church Mr. Shinkle grew, almost imperceptibly yet rapidly, into a positive spiritual relationship, and he soon established a family altar. The Sunday school invited him, almost as soon as he entered the church, to become its superintendent, and his activity in that capacity was terminated only by his death. His piety was a primary and inwrought conviction and he consecrated to the church and to his fellow men that which was his to bestow. It would be a violation of the modesty of those who bear his name to enumerate the gifts to various causes which signalized the period of his religious life, but it is simple justice to his memory to state that always munificent in his benefactions, he in some years distributed to charity sums which many an ambitious man would regard as adequate fortunes. The Protestant Children's Home, a costly edifice devoted to useful purposes, was a gift for a home for the orphaned or otherwise uncared for Protestant children of Covington. He was actively engaged in the preliminary movement which led to the introduction of a lay representation in the Methodist Episcopal church, and in 1872, as well as at each succeeding session, he was a member of the general conference of the church. Devoted to the interests of the Methodist Book Concern, watching its growth with peculiar pride; thoughtful for the Freedman's Aid Society and its wide benevolent work in the south; busied with plans for the aid of poor clergymen in the Kentucky conference; a pillar and pride of the local church,—he was a noble specimen of the devout, God-fearing, diligent Christian. His beautiful life ended at his beautiful home in Covington on the 13th of November, 1892."

On the 10th of November, 1842, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Shinkle to Miss Sarah Jane Hughes, and she survives him. They became the parents of only one child, Bradford Shinkle, and concerning him individual mention is made on other pages of this work.

BRADFORD SHINKLE.—The late Bradford Shinkle, who died at his home in the city of Covington on the 7th of May, 1909, was long numbered among the most prominent and influential business men of the city of Cincinnati and also of Covington, and his life was ordered upon the high plane of integrity and honor, so that he ever commanded a secure place in the confidence and esteem of his fellow men. He maintained his home in Covington during practically his entire life, and the

following brief review of his career is taken from a brief memorial brochure issued by the Commercial Club of Cincinnati at the time of his demise, but slight change being made in the phraseology of the subject-matter.

"On Friday, May 7, 1909, Bradford Shinkle, a much esteemed member of the Commercial Club of Cincinnati, died at his home in Covington, Kentucky, at the age of sixty-three years. He was born in Higginsport, Ohio, September 29, 1845, but in 1846 his father, the late Amos Shinkle, and his family moved to Covington, Kentucky, where they afterward continued to reside.

"The subject of this memorial attended the public schools in that city and subsequently became a student at Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, and after his graduation from that institution he began the active, commercial and financial pursuits in which he was engaged during the remainder of his busy career.

"He was a prominent and influential citizen, conspicuous among the energetic and progressive business men of this part of our country. His counsel and advice were constantly being sought and to within a very short time prior to his decease he was actively and energetically identified with the affairs of many public and private enterprises. He was president of the Covington and Cincinnati Suspension Bridge Company, president of the Champion Ice Company and director of a large number of corporations, among which we may mention the following: The First National Bank of Covington; the Fifth-Third National Bank of Cincinnati; the Cincinnati Leaf Tobacco Warehouse Company; the Columbia Life Insurance Company, of Cincinnati; the Central Trust & Safe Deposit Company, of Cincinnati; and he was also a member of the business firm of The Shinkle, Wilson & Kreis Company. In addition to these commercial and financial alliances, many of which were of great importance, he was president of the board of trustees of the Protestant Children's Home of Covington, as well as being personally associated with other charitable, benevolent and religious institutions, in which he was an active and faithful worker.

"He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati, a member of the Queen City Club, and since 1883, a member of The Commercial Club of Cincinnati, in which at one time he occupied the position of treasurer. He was a most agreeable, attractive and hospitable gentlemen, and his influence for good in public life was felt and recognized in many ways by his fellow citizens. The community in which he resided was better for his being a

part of it, and in common with his many friends the members of this club, who will ever cherish the kindest remembrance of him, will lament his death, and as an expression of their sincere respect for his memory a copy of this memorial will be sent to his sorrowing and grief-stricken widow and family with the assurance of heart-felt sympathy."

Mr. Shinkle was twice married, his first union having been with Ann Johnson Hemingray, daughter of Robert and Mary A. (Carroll) Hemingray, who were natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Maryland and who were for many years residents of the city of Covington, Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Shinkle became the parents of two children,—Camilla, who is now the wife of Dr. Frank B. Cross, a representative physician and surgeon of Cincinnati; and Amos Clifford Shinkle, who now has charge of his father's extensive estate.

The first wife of Bradford Shinkle died on the 1st of October, 1884, and he later married her younger sister, Miss Mary Ann Carroll Hemingray, who survives him, as does also their one son, Bradford. Mr. Shinkle was a staunch Republican in his political proclivities. Concerning the family history adequate data appear in the memoir dedicated to his father, the late Amos Shinkle, on other pages of this work.

JAMES K. PATTERSON, of Lexington, is one of the fine figures in the educational history of Kentucky and the United States. He was for forty years at the head of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, now the State University, having resigned from that important post as late as 1910. His influence upon the state's educational development has been most noteworthy and to him is due no small portion of the honor for the high prestige it has taken in the field.

President Patterson was born in Glasgow, Scotland, March 26, 1833. His parents were Andrew and Janet (Kennedy) Patterson. The former was born March 23, 1801, at Bonhill, Dumbartonshire, Scotland, the birthplace of Tobias Smollett, historian and novelist. Andrew Patterson was a calico printer by occupation and was educated in the parochial schools. He was a Presbyterian and was descended from Covenanting ancestry. A flag is still in the possession of the family which was carried by a Patterson at the battle of Bothwell Bridge, near Glasgow, when the Covenanters were defeated by Monmouth. The father of Andrew Patterson was James Patterson, who was also born in Scotland. His trade was that of a block-cutter, or engraver of patterns on wood for calico printing. Andrew Patterson was a Whig in Scotland

and a Whig in America, to which country he came in 1842. He resided in the United States for over twenty years, his demise occurring in Indiana, December 23, 1863. His wife, Janet Kennedy, was born in Alexandria, Dumbartonshire, November 18, 1806. Her father, William Kennedy, a block cutter, was born in 1751 and died in 1835. His family were all Presbyterians of the most uncompromising Covenanter type. William Kennedy's brother, Thomas Kennedy, was a graduate of the University of Glasgow and was a minister of the gospel in Perth. Samuel Kennedy, a son of the latter, was also a graduate of the University of Glasgow and was a minister of the gospel at St. Madoes.

Upon their arrival in the United States in 1842, the Patterson family settled on a farm in Bartholomew county, Indiana. The elementary education of young James had been obtained in Scotland, but in the new Hoosier neighborhood there were no school facilities available. The lad had the benefit of association though with persons of intelligence, whose libraries, though small, were select and were placed at his disposal. Plutarch's Lives, Spanish Discoveries on the Western Continent, Hume's History of England, Byron, Pope, Shakespeare, and Ferguson's Progress and Termination of the Roman Republic, were read with avidity and profit. In February, 1849, an opportunity afforded for beginning his education, and he went to school first at Madison, Indiana, and then matriculated in Hanover College, Indiana, from which institution after four years' attendance, he was graduated in 1856, bearing the honors of his class. He had previously taught in the common schools in Indiana in 1850 and 1851, and he taught while an undergraduate in the winter of 1853-4 in Henry county, Kentucky, and again in the winter of 1854-5. Immediately after his graduation he found employment as principal of the Presbyterian Academy in Greenville, Kentucky, under the care of the Muhlenberg Presbytery and nominally under the supervision of Hon. Edward Rumsey, a man of rare ability and excellence of character, whose uncle, James Rumsey, was the inventor of the steam-boat. He remained in Greenville three years, when he was elected principal of the preparatory department of Stewart College, Clarkesville, Tennessee. In the year following he was promoted to the professorship of Greek and Latin in that institution. Upon the outbreak of the war in 1861 the college suspended operations. Through the good offices of Dr. R. G. Branck, of Lexington, Kentucky, he found employment immediately thereafter as principal of the Transylvania high school, which position

he held until 1865. Upon the consolidation of Kentucky University with Transylvania, he obtained upon the recommendation of the outgoing board of trustees of Transylvania, the professorship of Latin and Civil History under the new organization.

In 1869, Mr. Patterson was elected president of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, which in 1865 had become one of the colleges of Kentucky University. In this capacity he continued to act until 1878, when the Agricultural and Mechanical College was detached by the legislature from its former connection and placed upon an independent footing. When the college was reorganized, he was unanimously elected by the incoming board as its president. In 1880 he obtained, from the Legislature of Kentucky the proceeds of a tax of one-twentieth of a mill for the further endowment of the institution. The constitutionality of this act was assailed by the denominational colleges and the contest was fought out in the legislature and in the courts by him, single-handed and alone. The measure to repeal the tax was defeated in the legislature and the constitutionality of the act triumphantly maintained in the courts. In 1887, he did good service at a critical period in the progress of the Hatch Bill through Congress that measure being for the creation and endowment of experiment stations and in 1890, aided materially in procuring the passage of the Morrill Act for the further endowment of Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges by an annual appropriation of \$25,000 a year. In 1900, he procured an appropriation from the state legislature for the erection of a gymnasium and a hall for young women, and in 1904, secured additional endowment for the college by an annual appropriation of \$15,000 per annum. In 1906, Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, bore testimony to the service that he had rendered him in procuring a supplementary appropriation in Congress of \$25,000, per annum for the further endowment of the colleges founded under the act of 1862. In 1908 an act was passed by the Legislature of Kentucky, changing the state college into the State University, and President Patterson continued at the head.

In 1910, Mr. Patterson resigned the presidency after a service of forty years. A brief retrospect will show the progress that it made under his administration. In 1869, the income of the institution was \$9,000 per annum; it had neither laboratories nor museums nor equipment of any kind, and but one building, which had formerly been used as a residence and was improvised for purposes of instruction. In his retirement he turned over to his

successor in office, realty and personalty amounting to \$930,000, consisting of ample university grounds, embracing fifty-two acres within the city limits, seventeen buildings, and a farm of two hundred and fifty acres valued at \$125,000. He had the further satisfaction of handing over to his successor an income which had grown from \$9,900 per annum to \$150,000 per annum, with a yearly increment of about \$5,606 from the proceeds of the one-twentieth mill tax. Its engineering schools rank among the best in America, while in classics, modern languages and natural sciences, it stands well to the front.

In 1875 President Patterson represented Kentucky as a delegate to the International College of Geographical Sciences held in Paris, France, and to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at Bristol, England. In 1890, he again represented the state as a delegate to the British Association, which met at Leeds, remaining abroad, on leave of absence for a year. In 1875, he received the degree of Ph. D. from Hanover College, Indiana; in 1896, LL. D. from Lafayette College, Indiana; and in 1910, received the same degree from the University of Vermont. In 1880, he had the honor to be elected a fellow of the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain and of the Society of Antiquaries and Clarendon Society of Scotland. Within the last few years he has been elected to membership in the National Geographic Society, American Historical Association, and the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences. He is a member of the International Congress of Geographical Sciences and is a trustee of the American Civic Alliance. He is also affiliated with Beta Theta Pi fraternity.

President Patterson is held in high distinction as a writer and lecturer of great ability. Most of his addresses and lectures have been published in pamphlets. Ten thousand copies of his report of the proceedings of the International Congress of Geographical Sciences were printed by order of the Legislature of Kentucky for distribution. Twenty-two thousand copies of his commencement address at the Clemson Agricultural College, of South Carolina, on June 13, 1911, were ordered published by that institution. In the year 1903, when he held the position of president of the Association of Agricultural Colleges, his address before the Association on "Education and Empire" and in 1911 at Hanover College, Indiana, on "The Bible as a Factor in Modern Civilization" were both warmly commended. These, with his argument in defense of the constitutionality of the tax for the college, are considered President Patterson's best productions. During the period included between

the years 1871 and 1874, he wrote almost all the editorials on foreign politics for the *Louisville Courier Journal*, on the invitation of Col. Henry Watterson. He is now editor of "Men of Mark in Kentucky."

Following in the footsteps of his father, President Patterson was in early life a Whig, but since the war he has been in harmony with Democratic policies and principles, although in no sense a politician. True to his forbears, he is Presbyterian in denominational conviction.

On December 29, 1859, President Patterson was united in marriage, in Greenville, Kentucky, to Lucelia W. Wing, daughter of Captain Charles F. and Nancy (Campbell) Wing. Captain Wing was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, of Quaker parentage, and was the son of Barnabas Wing, a rich whaler of New Bedford, who lost heavily during the war of the Revolution and who came to Kentucky about the year 1800. There is in the possession of Mrs. Patterson a note executed to him by the Colony of Massachusetts Bay in 1775, for fourteen pounds, ten shillings, at 6 per cent until paid, for money advanced to the commonwealth, the note remaining unpaid. Mrs. Patterson's maternal grandfather, Colonel William Campbell, was first cousin of Campbell of King's Mountain, and was himself in that battle. William Campbell's wife was a niece of General William Russel, of Virginia. Mrs. Patterson's eldest sister became the wife of Hon. Edward Rumsey, member of Congress, and nephew of James Rumsey, the inventor of the steam-boat. In 1786, his steamboat made four miles an hour on the Potomac in the presence of George Washington. James Rumsey died in London, whither he had gone to perfect his machinery, and his models, after his death, came into the possession of Robert Fulton.

To the union of President and Mrs. Patterson were born two children. The elder, William Andrew, was born in Lexington, Kentucky, April 12, 1868. He was educated in the State College of Kentucky, now the State University, and was graduated with the class of 1889. He was a young man of fine personal presence, and excellent attainments, particularly in History, Economics, Metaphysics, Logic, French and Latin. He read and spoke French with the facility of a native. He was master of a terse, vigorous, lucid style and of fine, elegant English, both written and spoken. He died as the result of an operation for appendicitis, June 3, 1895, and the cutting short of a life of such promise has never ceased to be a matter of keen regret to the whole community. Jeanie

Rumsey, the second child, was born February 10, 1870, and died August 9, 1870.

President Patterson was the oldest of a family of five fine sons, upon all of whom were impressed the clean, honest, honorable nature of the father; the decidedly strong and admirable character of the mother. Walter K. Patterson, the youngest, was born in 1844, and he and the subject alone survive. William, the second son, and Andrew, the third son, both died in the early '60s, both being young men of ability and fine scholarly attainments. Alexander, the fourth son, died in 1865. Walter K. Patterson was from 1880 to 1911, principal of the Academy of the State University. He is a man of strong character, a fine organizer of sterling integrity. He is unmarried. To the Kentuckian, who knows and appreciates the Pattersons of Lexington, the thought comes with keen regret that when the two fine men who now represent the family go hence, the name and lineage will be extinct.

JAMES F. GRINSTEAD.—When cognizance is taken of the progressiveness of Louisville's captains of industry and the many channels in which their energies are directed, it is not surprising that the city has forged to the front along industrial and commercial lines. An idea of the diversity of interests represented is to be gleaned from a perusal of the various descriptive and biographical sketches appearing within the pages of this work, and there is particular consistency in according consideration to Mr. Grinstead, who is one of the representative wholesale merchants of Louisville, and who has served as mayor of the city. He has been in the most significant sense the artificer of his own fortunes and thus his success in connection with the practical activities of life is the more gratifying to contemplate. He is a member of a family that was founded in Kentucky in the year 1818, and he came to Louisville in 1866. This city has been the scene of his rise to a position of prominence in business and civic affairs and he is now senior member of the firm of Grinstead & Tinsley, one of the leading wholesale grocery concerns of the state.

James Fontleroy Grinstead was born in Glasgow, Barren county, Kentucky, on the 14th of November, 1845, and is a son of William and Levina (Grinstead) Grinstead, who were cousins and both of whom were born in Henrico county, Virginia. Both the paternal and maternal grandfathers of Mr. Grinstead were found enrolled as loyal patriots in the Continental line during the war of the Revolution and both were numbered among the pioneer settlers of Barren county, Kentucky. The paternal grandfather came with his family to

that county in 1818, and settled at Glasgow, where he passed the residue of his life, as did also his son, William, who was a wagon maker by trade and who was an honored citizen of that county. The genealogy is traced back to staunch English origin and the family was founded in Virginia in the early Colonial days. Of the large family of children the subject of this sketch and two sisters are the only ones now living.

James F. Grinstead was reared to maturity in his native place and his educational advantages were those afforded in the common schools of the locality and period. In 1866, shortly after attaining his legal majority, Mr. Grinstead came to Louisville and entered the employ of the wholesale grocery house of Glazerbrook, Grinstead & Company, and his faithful and efficient services resulted in his admission to the firm in 1871. He was a traveling representative of the house with which he was identified for the long period of fourteen years, in which he covered the constantly expanding trade of the house. In 1892 he organized the present firm of Grinstead & Tinsley. His devotion to business and his distinctive executive ability have been potent factors in the building up of the extensive business now controlled by this firm. Mr. Grinstead has ever shown a loyal interest in all that touches the general welfare of the community, and his popularity in his home city is of the most unequivocal order. He cast his first presidential vote in 1868, and he has been affiliated with the Republican party since. In 1907 he was elected mayor of Louisville, and had the distinction of being the first Republican to be chosen for this office within a decade. He received a majority of nearly five thousand votes at the polls, and his term expired November, 1909. He gave a most businesslike and able administration of the municipal government and was nominated by his party as his own successor in 1909, but although defeated in election he received more votes than when he was elected by a five-thousand majority two years before. He and his wife are members of the Christian church, and in the Masonic fraternity he has attained to the chivalric degrees, being identified with DeMolay Commandery, No. 12, Knights Templars, and also with the local temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

On the 21st of July, 1892, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Grinstead to Miss Annie W. Harwood, who was born and reared in Shelby, and who is a daughter of the late Barney M. Harwood.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.—In Marion county, Kentucky, on the Knoxville line of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, three-quarters of a mile from the village of St. Mary and five miles from Lebanon, is one of the noble and venerable educational institutions maintained under the auspices of the Catholic church in Kentucky. This is St. Mary's College, an institution that has exercised for fully ninety years the most beneficent functions in the training of boys and young men, and concerning which it is most consonant that a brief description be entered in this publication. In offering such a resumé of the college recourse is had to an appreciative article published in a souvenir supplement to a Lebanon newspaper, and but slight paraphrase is made in reproducing the article, which is well worthy of perpetuation in this connection:

"In the full confidence inspired by personal observation the statement is made that there is no institution in Kentucky better equipped to fit a boy or young man for any walk in life than St. Mary's College. The system of education builds up both body and brain; character is moulded into desirable shape; physical development goes hand in hand with mental culture; and the student leaves this college with the '*mens sana in corpore sano*,'—with a mind stored with useful knowledge, with habits of industry and morality, and with high and pure ideals for the future.

"The college is now enjoying the most prosperous period of its history. The attendance has steadily grown during the past few years; and though the work of remodeling and addition is almost constantly in progress, it is with difficulty that the available accommodations have been kept adequate to the increased patronage. Additional provision for students have been made during the vacation term just closed; and the fathers have in contemplation the erection of a new and commodious main building to take the place of the present structure, which will then be devoted exclusively to class purposes.

"St. Mary's College is conducted by the fathers of the Congregation of the Resurrection, a teaching order. It was founded in 1821, was chartered by the Kentucky legislature of 1837, with powers to confer the academic degrees, and during the long period embraced from its foundation to the present it has done a magnificent work in the education of youth. From its halls have gone forth many young men who have gained high reputation, some as scholarly churchmen, others as members of the various professions, and yet others in the business world. It is today better equipped for the continuance of this noble

work than at any time in the past. The world moves, and educational methods must meet the demands of changed conditions; and to this end modern ideas have been introduced, and the school work of this institution is abreast of the times, and based upon the most improved methods that the latest experience of high-class educators may suggest.

"Moreover, young men receive at this institution a Christian education. Its object is not simply to impart a modicum of book learning, but to give to the student, in connection with mental discipline, that moral training which alone is conducive to the highest citizenship. The students are constantly under the guidance of wise precept and they have ever before them the influence of good example. The moral atmosphere of Catholic institutions and its wholesome influence upon youth is recognized even by those who are not of that denomination, with the result that many non-Catholics send their children to Catholic schools.

"Advantages of this institution, which it possesses to a marked degree, may be summed up as follows: A convenient, accessible, healthful location, sufficiently excluded to be free from distracting influences; a course of studies insuring a liberal education; a faculty composed of men who have made the education of youth their life work, and who are selected with a view to their special fitness in their respective departments; a discipline of paternal solicitude and of careful watchfulness over the students; accommodations of the best, including an excellent table; and generally such surroundings and influences as tend to make of the boy a man of physical strength, mental endowments and moral character.

"Recently a gymnasium has been added to the group of buildings. It is a commodious structure of stone and brick, with the most approved and modern equipment. Here the students attend class daily, under the instruction of a special director, who is a member of the college staff. Games and amusements are encouraged; and the grounds for outdoor exercise are ample in area and adapted to every manly sport.

"Various college societies are maintained, contributing greatly to the pleasure of student life."

The officers and faculty of the college have been chosen with discriminate regard for their special fitness for their respective assignments, and the personnel of the faculty is in all respects adequate in number and ability. The executive officers at the time of this writing are as here designated: Rev. Michael Jag-

lowicz, C. R., president; Rev. Ignatius Perius, C. R., vice president; and Rev. Charles Kiefer, C. R., disciplinarian. The college issues catalogues and other permanent literature that may be had upon application to the institution, by mail or otherwise.

REV. MICHAEL JAGLOWICZ, C. R.—A distinguished member of the priesthood of the Catholic church in Kentucky is Father Jaglowicz, who is a member of the Congregation of the Resurrection and who is incumbent of the responsible office of president of St. Mary's College, one of the fine institutions maintained by the Catholic church in Kentucky and one of which specific mention is made on other pages of this work. Father Jaglowicz is known as a man of high intellectual attainments and is one possessed of marked executive ability, so that he is admirably qualified for the office to which he has been called in connection with St. Mary's College, which is located in Marion county, about five miles distant from Lebanon.

Father Jaglowicz was born on a farm near the town of Preston, Waterloo county, province of Ontario, Canada, on the 18th of August, 1872, and is a son of Michael and Rose (Laszewski) Jaglowicz, both of whom were born in Prussian Poland, where they were reared and educated and where their marriage was solemnized. They emigrated to America about the year 1865, landing in the city of Quebec, Canada, and soon afterward made permanent location near Preston, Waterloo county, Ontario, where the father developed a productive farm and where he continued to be actively identified with agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred on the 5th of June, 1891, at the age of fifty-eight years. He was a man of sterling integrity of character, was a devout communicant of the Catholic church, and his life, though free from dramatic incidents, was earnest and faithful in all its relations. His widow still resides at Preston, Ontario, and has attained the venerable age of seventy-five years (1910). Of the children six sons and three daughters are now living.

Rev. Michael Jaglowicz gained his early educational discipline in the parochial and public schools of the village of Preston, Ontario, after which he completed a classical course in St. Jerome's College, at Berlin, the principal town of his native county. In this institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1891, and in the autumn of the same year he proceeded to Italy and in the city of Rome entered the Gregorian University, in which he completed the philosophical and theological courses, continuing as a student in this great institution of the "Eternal City" for a period



Jermine's College, at Berlin,

of six years and being duly graduated. On the 30th of May, 1896, in the Basilica of St. Mary Major, in the city of Rome, Father Jaglowicz was ordained to the priesthood at the apostolic hands of Cardinal Cassetta. In July, 1897, he returned to Canada, where he visited his home until the following September, when he came to St. Mary's College, where he was appointed disciplinarian, a position of which he continued incumbent for two years. He was then, in July, 1899, made vice-president of the college, an office of which he continued in tenure until he was advanced to his present responsible position of president, in July, 1901. His administration as executive head of this fine institution has been vital, energetic and fruitful, marked by devotion and the utmost consecration. He merits recognition as one of the representative figures in connection with educational work in the state and has done much to advance the long maintained prestige of the venerable institution of which he is president. He gives his entire attention to the work of the college, and his enthusiastic and genial personality secure to him the earnest co-operation of the other members of the college faculty and give him an impregnable hold upon the confidence and esteem of the student body.

REV. IGNATIUS E. PERIUS, C. R.—As vice-president of St. Mary's College, at St. Mary, Marion county, Father Perius is a valued factor in connection with educational work in the state, as is he also in association with the affairs of the Catholic church of his diocese, by reason of which facts he is well entitled to consideration in this volume. Concerning the college with which he is thus prominently identified specific mention is made on other pages of this work.

Father Perius was born at Deemerton, Bruce county, province of Ontario, Canada, on the 5th of February, 1872, and is a son of Nicholas and Anna (Schmidt) Perius, the former of whom was born in Cologne, Rhenish Prussia, and the latter of whom was born in Wellesley, Waterloo county, Ontario, Canada. Nicholas Perius was reared and educated in his native land, whence he came to America when a young man, locating in Bruce county, Ontario, Canada, where he married and where he continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits for many years. He finally removed to Cavalier county, North Dakota, where he continued to be engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, on the 28th of September, 1897, at the venerable age of seventy-four years. The mother of the subject of this review died on the 11th of February, 1872, only six days after his birth. Of

the ten children six are now living and all are residents of North Dakota except one sister, who resides in Oklahoma and Reverend Ignatius E. Perius, whose name initiates this sketch.

In the parochial schools of his native town Father Perius gained his early educational training and in the same he was graduated in 1885. In the same year he was matriculated in St. Jerome's College, at Berlin, Ontario, where he completed the classical course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1891,—the same class in which the present president of St. Mary's College, was likewise graduated. The two young students together proceeded to the city of Rome, Italy, where they continued their studies in the Gregorian University for six years, completing the philosophical and theological courses. In the "Eternal City," on the 30th of May, 1896, Father Perius received the orders of the priesthood, having been ordained by Cardinal Cassetta. Immediately after his ordination Father Perius returned to Canada and became a member of the faculty of his alma mater, St. Jerome's College, retaining this incumbency until July, 1899. He then came to St. Mary's College, where he served as disciplinarian for the ensuing three years. In 1902 he was made vice-president of the institution and he thus served until September, 1908, when he resigned the office, having been appointed superior of the college in July of that year. In September, 1909, he again assumed the vice-presidency, of which office he has since been the able and popular incumbent. As a member of the faculty of the college he is assigned to the chair of logic, metaphysics and ethics. Like his able confreres he is a member of the Congregation of the Resurrection.

COLONEL J. STODDARD JOHNSTON, son of John Harris and Eliza Ellen (Davidson) Johnston was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, February 10, 1833. His father was of Scotch-Irish stock, originally from Annandale, County Dumfries, Scotland, and was the son of Dr. John Johnston of Mason county, Kentucky, who in 1790 came to Kentucky from Salisbury, Connecticut. His grandfather was Captain Archibald Johnston, an officer in the Revolutionary army. His mother was the daughter of Dr. Richard Davidson of Virginia, who came early to Kentucky, graduated at Transylvania University in 1803, was for a time a surgeon in the army and a physician in New Orleans where Colonel Johnston's mother was born. Her maternal grandfather was John Pintard of New York, of Huguenot descent, a graduate of Princeton College, a Revolutionary soldier and a man of great

learning. The father of Colonel Johnston, who was an elder brother of General Albert Sidney Johnston of the Confederate army, went to Louisiana when a young man with his half-brother, Hon. Josiah Stoddard Johnston, a prominent lawyer of that state, who was United States Senator, 1822-33, and was killed by a steamboat explosion in 1833, just after having been elected a third time. John Harris Johnston became a successful lawyer and planter in Rapides Parish, was speaker of the Louisiana House of Representatives and at the time of his death in 1838, was parish judge, an office corresponding with circuit judge in Kentucky. His wife had died five years before, and the subject of this sketch was thus doubly an orphan.

Brought to Kentucky with his older and younger brothers, he became the loving care of Colonel George Hancock and his wife, the latter being his maternal aunt. His early education was had at the Latin school of S. V. Womack, Shelbyville, and at the Western Military Institute in which latter James G. Blaine was then a professor. Entering the sophomore class at Yale in 1850, Colonel Johnston was graduated there in 1853, subsequently receiving a diploma from the Law School of the University of Louisville. In 1854, he married Miss Eliza Johnson, daughter of the Hon. George W. Johnson of Scott county, Kentucky, who was later the provisional governor of Kentucky in the Confederate regime, and was killed in the battle of Shiloh. From 1855 to 1859, he was a cotton planter in Arkansas, disposing of his plantation in the latter year and engaging in farming in Scott county, Kentucky. In 1861 he joined the Confederate army, serving first upon the staff of General Bragg with the rank of lieutenant colonel until 1863; upon the staff of General Buckner until after the battle of Chickamauga and from that time, as chief of staff to General Breckinridge. Besides many smaller engagements Colonel Johnston participated in the battles of Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, New Market, Cold Harbor, and Winchester, receiving special mention for gallantry in the reports of his chiefs.

After the war he practiced law for a short time in Arkansas, but returned to Kentucky, settling in Frankfort as editor of the *Yeoman* newspaper, a stalwart organ of the Democratic party, with which he remained until the paper ceased publication in 1886. He aided in the organization of the Kentucky Press Association of which he was the president for seventeen years by annual elections. For many years he was a member of the Demo-

cratic State Central Committee, serving either as secretary or chairman. He was adjutant general in 1871, and secretary of state from 1875 to 1879. He was a candidate for governor in 1875, but failing to receive the nomination, was able to name the successful candidate by reason of holding the balance of power. In 1889 he removed to Louisville, where he now resides. He is the author of the "Memorial History of Louisville," the only real history of the city ever published. For a number of years he was an editorial writer on the *Courier-Journal*, but is now living in retirement with his books. Mrs. Johnston has been dead for several years. Of their family of five children, there are living George W. Johnston, of New York City; Harris H., of St. Louis, and J. Stoddard, Jr., of Louisville.

One of his comrades in war and friends in civil life, has written of him these truthful words:

"In personality there are few men more striking than Col. Johnston. Always a courtly and dignified gentleman, he never fails to attract attention in any assembly. Strangers are strongly impressed by his fine bearing, his apparent high intellectuality and his manifest right of leadership. Such impressions are never changed by long acquaintanceship. His life time friends have found him always the same. His character is real in all its features, and his strong convictions, firm principles, and native dignity, are in no measure underestimated by the general, open-hearted and frank intercourse of close association. He is at home anywhere, alike in the drawing-room, the camp or the council and wherever he appears his true nature meets with a fine appreciation."

JOHN H. LEATHERS.—The man himself and the prestige he has won as one of the representative financiers and business men of the state of Kentucky well entitles Major Leathers to consideration in this publication, but there are many other factors that make the more consonant such recognition. He has been an honored and influential figure in civic and public affairs and has done much to further the upbuilding of the fine militia organization of the state. He has been incumbent of various positions of distinguished trust, has contributed generously to the material and civic progress of the city of Louisville, is an honored veteran of the Confederate service in the Civil war, and in all the varied relations of life he had ever quitted himself as a man of the most impregnable integrity and honor, so that he has secured vantage ground in popular confidence and esteem. His capitalistic interests are wide

and varied and he is executive head of one of the strongest financial institutions of the state, the Louisville National Bank, of which he is president. He has gained success through his own endeavors, and as a citizen he is liberal, broad-minded and public spirited,—essentially one of the representative citizens of the city and state that have so long been his home and the scene of his productive activities. Self-aggrandizement has not hedged in his interests, and he has shown well ordered philanthropy and benevolence of a practical order.

Major John H. Leathers was born in Middleway, Jefferson county, West Virginia, which state was then an integral part of the commonwealth of Virginia, and the date of his nativity was April 27, 1841. He is a son of William and Elizabeth (Hess) Leathers, the former of whom was born in Orange county, Virginia, of English lineage, and the latter of whom was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, of German parentage. The father of the subject of this review devoted the greater part of his active career to cabinet-making, and both he and his wife continued to reside in West Virginia until their death. Of their children one son and two daughters are now living. Major Leathers is indebted to the schools of his native town for his early educational discipline and later he attended school in Martinsburg, West Virginia. At the age of sixteen years he secured a position as clerk in a store at Martinsburg, where he remained until 1859, when he came to Louisville, Kentucky, where he entered the employ of George H. Cary, a leading retail druggist. A year later he became bookkeeper in the wholesale clothing house of William Terry & Company, and of this position he was incumbent at the time of the inception of the Civil war. His loyalty to the Confederacy was one of definite action and he forthwith returned to Virginia, where he enlisted, in August, 1861, as a member of Company D, Second Virginia Infantry, which became a part of General Thomas J. Jackson's famous "Stonewall" brigade, in the Army of Northern Virginia. He was made sergeant major of his command and continued in active service with his gallant regiment until the close of the war. He endured the full tension of the great fratricidal conflict and participated in many of the important engagements marking the progress of the war.

In July, 1865, Major Leathers returned to Louisville and secured the position of bookkeeper for the wholesale clothing house of Jones & Tapp, and in 1870 he was admitted to partnership in the business. The firm title was thereupon changed to Tapp, Leathers & Company. He was actively concerned with

the executive management of the business for the ensuing fifteen years, and his able and discriminating efforts were potent in building up a flourishing enterprise. In 1885 Major Leathers was chosen cashier of the Louisville Banking Company, and he has since been one of the prominent and influential factors in connection with financial affairs in the Kentucky metropolis. The institution with which he thus identified himself has had various changes in title and control, but his connection therewith has been consecutive, and he is now president of the Louisville National Banking Company, which is the direct successor of the Louisville Banking Company and which represents one of the strongest and most popular monetary institutions in the state. The bank is capitalized for \$250,000.00 and its surplus and undivided profits aggregate about \$100,000.00. Major Leathers has been president of the institution since August, 1909, and is well known in the banking circles of the country as an astute financier and man of affairs. In 1895 he was elected president of the Kentucky Bankers' Association, and at the world's congress of bankers and financiers held in the city of Chicago in 1893, incidental to the great Columbian Exposition, he read an interesting paper on the "Banking Resources of Kentucky." His paper admirably covered the field and showed deep research and investigation as well as a fine conception of financial conditions in his home state. In 1895 he read another pertinent paper before the meeting of the bankers of Kentucky at Owensboro. The Major has served as president of the National Building & Loan Association, of Louisville, and as resident vice-president of the National Surety Company of Missouri. He is president of the Louisville Insurance Company, is president of the Louisville Industrial School of Reform, has served as president of the Kentucky Humane Society and as a director of the Cook Benevolent Institute. As a citizen he has shown the utmost loyalty and public spirit, and not only has he given his influence and co-operation in support of measures and enterprises projected for the general good of the community, but he has been specially earnest in the upholding of organized philanthropic and charitable institutions and has shown his sense of stewardship by his generous but invariably unostentatious private benefactions.

Though never a seeker of the honors or emoluments of public office, Major Leathers has given an unswerving allegiance to the Democratic party and has rendered yeoman service in support of its cause. His religious connection is with the Presbyterian church. He has been affiliated with the Masonic fra-

ternity since 1869, and is one of its prominent and honored representatives in Kentucky. In 1875-6 he served as grand master of the Grand Lodge of the state, and in 1879 he was elected grand treasurer of that distinguished body. He is past grand high priest of the Kentucky Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, and is past commander of Louisville Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templars. He has attained the Thirty-second degree in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite and is also member of Kosair Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Major Leathers has ever maintained a lively interest in his old comrades of the Civil war, and through his active allegiance with the United Confederate Veterans' Association he perpetuates the more gracious memories of the years of conflict, while retaining no rankling animosities. He has served as vice-president of the United Confederate Veterans' Association of Kentucky, and was a member of the committee of five persons appointed to design an appropriate badge to be worn by the Confederate veterans, and this committee offered the significant and attractive design of the little button now worn by practically all veterans of the Confederate service. The liberality and broad-minded attitude of Major Leathers was shown in the effective efforts he put forth as a member of the committee which planned and had charge of all arrangements for the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic held in Louisville in 1895,—a noteworthy occasion on which the veterans of the north and south came together on a common field of amity and generous good will, finding much satisfaction in exchanging of reminiscences. The Major served as treasurer of the committee mentioned and thus handled all the funds provided for the entertainment of the visitors. He has not abated his interest in military affairs, and with the militia of his home state his identification has been more or less active for many years. In 1878 he organized Company C of the Louisville Legion, and was chosen captain of the same. Later he was commissioned major of the First Regiment of the Kentucky National Guard. He resigned his commission, however, to raise a new company for the same command, and he served as captain of this company until 1888. Governor Luke P. Blackburn appointed him one of a committee of three to design a flag for the state militia, and the official military banner of the Kentucky National Guard at the present time represents the specific result of the work of this committee. All civic and industrial interests in Louisville have a staunch supporter in the

person of Major Leathers, and his genial personality has gained and retained to him strong friends in all classes, so that his personal popularity in his home city is of the most unqualified order.

On the 12th of March, 1869, was solemnized the marriage of Major Leathers to Miss Kate Armstrong, who was born in Nelson county, Kentucky, and who is a daughter of Charles Q. and Amanda (Allen) Armstrong. Her father, who was a prominent and successful pork-packer and influential citizen of Louisville, was ardent in his support of the Confederacy at the time of the Civil war, and he sacrificed his fortune in the cause. He was a refugee in Georgia at the time of his death, in 1862. His wife was a member of the well known Allen family that was so prominently identified with the pioneer history of Nelson county, Kentucky, and her genealogy was traced back to staunch Scotch-Irish stock. Major and Mrs. Leathers have four children: Charles F, vault keeper for the Louisville National Banking Company; John Allen, superintendent of the Registry Department of the Louisville Post Office; Stuart Robinson; and Annie, wife of Stuart E. Duncan.

WILLIAM H. H. BOWEN, Postmaster of the city of Covington, was born and reared in and has always been a resident of this attractive and prosperous Kentucky city. Mr. Bowen was born in Covington on the 28th of July, 1850, and is a son of Hiram F. and Margaret (Hathaway) Bowen, the former of whom was born at Germantown, Bracken county, Kentucky, in 1822, and the latter of whom was born in 1823, near Independence, Kenton county, Kentucky. What is now Kenton county was at that time a part of Campbell county. The Bowen family, of English origin, was founded in America in the Colonial epoch, and the name became identified with the annals of the historic state of Virginia, whence came the original representatives of the name in Kentucky more than eighty-five years ago. Alexander Bowen, grandfather of him whose name initiates this article, was born and reared in Loudoun county (then a part of Fauquier county), Virginia, which commonwealth was likewise the native place of his wife, whose maiden name was Sarah French and who was a daughter of John French, a prominent citizen of Virginia, which he represented as a soldier of the Continental line in the war of the Revolution. The stone house that he erected in what is now Loudoun county, Virginia, prior to the war of the Revolution, is still standing and used as a residence. It was his place of abode until his death.

Alexander Bowen was reared and educated

in his native state and there married, the offspring of this union being thirteen children. In 1822 he removed with his family to Kentucky and located in Germantown, Bracken county, where he remained until 1825, when he established his residence in Covington, where he continued to reside until his death, in 1832. His wife survived him more than a quarter of a century, dying in 1859.

Hiram F. Bowen, the father of Postmaster Bowen, was a child of three years at the time his father and family came from Bracken county to Covington, where he was reared to maturity, and where he continued to reside until his death, in 1899, at the age of seventy-seven years. Mr. Bowen was for many years one of the representative business men of Covington and also influential in public affairs. He was a carpenter by trade and for many years was a contractor and builder of Kenton county. In 1862 he was elected sheriff of the county, and carried every precinct in the county except one. He was re-elected to the shrievalty in 1864 without opposition, as his own successor, and thus served two consecutive terms. Prior to this he served six years as city assessor of Covington, and at different intervals he was a member of each the city council and the board of education. He was an advocate of the cause of the Union during the Civil war, 1861-5, and ever afterward continued aligned as a supporter of the principals and policies of the Republican party. Of his nine children four are now living, and of these the present postmaster of Covington is the eldest. The widow of Hiram F. Bowen, now eighty-seven years old, still resides in Covington. She is a daughter of John Hathaway, who was born in the state of New York, and who came to Kentucky about the year 1805, locating in that part of Campbell county now in Kenton county, Kentucky. He became one of the substantial farmers, and he served both in the war of 1812 and in the Black Hawk Indian war. At the time of the Civil war he was a supporter of the cause of the Confederacy, but he died before the close of that conflict, in 1864, at the age of seventy-five years. He was of Scotch-Irish lineage, and his wife, Mariah McCarty, was of Irish descent. She was born in Pennsylvania and died in 1854, when about sixty years of age.

William H. H. Bowen was reared to maturity in Covington and availed himself of the advantages of its public schools, including those of the high school. In 1869, when about nineteen years of age, he was appointed clerk in the internal-revenue office, in the Sixth Kentucky district, in Covington, serving under

Collectors John S. Nixon and Winfield S. Holden. He was gradually promoted until he became Chief Deputy Collector. For four years (1877 to 1881) he was chief deputy collector in the office of Collector Armsted M. Swope, in the Seventh (Lexington) Kentucky district. He maintained his residence in the city of Covington while in the Lexington office. He was chief deputy collector in the Sixth (Covington) Kentucky district, from 1881 to 1887, under Collectors John W. Finnell and George H. Davison. From 1887 to 1889 he was paying teller of the Equitable National Bank in Cincinnati, Ohio, and again served as chief deputy collector in the Sixth (Covington) District of Kentucky, under Collector John J. Landram, until the death of the collector in November, 1890, and from then till March 1, 1891, was acting collector. From April of that year until August 31, 1910, he was an internal-revenue agent under the direction of the commissioner of internal revenue. For five years, 1897 to 1902, he was chief of internal revenue agents, with headquarters at Washington, D. C. He resigned as revenue agent to take up the duties of postmaster of Covington on September 1, 1910. He was commissioned postmaster by President W. H. Taft on the 20th of June, 1910. Thus it will be seen that during the major portion of his career Mr. Bowen has been actively identified with government service.

Since early manhood he has been an active Republican. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being affiliated with Golden Rule Lodge, No. 345, with Covington Royal Arch Chapter, No. 35, with Covington Commandery No. 7, Knights Templars, and Myrtle Lodge, No. 5, Knights of Pythias, of Covington. He is also identified with Almus Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Washington, D. C. In Covington also reside his two sisters and one brother,—Harriet G., who is the wife of Ivor J. Evans, a prominent jeweler; Laura B., who is the wife of William J. Wash, a railway conductor; and Edward F. Bowen, a Pullman car conductor. Another brother, Wood H. Bowen, who had been active and influential in business and public affairs in Covington and Kenton county, died in 1892; Matilda, wife of John H. Graham, a contracting carpenter, died in 1883; and three sisters died in infancy.

In the year 1870 William H. H. Bowen was married to Miss Anna E. Evans, a native of Wales, who was three years of age at the time of the arrival of her parents in the United States, and their coming to Covington. She was reared and educated in Covington, and has long been connected with best social life of

the community. She is the daughter of Rhys C. and Ann (Jones) Evans, both natives of Wales, who were prominent and active in the Welsh social and religious circles of Covington, Newport and Cincinnati. Mr. Evans was a noted jeweler, carrying on business in Covington for more than a quarter of a century. He was a prominent Mason, and Odd Fellow. Was an advocate of the Union during the Civil war, 1861-5, and always a Republican in politics. Mr. Evans died in 1886, aged sixty-nine years. Mrs. Evans died in 1909, aged eighty-eight years. Mr. and Mrs. William H. Bowen have two children—Lelia J., who is the wife of Wm. E. Gunn, civil engineer, late of Covington, now of Middlesborough, Kentucky, and Miss Katherine F., the talented soprano, who remains at the parental home. For four generations the Bowen family have been affiliated with the Methodist church.

EDWARD T. FRANKS.—The initiative and constructive ability of Mr. Franks has been manifested along divergent lines, and in each association he has shown the maturity of his powers, which have given him indubitable prestige is a lawyer, public official, financier and director of political forces. He is now giving the major part of his time and attention to the executive duties devolving upon him as president of the United States National Bank of Owensboro and he has gained recognition also as one of the able members of the bar of his native state and as a leader in the councils of the Republican party within the borders of Kentucky.

Edward T. Franks was born on the old homestead farm of his father in Crittenden county, Kentucky, on the 1st of December, 1863, and is a son of John M. and Nancy Margaret (Moore) Franks, the former of whom was born near Carthage, Smith county, Tennessee, in March, 1822, and the latter of whom was born in North Carolina, in the year 1828. The father died in 1883 and the mother was summoned to the life eternal in 1885. They became the parents of ten children, of whom nine were reared to years of maturity and still survive the honored parents, namely: Robert M., Jesse J., David H., Jane Ann, John T., Edward T., William B. (deceased), Helen E., Nannie, and Addie E. John M. Franks' father was of Irish lineage and was the founder of the family in Kentucky, where he took up his residence more than three-fourths of a century ago, becoming one of the prosperous agriculturists of Crittenden county, where both he and his wife continued to reside until their death. John M. Franks likewise devoted his entire active career to the great basic industry of agriculture,

in connection with which he gained a goodly measure of success. He was one of the honored and well known citizens of Crittenden county, was a stalwart Republican in politics and both he and his wife held membership in the Baptist church. They continued to reside in Crittenden county until the close of their lives.

Edward T. Franks, whose name initiates this review, is indebted to the public schools of his native county for his early educational discipline, and at the age of twenty years he secured a position as clerk in a dry-goods establishment in Marion, Crittenden county. To this vocation he gave his attention for a period of three years and he was then elected village marshal, an office of which he was incumbent for a short time. He resigned the position to begin the study of law, and in thus preparing himself for the work of his chosen profession he was favored in having the able preceptorship of Thomas J. Nunn and William I. Cruse, representative members of the bar of Marion, the judicial center of Crittenden county. He made rapid progress in his absorption and assimilation of the science of jurisprudence and in 1888 he was admitted to the bar of his native county. He engaged in the practice of his profession at Marion, where he remained thus occupied until September, 1889, when he was appointed United States gauger, an office of which he continued in tenure for four years. He then resumed the practice of his profession at Owensboro, where he had established his residence in 1889, but after four years of successful work he was appointed by President McKinley collector of internal revenue for the Second District of Kentucky. In this important office Mr. Franks continued to serve for twelve consecutive years, in the meanwhile continuing to maintain his home in Owensboro. He retired from office in December, 1909, by voluntary resignation, as in June of that year he had effected the organization of the United States National Bank of Owensboro, of which he was elected president upon its incorporation. In executive control and capitalistic reinforcement this institution has nothing to be desired and its business has become large and substantial, based upon a capital stock of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. As already stated Mr. Franks now gives virtually his entire time and attention to the administration of the affairs of the bank.

He has long been recognized as one of the wheel-horses of the Republican party in Kentucky, and as a campaign speaker and an executive in the maneuvering of political forces he has wielded potent influence in advancing



the party cause. He cast his first presidential vote for General Benjamin Harrison, and stumped the western part of Kentucky in the campaign which resulted in the election of Harrison. In 1890 he was made the candidate of his party for representative of the second district of Kentucky in congress, and in 1896 he was again nominated, but on each occasion he was unable to overcome the large and normal Democratic majority in the district. In 1892 he was presidential elector on the Republican ticket for the state at large, and in many campaigns he has labored most zealously in behalf of the party cause, in which connection his services have been in requisition in all but five counties in Kentucky, as well as in Indiana and Illinois. He is affiliated with Owensboro Lodge, No. 57, Knights of Pythias, and with Green River Camp, No. 43, Woodmen of the World. He holds membership in the Baptist church, in whose faith he was reared, and his wife is a member of the Presbyterian church. They are popular factors in connection with the leading social activities of their home city and their attractive home is a center of gracious hospitality.

In the year 1899 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Franks to Miss Janet Brodie, who was born and reared in Owensboro, and who is a daughter of Robert and Margaret (Reid) Brodie. Mr. Brodie died in 1899, and Mrs. Brodie still resides in Owensboro. Both were born in Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Franks have two children,—Margaret Reid and Mary Fleming.

AUGUSTUS E. WILLSON.—It is easy to attribute the elements of power to any man who has been in the least conspicuous in public affairs, but in the perspective of years each individual presentment assumes its true value and an unequivocal verdict may be rendered. The fame of the present governor of Kentucky rests on the firm basis of work accomplished and honors worthily won, and in studying his clear-cut, sane, distinct character interpretation follows fact in a straight line of derivation. His character is the positive expression of a strong and loyal nature, and his are the laurels of high personal accomplishment, so that the passing years can not but give emphasis to the value of his work in behalf of the state in which he is giving distinguished service as its chief executive.

Augustus Everett Willson stands as a worthy scion of the stanchest of American stock, and the name which he bears has been identified with the annals of our nation's history from the early colonial epoch. The original ancestors in the new world established

their home in New England, that cradle of so much of our American history, and the name has ever stood exponent of sterling character, strong mental powers and distinctive usefulness in connection with the varied activities of life. Governor Willson has conferred honor and distinction on the great commonwealth of Kentucky, and his fine intellectuality, his invincible courage and his distinct individuality have rendered him a leader in thought and action. Called upon to serve in positions of distinguished public trust, he has discharged his assigned duties with ability, discrimination and integrity of purpose, the while he has maintained a deep sense of his stewardship and has not been denied an ample measure of objective appreciation and honor.

Governor Willson was born at Maysville, Mason county, Kentucky, on the 13th of October, 1846, and is a son of Hiram and Ann Colvin (Ennis) Willson, the former of whom was a native of Vermont and the latter of Rhode Island, their marriage having been solemnized in Allegany county, New York. Hiram Willson was long and prominently identified with lumbering operations, to which he gave his attention almost exclusively after his removal to Kentucky, though he had previously been engaged in agricultural pursuits in the state of New York, whence he came to Kentucky about the year 1845. After maintaining his home at Maysville, this state, for a number of years, he removed to the city of Covington, where he continued in the lumber business until 1852, when he removed to New Albany, Indiana, where he passed the residue of his long and useful life and where his death occurred in 1859, his cherished and devoted wife having been summoned to the life eternal three years before. They became the parents of four children, all of whom were possessed of exceptionally high intellectuality. Forceythe Willson, the eldest son, was a man of distinctive literary talent, but he died before his powers had been matured, having passed away in 1867, at Alfred, New York, when but twenty-eight years of age. He was the author of a most beautiful war poem, entitled "The Old Sergeant," and the same was published as the carrier's address in the *Louisville Journal* in 1863. The poem attracted the attention of President Lincoln, who made inquiries of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes as to residence and personality of the author. Dr. Holmes gained the desired information through the celebrated journalist, George D. Prentice, at that time editor and publisher of the *Louisville Journal* and Dr. Holmes thus found the young author to be a resident of Cambridge, Massachusetts. Forceythe Willson had removed from Ken-

tucky to Cambridge, where he passed the residue of his life, which came to an end when he was a young man and one whose future was most promising. His wife, Elizabeth Conwell (Smith) Willson, was likewise endowed with fine literary ability and was the author of many poems of rare beauty. She died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, preceding her husband in death. The present governor of Kentucky is the eldest of the three surviving children: Mrs. Mary F. Combs resides in Chicago; and Hiram Willson is a resident of Murphysboro, Illinois.

Governor Willson gained his rudimentary education first at home and then in school in New Albany, Indiana. He was then sent to the east to prepare for college. He lived for a time in historic old Cambridge, Massachusetts, in the home of his brother Forceythe, on Mount Auburn street, opposite Elmwood avenue. This home was a favorite resort for many of the leading literary lights of the day, including Longfellow, Lowell and Emerson, as well as Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, who had formed the acquaintance of Forceythe Willson and his charming wife after being importuned to do so by President Lincoln, as already noted, and he became a warm friend and great admirer of the young author and his wife. In Dr. Holmes' celebrated lecture on the "Poets and Poetry of the War," was incorporated the previously mentioned poem written by Mr. Willson, "The Old Sergeant." The house occupied in Cambridge by Forceythe Willson and his wife was a beautiful old home of Colonial design and was erected by Elbridge T. Gerry, whose name is prominent in history. Governor Willson reverts with especial appreciation to the influences and charm of this home, and there he came into contact with the many celebrated men of letters who gathered about his brother, of whose talent they were deeply appreciative.

With the intention of entering Harvard University, Governor Willson took a preparatory course at Alfred University, at Alfred, Allegany county, New York, and thereafter he continued his studies for one year in an excellent preparatory school in Cambridge, Massachusetts. In 1865 he was matriculated in Harvard University, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1869, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1872 his historic alma mater conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. After his graduation Governor Willson began reading law in the office of Lothrop, Bishop & Lincoln, one of the leading law firms of Boston, and in 1870 he located in the city of Louisville, Kentucky, where he continued his technical reading under

the able preceptorship of Hon. John M. Harlan, later elected associate justice of the supreme court of the United States. He was admitted to the bar of his native state in 1870, and his initial work in his profession was in the office of his honored preceptor, Judge Harlan, now one of the distinguished justices of the supreme court of the United States. In May, 1874, the ability of the future governor received distinctive mark of appreciation, as he was admitted to partnership with Judge Harlan. His subsequent record has been one of constant advancement and manifold honors. It was not long before he entered the field of political activity, and in this connection his labors have been effective and distinguished, being marked throughout by broad statesmanship and by impregnable integrity of purpose. His sincerity and honor have never been questioned even in the turbulence of political strife, and he has commanded the respect and confidence of even his most implacable political adversaries.

In December, 1875, Governor Willson was appointed chief clerk of the treasury department of the United States, but he resigned this office in August of the following year, for the purpose of resuming the practice of his profession in the city of Louisville. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions in 1884, 1888, 1892 and 1894, and in 1908 he was a delegate from the state at large to the national convention of his party in Chicago. He was the party nominee for congress from the Louisville district in 1884, 1886, 1888 and 1892, but was unable to overcome the large normal Democratic majority in his district. In 1897-8 he was a member of the executive committee of the national monetary convention in the city of Indianapolis, an organization that did much to institute effective agitation in favor of the "sound-money" policy for which the Republican party has ever stood sponsor. This executive committee appointed the monetary commission of which Hon. George F. Edmunds, United States senator from Vermont, was made chairman. Governor Willson was prominent and influential in the work of this commission and aided materially in bringing about a popular understanding of the financial policies advocated.

Since the Centennial year, 1876, Governor Willson has been a recognized leader in the councils of the Republican party in Kentucky, and he has been a zealous worker in every national campaign since that year, as well as in the local campaigns of his home city and state. He has made political speeches in all but six of the one hundred and nineteen counties of Kentucky. It was thus a fitting recognition of

his splendid services and distinctive eligibility when he was made the nominee of his party for governor of Kentucky, in 1907. He was nominated by acclamation, and after one of the most thorough and brilliant campaigns ever made by a gubernatorial nominee in Kentucky; he reversed the Democratic majority, which was twenty-eight thousand in 1903, and gained as head of the state ticket a Republican majority of 18,053.

The problems of state affairs during the administration of Governor Willson have been many and varied, among the more notable being the tobacco interests, including the affairs of the "Night Riders," and the great pardon cases. Opposition legislatures have brought unusual perplexities to the governor, but all problems and exigencies have been effectively handled by the executive, whose every effort has been made to protect and foster the best interests of the people of the state, without regard to partisan lines. Concerning him the following pertinent statements have been made: "Believing unquestionably that whatever is right and just will prevail, that every man has a right to his opinion and to have it respectfully treated, Governor Willson is noted for his respect for the opinions and character of those who do not agree with his views. He has given much of his life to the upholding of the liberty of the people. While unfaltering in his political faith, he has always opposed earnestly the bitterness of political campaigns in Kentucky, and during his campaign for governor he sought to be a missionary of peace, good will and true liberty in his state and thus to end political hatred in Kentucky." A devoted and admiring friend has given the following estimate of the governor: "Upright, honorable, spotless in character, a plain man of the people, a devoted citizen of the state, unostentatious but true blue always—that is Augustus E. Willson."

Governor Willson has been president of the Associated Harvard Clubs, and in 1908 his alma mater, Harvard University, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, this being prior to the retirement of President Elliot from his long retained position at the head of this noble institution. In 1910 he was elected by the Alumni of Harvard College as a member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College. In 1908 Governor Willson was chosen chairman of the governors' conference, at Washington, D. C., and he called the conference of 1910, when he was chosen chairman for a second term.

In 1877 was solemnized the marriage of Governor Willson to Miss Elizabeth Ekin, daughter of the late General James A. and

Diana Craighead (Walker) Ekin, the former of whom was a distinguished officer, colonel and brevet brigadier general, in the United States army. Mrs. Willson was born at Elizabeth, Pennsylvania, and received excellent educational advantages. She is a woman of much personal charm and has proved equal to the fine social demands of her position as wife of the governor of a great state. She is of distinguished ancestry, as may be noted when it is stated that she is a great-great-granddaughter of Colonel Stephen A. Bayard, Major John Walker and Major Aeneas Mackay, each of whom served with distinction as an officer in the patriot army during the War of the Revolution. Governor and Mrs. Willson have their home in Frankfort during the gubernatorial incumbency of the former, but their permanent residence is in the city of Louisville. A son was born of this union, in 1879, but he died seven days later.

CHARLES J. TANNER.—A somewhat eventful career has been that of Mr. Tanner, who is now superintendent of the Brown-Forman Distilling Company, in which he is a stockholder and director and of whose distillery and farm, at St. Mary, Marion county, he has a general supervision.

Mr. Tanner was born in the town of Stratton, St. Margaret, Wiltshire, England, on the 9th of February, 1865, and in the same county were born his parents. John Tanner, father of the subject of this review, was a prominent stockgrower of Wiltshire, where he devoted special attention to the raising of turf horses, principally steeple-chasers, besides which he raised thorough-bred Durham cattle and Berkshire swine, and he continued to reside in Wiltshire until his death in 1908, at the age of seventy-six years. The maiden name of the mother of the subject of this review was Greenaway and she died in 1866, at which time Charles J. was but one year of age. Mr. Tanner is indebted to the public schools of his native county for his early education training and later he was sent to the English Naval School, at Bath. Before completing his course in this institution, he was sufficiently moved by a spirit of adventure to take "French leave" and he made his way to America. He landed in Canada, where he was employed as a farm hand until he had accumulated sufficient funds to enable him to proceed to the United States, in search of further adventures and experiences. Upon crossing the border he set his face toward the far west and made his way to the Indian Territory, where he worked as a cattle herder and line-rider for four years, taking his departure from that section at the time of the historic Cheyenne-

Arapahoe massacre. He then made his way to the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was subsequently placed in charge of the liquor department in one of the stores of Joseph R. Peebles Company, in which capacity he continued for the ensuing seven years, within which his marriage was solemnized. Upon leaving Cincinnati he came to Kentucky and established his residence in the city of Louisville, where he engaged in the manufacturing of riding saddles, which were sold at wholesale. In this connection was built up a prosperous enterprise and he continued to be actively engaged with the same until the dissolution of his company in 1902, when he became a stockholder of the Brown-Forman Distilling Company and assumed the position of superintendent of its distillery and farm, at St. Mary, Marion county, which incumbency he has since retained. The company has one hundred acres of valuable land, on which the large and well equipped distillery is located, and Mr. Tanner is the general supervisor of the farm as well as of the distillery. He is known as a reliable and progressive business man and loyal citizen and has gained the high regard of the community in which he now maintains his home. He is a Republican in his political allegiance but has had naught of desire for public office. He is affiliated with Fall City Lodge, No. 376, Free & Accepted Masons, at Louisville, where he is also past chancellor of Mystic Lodge, No. 11, Knights of Pythias, which he has represented in the grand lodge of the order in Kentucky. Both he and his wife hold membership in the Presbyterian church.

On the 6th of April, 1886, in the city of Cincinnati, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Tanner to Miss Louise H. Muench, a daughter of James H. Muench, a representative business man of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Tanner have two children.—Eva Louise, who is now the wife of William M. Eastman, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, her husband being a traveling salesman for the Wolverine Brass Works of that state; and Charles M. is a student in Center College, at Danville, Kentucky.

HON. JOHN L. DORSEY is one of the native sons of Kentucky, who has aided in upholding the high standard of its bench and bar and who is now engaged in the active practice of his profession at Henderson, the judicial center of the county of the same name. He has served on the bench of the circuit court for the Fifth judicial district and also as a member of the state legislature. He is known as one of the able jurists and legists of his native county and is a leading member of the bar of this section of the state. Judge John Lloyd Dorsey was born on a farm in Hender-

son county, Kentucky, on the 17th of December, 1853, and is a son of Dr. John N. and Patsy R. (Atchison) Dorsey, the former of whom was born in Jefferson county, this state, in 1811, and the latter of whom was born in Shelby county in 1823, although she was a resident of Daviess county at the time of her marriage. Her death occurred in 1873.

Dr. Dorsey gained his early educational discipline in the schools of Jefferson county, where his parents took up their residence when he was a child, and after careful preliminary reading of a technical order he entered the Louisville Medical College, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1839, and from which he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He forthwith initiated the practice of his profession in Henderson county and he became one of the honored and representative physicians and surgeons of this section of the state, where his practice was disseminated over a wide range of country and where in the early days his visits were made principally on horseback. His name is revered in many of the representative homes of the county and he continued in the active practice of his profession until 1868, after which he lived retired until his death, in 1888, at the venerable age of seventy-seven years. His father, Noah Dorsey, was a native of Maryland but resided in Henderson county for a number of years prior to his death.

Judge Dorsey is indebted to the common schools of his native county for his early educational discipline, which was supplemented by a course in Bethel College, at Russellville, Kentucky, in which institution he pursued his studies for three and one-half years. He then began reading law under the able preceptorship of Malcolm Yeaman, a leading member of the bar of Henderson county, and in 1878 he was admitted to practice. He forthwith initiated the active work of his profession at Henderson, where he formed a partnership alliance with Charles C. Ball, under the firm name of Ball & Dorsey. This partnership was continued for a period of six years, within which Judge Dorsey gained distinctive reputation and precedence as an able and resourceful trial lawyer and well fortified counselor. In 1897 he was elected to the bench of the circuit court of the Fifth judicial district and he retained this office for a period of six years, during which his administration was marked by able and comprehensive knowledge of the science of jurisprudence and by close observance of equity and justice, so that few of his decisions were reversed by the higher tribunals. At the close

of his term Judge Dorsey did not stand for re-election. Upon his retirement from the bench he formed a partnership with Hon. A. O. Stanley, who is now a member of congress, and this alliance has since continued under the firm name of Dorsey & Stanley. The firm controls a large and representative practice and has been identified with much of the important litigation in the state and federal courts within the period of its existence. Judge Dorsey was also appointed special judge in connection with the trial of the feud cases in Breathitt and Lee counties. He tried as presiding judge the celebrated cases against Judge James Hargis, Edward Callahan, B. F. French, John Abner and John Smith charged with the assassination of James B. Marcum, a distinguished lawyer of Breathitt county. A great deal of dissatisfaction had grown out of some of the trials that had been held by the courts in some of these feud cases. These cases were sent by change of venue from Breathitt to Lee county and the conduct and the rulings of Judge Dorsey in these cases were so fair and impartial that at the conclusion of these trials, the Lee county bar held a meeting and passed a resolution commending him for the fair and impartial trials that had been held before him in these feud cases. Owing to the prejudice and sentiment growing out of these numerous killings, Judge Dorsey had a perilous and difficult task to undertake, but the Lee county bar said that the task was honestly and ably performed on his part. The venerable judge, Robert Riddell, presided at this meeting.

In politics Judge Dorsey accords an unwavering allegiance to the Democratic party and he is recognized as an able exponent of its principles and policies. In 1880 he was elected to represent his native county in the state legislature, in which he served during the session of 1880-1 and in which he was a member of the judiciary and other important committees of the lower house. He is a director of the Union Bank & Trust Company of Henderson, and in a fraternal way he is affiliated with the Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias.

In 1885 was solemnized the marriage of Judge Dorsey to Miss Nannie Dixon, who was born and reared in Henderson county and who is a daughter of Robert Dixon, an old and honored resident of this county. Judge and Mrs. Dorsey have four children—Alice Young, John Lloyd Jr., Nancy D. and Robert Milton. The elder son is now a student in Central University at Danville, Kentucky. Both Judge Dorsey and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

GEN. BASIL W. DUKE was born in Scott county, Kentucky, May 28, 1838. He was the only child of Nathaniel W. Duke and Mary Ann Pickett (Currie) Duke. At the early age of sixteen, the father entered the navy as a midshipman and was steadily advanced by merit, to a captaincy. He died among friends at Paris, Kentucky, in July, 1850. General Duke's mother was born in Richmond, Virginia, Dec. 17, 1813; was married October 4, 1833, and died in Lexington, Kentucky, February 24, 1847.

General Duke's early education was begun in the private schools of Scott county, but he had the great advantage afterward of attending the fine private school of Rev. Lyman W. Seely at Maysville. Later he attended at Georgetown College and the famous Centre College at Danville. He was a nervous impetuous youth, not altogether inclined to the strict discipline of the schools, but his was a quick, impressible mind, taking hold of a subject with a readiness that probably gave him a better education than he ever imagined he had. On leaving college he began the study of law under the valued training of Chief Justice George Robertson, than whom no better lawyer has sat upon the bench of Kentucky's highest court. Taking his degree from the law department of Transylvania University before his twenty-first anniversary, General Duke went to Missouri, stopping first in Saline county, but going soon afterwards to St. Louis where he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession.

His military spirit first developed here and he became the captain of a company of "Minute Men," who were sympathizers with the South. He was also appointed by the governor, Police Commissioner of St. Louis, a position of far more importance than now. The storm clouds of war were gathering and young Duke's sympathies were all with the South. He urged upon the governor the importance of seizing the arsenal at St. Louis and the securing of the munitions of war there stored. The governor hesitated and the arsenal was lost. General Lyon got there first and the Confederates lost the much-needed military stores. A force was sent against the "Minute Men" but Duke burned the bridges over the Gasconade and Osage rivers, thus saving himself and his men from capture. For this bit of military enterprise, he was subsequently indicted for arson and also for treason, though never tried for either alleged offense. The Federal authorities in Missouri were anxious to capture Duke and knowing this, he left the state to its own devices. Coming back to Kentucky, he joined

his brother-in-law, John H. Morgan, who led to the South three companies that were later to become parts of the division known to all as "Morgan's Men." Morgan was captain of Company A, and Duke was his first lieutenant and acting adjutant of the command. This little command began at once to make history and never left off until there was no more a Confederacy. The first great battle in which the command participated was at Shiloh when it was in the fiercest of the fighting and it was here that Duke received the first of the three wounds from which he was to suffer during the war. Owing to his activity in this and many other battles, President Roosevelt appointed General Duke a member of the Shiloh Commission, a position which he now (1911) holds. Morgan's squadron soon grew to be a regiment known as the Second Kentucky Cavalry of which Morgan was colonel and Duke lieutenant colonel. The battle of Huntsville, Tennessee, fought December 7, 1862, by Kentucky infantry and cavalry, resulted in the promotion of Colonel Morgan to Brigadier General and Duke became Colonel of the regiment. In a raid into Kentucky made in the same month Duke was severely wounded in the head at Rolling Fork by a fragment of a shell but was placed in a carriage and taken along with the command, thus escaping capture. Colonel Duke accompanied the command on the famous Ohio raid and shared for a time the imprisonment of his chief and brother officers in the Ohio penitentiary from which General Morgan escaped November 26, 1863. Shortly afterwards Duke was sent to Camp Chase but after a short time there was returned, at his own request, to share the fate of his comrades in the penitentiary. In a short time all of these were taken to a military prison at Fort Delaware. Thence Duke with fifty others was ordered to be taken to a point in the South and exposed to the fire of federal artillery as an act of retaliation for the reported exposure by the Confederates of a like number of Federal officers. There was no truth in the report and Duke and his brother officers were soon exchanged. He returned to his command, at that time in Virginia, September 4, 1864. General Morgan, who had been promoted to be a Major General, was betrayed and killed at Greenville, Tennessee. Colonel Duke was promoted to be Brigadier General, his commission bearing the date of General Morgan's death.

The space allotted here will not permit extended notice of General Duke's military career. He was General Morgan's strong right arm and that splendid soldier knew upon whom he could depend when Duke was near. Duke's modesty is only equaled by his skill and

bravery as a soldier and commander. He gives credit to General Morgan as one of the finest natural soldiers whom he ever knew and declares that to him and not to himself should go the honor for planning all the great movements of the command. General Duke's command accompanied President Davis and his Cabinet from Charlotte, North Carolina, to Washington, Georgia, at which latter place it surrendered in May, 1865.

Returning home General Duke engaged in the practice of law; was a member of the legislature and state's attorney for six years. He is the author of the "History of Morgan's Command" and of a volume of "Reminiscences," and besides is a graceful contributor to the press.

General Duke was married July 8, 1861, to Miss Henrietta Hunt Morgan of Lexington, Kentucky, the sister of General John H. Morgan.

SAMUEL B. KIRBY.—Incumbent of the office of judge of the chancery branch, second division, of the Jefferson Circuit court, Judge Kirby is one of the honored members of the bar of the city of Louisville, where he has maintained his home from his childhood days and where he began the practice of his chosen profession more than a quarter of a century ago.

Judge Kirby finds satisfaction in reverting to the Old Dominion state, that cradle of so much of our national history, as the place of his nativity, and he is of English and Scotch-Irish lineage. He was born in Brunswick county, Virginia, on the 9th of March, 1859, and is a son of Samuel T. and Ellen Alice (Colgan) Kirby, the former of whom was likewise a native of Brunswick county, and the latter of whom was born in the city of Baltimore, Maryland. John Dunn Kirby, paternal grandfather of him whose name initiates this article, was born at Dinwiddie Court House, Virginia, and was a son of Samuel Tompkins Kirby, whose wife was the daughter of an English naval officer of the same name. Several representatives of the Kirby family were found enrolled as gallant soldiers of the Continental line in the war of the Revolution, and one of the number held commission as a captain of a company during the great struggle through which oppression was hurled back and the boon of liberty gained. Samuel T. Kirby, father of the Judge, was loyal to the cause of the Confederacy in the war between the states, in which he was a member of a Virginia regiment. After the close of the war he established his home in Louisville, Kentucky, where he passed the residue of his long and useful

life and where he died in 1893, at the age of seventy years. He was one of the well known and highly honored citizens of the Kentucky metropolis. His cherished and devoted wife died in 1885, and they are survived by four sons and one daughter.

To the public schools of Louisville Judge Samuel Bonner Kirby ascribes due credit for the excellence of his early educational discipline, and at the age of nineteen years he began the study of law in the office and under the preceptorship of Judge Emmet Field, who long presided on the bench of the common-pleas division of the Jefferson circuit court. In 1879 Judge Kirby was matriculated in the law department of the University of Louisville, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1880 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. During the greater part of his active professional career Judge Kirby conducted an individual practice. In 1901 he was elected county attorney of Jefferson county, and of this exacting office he continued incumbent until 1903, when he was elected to his present high and important position on the bench of the chancery division of the Circuit court. His services in the judicial capacity met with unequivocal approval and resulted in his re-election in 1909, for a second term of six years. He is vice-president of the Commonwealth Life Insurance Company, of Louisville, and also holds a similar office with the John P. Morton Office Supply Company. He is identified with various representative social and fraternal organizations, including the Commercial Club and the Pendennis Club. In the Masonic fraternity he had attained the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in which his affiliation is with Kentucky Consistory, and he is also a member of Kosair Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is likewise identified with the local organization of the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks. His political allegiance has ever been given to the Democratic party.

On the 27th of April, 1897, Judge Kirby was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Griswold, who was born and reared in Louisville and who is a daughter of Alexander Griswold, who was long president of the John P. Morton Company in this city. Judge and Mrs. Kirby have three children: Samuel, Alexander G. and Mary Ellen. Judge Kirby affiliates with the Baptist church, and his wife is an Episcopalian.

THOMAS C. JACKSON.—Among the native sons of Kentucky who have honored the state by their services in public offices of distinctive

trust and responsibility Thomas Cleland Jackson, ex-state legislator from Marion county and present postmaster of Lebanon ranks high in popular confidence and esteem. He was born in Lebanon, Marion county, this state, on the 24th of March, 1871, and is a son of Thomas Cleland and Eliza (Green) Jackson, the former of whom likewise reverts to Lebanon as the place of his nativity, and the latter of whom was born at Bath, now Berkeley Springs, West Virginia, a place made famous by Washington. Mr. Jackson, Sr., was a scion of an old Kentucky pioneer family, and his father, Thomas Jackson, was one of a large family of children, all of whom were born near the present city of Lebanon. Thomas Jackson, grandfather of him whose name initiates this sketch, was influential in public affairs in Marion county in the early days, and he was one of the founders of the present thriving city of Lebanon. His son, Thomas Cleland, father of the subject of this sketch, was also an influential factor in public affairs of a local order, and he served as clerk of the circuit court for a number of years, never having been defeated for the office. He died in 1878. His cherished and devoted wife survived him twelve years, her death having occurred in 1890. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson became the parents of four children, whose names are here entered in order of birth,—Nannie, who died in 1883; Molly, the wife of William G. Buckner, of Lebanon; Thomas Cleland, the honored subject of this review; and Charles, a prominent business man in the city of Chicago.

Thomas Cleland Jackson, Jr., received the advantages of the public schools of his native city, and at the age of fifteen years he entered the National Bank of Lebanon as runner, and he was connected with this institution for a period of twenty-four years, having steadily advanced through the various intermediate positions to that of assistant cashier. He served with much satisfaction under four presidents and through the various changes which have taken place in the institution, which is now known as the Citizens' National Bank of Lebanon. In this concern he is a stockholder.

Mr. Jackson is a staunch Republican in his political proclivities, and though never a seeker of public office he has served most efficiently in the various positions to which he has been elected. In November, 1907, he was induced to become a candidate for state legislator from Marion county, and he was elected by a majority of one hundred and forty votes, although he was the only Republican ever elected from this county, which gives a normal Democratic

majority of from seven to eight hundred votes. He also served as city treasurer of Lebanon for a period of four years. He is a prominent and influential citizen and his intrinsic loyalty and public spirit have ever manifested themselves in his active support of all measures and enterprises tending to further the welfare of the community.

He is an appreciative member of the time-honored Masonic fraternity, in which he is affiliated with Marion County Commandery, No. 24, Knights Templar, and he is also a member of the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, at Frankfort.

On the 14th of February, 1895, in the city of Louisville, Mr. Jackson was united in marriage to Miss Lillie Allen Montgomery, who was born in Marion county, a daughter of Allen S. Montgomery, who is engaged in agricultural pursuits in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson have three children, T. Cleland Jackson, who is fourteen years of age; Allen M. Jackson, eight years of age; and Lillian M. Jackson, aged five.

OWEN D. THOMAS.—In the great commonwealth of Kentucky, more so than in any other state in the Union, are found worthy men whose inherent devotion to public interests and the general good of the community takes precedence over their own private affairs. Of this type is Owen D. Thomas, who has served most faithfully as city councilman and as mayor of Lebanon, in which latter office he proved a most able and efficient administrator of the municipal affairs of the city. Mr. Thomas was born on the 16th of February, 1869, and is a native son of the fine little city in which he has so long maintained his home. He is a son of Judge John R. Thomas, likewise a native of Marion county. Judge Thomas was graduated in St. Mary's College, Kentucky, was admitted to the bar of Kentucky and practiced law in Marion county for forty-two years. He served several terms in the state legislature, including the Civil war period, was city councilman, city attorney and commonwealth attorney. He also served one term as judge of the criminal court. He was a staunch and active Democrat in his political proclivities and did much to further the cause of his party. His father was Owen Davies Thomas, who was a native of Virginia and who emigrated to Marion county in the early part of last century, where he devoted the active portion of his life to farming and where he died. His paternal ancestor, likewise christened Owen, served as a captain in the Revolutionary army and was present at the surrender of General Cornwallis at Yorktown. An interesting relic in the way of a cane

which he carried at that time, has been handed down to his great-grandson, the subject of this memoir, and is treasured as a most valued memento of this early ancestor. Judge John R. Thomas, father of him whose name initiates this article, was united in marriage to Miss Maria Lindsey, who is a daughter of Hon. Thomas N. Lindsey and a sister of General D. W. Lindsey, of Frankfort, Kentucky. The Hon. Thomas N. Lindsey was a successful lawyer of Frankfort, and his father, who was of Scotch-Irish origin, emigrated from Ireland to America early in the nineteenth century and took up his residence in Kentucky. Judge and Mrs. Thomas became the parents of the following children, the subject of this sketch being the eldest in order of birth; Emily is the wife of Dr. James T. Elliott, of Lebanon; Miss Lucy B. is at home; Judge John R., of Lebanon; and Professor Daniel L., of Central University, at Danville. Mrs. Thomas is still living and resides in Lebanon.

Owen D. Thomas received the advantages of the public schools and the Loventhal Academy of Lebanon. In 1886, at the age of seventeen years, he entered the Marion National Bank, of Lebanon, as collection clerk, and during his twenty-three years of continuous service in this institution he has steadily advanced through all the intermediate positions to that of cashier, to which position he was elected in January, 1906. He has been a stockholder in the bank for fifteen years. He has ever accorded a staunch allegiance to the Democratic party, being an active and able worker in its local councils and attending its many and important conventions throughout the state. In 1896, however, not being in sympathy with the free-silver issue, he did not support Bryan for the presidency, which fact shows that while he is loyal to the party he is too broad minded to adhere strictly to party policies regardless of the worth of its respective candidates. As previously noted he served as city councilman, trustee of the jury fund and as mayor, of which latter office he was incumbent from 1906 to 1910. He is now president of the Proctor Knott Chautauqua Association. He is a most appreciative member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he is past grand master of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky; principal conductor of the work in the Masonic Grand Council of Kentucky; and past commander of Marion Commandery, No. 24, of Lebanon. He is a devout member of the Second Presbyterian church, of which he served as treasurer for several years.

On the 20th of February, 1896, Mr. Thomas was united in marriage to Miss Carry Phillips, who is a daughter of H. B. Phillips, and who



THE
HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF
NEW YORK

FROM THE
FIRST SETTLEMENT
TO THE PRESENT
TIME
BY
JOHN B. HENNINGSEN

IN THREE VOLUMES.

VOLUME I.
FROM THE FIRST
SETTLEMENT
TO THE
PRESENT TIME.



was born and reared in Lebanon. Mrs. Thomas was afforded excellent educational advantages in her youth, being graduated in the Baldwin Female Seminary, of Staunton, Virginia. She is a woman of broad culture and refinement, taking an active part in musical, social and church circles of her home city, and being a member of the choir of the Baptist church. Their attractive home in Lebanon is the center of genial and generous hospitality. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have no children. An adopted daughter, Mildred, died on the 14th of August, 1908, at the age of ten years.

JOHN GRANT CRABBE, A. M., Ped. D., LL. D., president of the Eastern Kentucky State Normal School, received his advanced education at the Ohio Wesleyan University, from which at graduation he obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and three years later that of A. M. In 1897 the degree of Ped. M. was granted him by the Ohio University; in 1909 that of LL. D. by Berea College, and, in the same year, Ped. D. by Miami University.

At the commencement of his career as an educator Dr. Crabbe served as head of the department of Greek and Latin in the Flint (Michigan) Normal College. He was elected superintendent of the Ashland (Kentucky) city schools in 1890 and ably and satisfactorily performed the duties of that office for eighteen years. In 1895 he was chairman of the Kentucky committee of ten and wrote the report of that body. In 1900 he took a well-earned season of rest and recreation, which he passed in European travel, and in January, 1908, assumed the superintendency of public instruction to the state of Kentucky, to which he had been elected in the previous fall. His present office at the head of the Eastern Kentucky State Normal School is also elective, and he has been in charge of its work since April 9, 1910, thus strongly confirming the position which had already been granted him, both by the public and his professional associates, as one of the leading educators of the state.

ALEXANDER P. HUMPHREY.—The history of Kentucky amply gives record of the fact that the bench and bar of the state have ever held high prestige through the enlistment of men of fine character and distinguished professional and intellectual attainments. It is consonant that the record of the past be amplified by contemporaneous mention of those who are assisting in upholding the high reputation of the state bar and judiciary at the present time, and within the pages of this publication is given recognition of many of those who stand

representative as legists and jurists of the Bluegrass commonwealth. On the roster of such worthy members of the legal profession the name of Judge Alexander Pope Humphrey, of Louisville, merits a place of distinction. For more than two score years he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession in the metropolis of the state, where he is now the senior member of the well known law firm of Humphrey & Humphrey, and he has long held precedence as one of the able trial lawyers and most strongly fortified counselors engaged in active practice in Louisville, where he has had to do with much important litigation in the state and federal courts and where his clientage has been of essentially representative character. His judicial title comes from his having served for a short time on the bench of the court of chancery of Louisville, but he has been notably free from office-seeking proclivities and has subordinated all other interests to the work of his chosen profession.

Alexander Pope Humphrey was born in the city of Louisville, Kentucky, on the 26th of January, 1848, and is a son of Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D. D., a distinguished member of the clergy of the Presbyterian church. Dr. Humphrey was born at Fairfield, Connecticut, on the 8th of January, 1809, and his father, who likewise was a clergyman of the Presbyterian church, was for a number of years president of Amherst College, in Massachusetts, both having been men of superior intellectuality. Dr. Humphrey was graduated in Amherst College as a member of the class of 1828, and thereafter he completed a divinity course in Andover Theological Seminary. In 1833 he was ordained to the ministry, at Andover, Massachusetts, and in the same year he removed to Jeffersonville, Indiana, where he was pastor of the Presbyterian church for the ensuing eighteen months, at the expiration of which, in 1835, he assumed the pastorate of the Second Presbyterian church of Louisville, Kentucky. This incumbency he retained nearly eighteen years, and under his effective charge the church was signally prospered in both its spiritual and temporal activities. Upon his retirement from this pastorate, in 1853, he became professor of church history in the theological seminary at Danville, Kentucky, and he continued as a valued member of the faculty of this institution until 1866, when he returned to Louisville and effected the organization of what is now known as the College Street Presbyterian church, of which he continued pastor for many years, within which he succeeded in building up one of the strong and important church organizations of

the city. He lived retired during the last few years of his life and died at his home in Louisville in 1887, secure in the veneration and affectionate regard of all who knew him. In 1847 was solemnized his marriage to Martha Pope, who was born at Louisville, Kentucky, in June, 1820, and whose death occurred in 1886. They became the parents of one son.

Alexander P. Humphrey, whose name initiates this review, gained his early educational training in the schools of Louisville and in 1862 he was matriculated in Center College, at Danville, this state, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1866 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He soon afterward entered the law department of the historic old University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, and there he was graduated in 1868, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He forthwith returned to Kentucky and in the same year was admitted to the bar of this state. He initiated the active work of his profession by opening an office in Louisville, where he has been engaged in practice during the long intervening years, within which it has been his to gain marked success and distinction in his profession, which he has dignified by his high ideals, fine attainments and marked forensic and advisory ability. His knowledge of the law is profound and he has proved a formidable adversary in many important and bitterly contested causes presented in the courts. As a counselor his interposition has been secured by many large corporate interests, and his clientele for many years has been of exceptionally representative order, showing the objective appreciation of his integrity and ability. The firm of which he is the head is known as one of the strongest in the state and controls a very large and substantial business. Judge Humphrey is at the present time general counsel for the Southern Railway Company, the Kentucky & Indiana Bridge Railroad Company, and the Louisville & Jeffersonville Railroad Company. He is counsel for and a member of the directorate of the National Bank of Kentucky, one of the strongest financial institutions in the state; is a director of the Fidelity Trust Company, of Louisville; and is a trustee of the endowment fund of his alma mater, the University of Virginia.

That a man of such broad mentality and practical knowledge should prove deeply interested in all that touches the civic and material prosperity of the community is but a natural result, and Judge Humphrey is recognized as one of the loyal, liberal and progressive citizens of Louisville, while he has also taken a lively interest in public affairs of a

generic order and is a stalwart advocate of the basic principles and policies of the Democratic party, in whose cause he has given most effective service as a campaign speaker. In 1896 he did a large amount of work in behalf of the wing of the party that repudiated the free-silver plank of the Bryan platform, and he delivered many speeches throughout the state in support of the candidacy of General John M. Palmer for the presidency,—the candidate of the so-called Gold-Democrats. The Judge and his wife hold membership in the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian church of Louisville, and in addition to being affiliated with various fraternal organizations he is identified with the Metropolitan Club, of Washington, D. C., and the Pendennis, Tavern, Country and Golf Clubs, of Louisville. In 1880 he was appointed chancellor of the court of chancery of Louisville, of which office he continued incumbent for a few months. He is a man of most generous traits of character, and his gracious personality has won to him high regard among all classes of citizens.

Judge Humphrey was married April 3, 1879, to Mary Moss Churchill, daughter of Alex. Pope Churchill, a captain in the Mexican war, and of Mary McKinley, daughter of Judge John McKinley, of the Supreme Court. They have four children, two daughters, Ethel and Mary Churchill, and two sons, Alexander Pope Humphrey, Jr., (Yale, 1905, University of Virginia, B. L., 1907), who is his father's law partner, and Churchill (Naval Academy, 1907), resigned after attaining rank of ensign and is now with the Louisville Railway Company. He married in 1909 Martha Williams, of San Jose, California, (Vassar, 1908), and they have one daughter, Mary Moss, born January 11, 1910.

EMMETT G. LOGAN.—Among the honored and representative citizens of Kentucky, is Emmet G. Logan, who is a native son of the fine old Blue Grass state, where he has resided during practically his entire life. He has been prominently identified with newspaper work in various sections of the state and is familiar with many of the events which have shaped the history of Kentucky, has witnessed much of its transformation and growth, and in all these years has been loyal to its best interests. He is now living virtually retired on a glorious plantation farm in Warren county, in the vicinity of Bowling Green—a life "otium cum dignitate."

Born in Shelby county, Kentucky, on the 9th of October, 1848, Emmett G. Logan is a son of Benjamin Harrison and Martha Ann Rebecca (Williamson) Logan, both of whom are deceased. James Logan, grandfather of

him to whom this sketch is dedicated, was the original progenitor of this branch of the Logan family in America, whither he emigrated from County Galway, Ireland, about the year 1790. He was an Irish gentleman of education and fortune and after his arrival in this country he purchased fifteen hundred acres of land and a "bunch" of negroes in Kentucky, where he was successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits during the residue of his life. His wife was Mary Logan, who was a daughter of Colonel John Logan, of Botetourt county, Virginia, a cousin of General Benjamin and Colonel John Logan, famous Kentucky pioneers. In his religious faith James Logan was a secular Presbyterian, and lived in rural simplicity to the advanced age of ninety-four years. To Mr. and Mrs. James Logan were born six sons and two daughters, of whom the father of this sketch was the fifth son.

Benjamin Harrison Logan was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, in the year 1804, and after attaining to years of maturity he turned his attention to general merchandising, continuing to be identified with that line of enterprise for a number of years at Elkton and Louisville. He was united in marriage in 1832, to Miss Martha Ann Rebecca Williamson, who was a daughter of Thomas J. Williamson, a Virginian by birth and an eminently successful planter and tobacco raiser in Montgomery county, Tennessee. Benjamin H. Logan was for a time engaged in the warehouse business and river transportation, his boats plying between Clarksville, Tennessee and New Orleans. He became considerably involved, however, and failed in the financial panics of 1837 and 1847, and in the latter year returned to a comfortable patrimonial estate in Shelby county, Kentucky, where he was engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in 1858, at the age of fifty-four years. Of the eleven children born to Benjamin and Martha Logan—eight girls and three boys—Emmett G. Logan, of this sketch, is the only survivor.

Emmett G. Logan received his preliminary educational training in the country schools of Shelby county, and later he effectively supplemented this training by attendance at Dodd's Academy, at Shelbyville, where he was enrolled as a student for a period of three years, at the expiration of which he was matriculated in Washington & Lee University, at Lexington, Virginia, attending that historic institution for two years. While a student at Lexington, he was a frequent caller at the homes of General Lee, Commodore Maury, Colonel Preston, General Pemberton and Governor Letcher, all of whom had charming daughters, from whom he claims to have learned more

and better things than from all the books then or since printed. What he most prides himself on was his close intimacy with the family of General Robert E. Lee, and his selection as one of the death-watch at the bier and guard-of-honor at the catafalque of that great and good man.

In his political faith Mr. Logan was a staunch advocate of the principles promulgated by the Democratic party, and while he has never manifested aught of ambition for the honors or emoluments of political office, he has all his life been active with pen, tongue and counsel in behalf of his political creed. While most noted at school and college for oratorical ability, journalism has been his favorite field of labor. At the Virginia University he was editor of "The Southern Collegian"; subsequently editor and proprietor of the *Shelby Courier*; exchange editor, legislative correspondent and managing editor of the *Louisville Courier-Journal*; associate editor of the *Bowling Green Intelligencer*, managing editor of the *Louisville Post*, managing editor of the *Cincinnati News Journal*; and for nineteen years—from 1884 to 1903—he was editor-in-chief of the *Louisville Evening Times*. Since May, 1903, Mr. Logan has lived virtually retired from the cares and anxieties of public life, passing his time with his sons, daughters-in-law and grandchildren on a fine country estate in southern Kentucky, picturesquely located in a bend of the Barren river, five miles distant from Bowling Green.

On the 30th of November, 1881, at Bowling Green, Kentucky, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Logan to Miss Lena H. Covington, the rarely beautiful, refined and amiable daughter of Dr. Albert C. Covington. At the time of their marriage Mr. Logan was thirty-three years of age and Mrs. Logan was twenty-two years old. On her mother's side, Mrs. Logan was a granddaughter of United States district Judge Robert Wells, of Missouri, and on her father's side, a granddaughter of General Elijah Covington, whose grandfather, with two brothers, came from England to America as a member of the colony conducted by Lord Baltimore. Mrs. Logan was educated by the Catholic Sisters, although she and all her people were devout communicants of the Episcopal church. Mrs. Logan was a woman of rare charm and most attractive and gracious personality and she was a potent influence for good in the home circle. She was summoned to the life eternal at the farm home in Warren county, on the 4th of October, 1904, deeply mourned by a wide circle of loving relatives and adoring friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Logan became the parents of

three children, concerning whom the following brief data are here offered. Wells Covington was born on the 24th of April, 1884, Emmett was born on the 27th of September, 1887, and Dulaney on the 12th of March, 1890. Among the many educational institutions attended by these sons may be mentioned the Louisville public and manual-training schools; Ogden College, at Bowling Green; Washington & Lee University, at Lexington, Virginia; the Virginia Military Institute; the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Maryland, and the Kentucky State College, at Lexington, Kentucky. Wells Logan is married to Llewellyn Payne and Emmett married Effie Willis. Both are farmers and each is the fond parent of a baby daughter. Dulaney has not yet become a Benedict and is engaged in the automobile business at Louisville.

Mr. Logan stands six feet two in his broad brogan and is erect and supple as an Indian. He is an omnivorous reader, a broad scholar, an inimitable raconteur, and the light and life of every gathering of which he happens to become a member. He is now passing the evening of his life in the enjoyment of former years of earnestly applied and eminently successful endeavor in both the journalistic and agricultural fields, from which neither political nor newspaper offers of high position can allure him.

HORACE W. MILLER.—One of the venerable and honored citizens of Owensboro, with whose business activities he has been identified for many years is Horace William Miller, who is a native son of Kentucky and a scion of a family whose name has been inseparably linked with the history of this favored commonwealth for more than a century and a quarter. In honor of this family the town of Millersburg, Bourbon county, was named.

Horace William Miller was born at Millersburg, Bourbon county, Kentucky, on the 5th of November, 1833, and at the same place his father, Oscar J. Miller, was ushered into the world on the 21st of May, 1811, he being a son of Robert Eakin Miller, who was born at Louisville, this state, on the 1st of July, 1780. The latter was a son of William Miller, who was born in Ireland and whose lineage is traced back to staunch Scotch origin. William Miller established his home in Kentucky in the territorial days and here lived up to the full tension of the vicissitudes and perils that marked the pioneer epoch in the history of the "dark and bloody ground." Robert Eakin Miller was reared to maturity under the conditions and influences of the pioneer days and he eventually became a successful farmer of Bourbon county, his old homestead having

been located on the Maysville & Lexington turnpike, at a point one mile distant from Millersburg. He was the owner of two farms and operated the same with marked success, having held about seventy slaves. He attained to a venerable age, as did also his wife, whose maiden name was Jane McClelland, and they continued to reside in Bourbon county until the close of their lives.

Oscar J. Miller, father of him whose name initiates this review, was reared to maturity on the old homestead mentioned and eventually he inherited a portion of the well improved landed estate. His early education was gained in the common schools of the locality and period and he continued to be engaged in diversified agriculture and stock-growing in Bourbon county until 1858, when he removed to Missouri and settled near Cameron, Clinton county. There he purchased a tract of wild prairie land, upon which he erected adequate buildings, and he brought a considerable portion of the land under effective cultivation. Like the greater number of other settlers in that section of Missouri, which was the stage of military operations between the conflicting armies of the north and south during the Civil war, he met with serious losses, as his farm was subject to frequent depositions and he was unable to continue its operation with any degree of success during that climacteric period of our national history. After the war he continued to reside on his farm in Missouri until the death of his wife, when he returned to Kentucky and found a gracious home in that of his son, Horace W., of this review, where he remained until his death, at the age of eighty-two years. His wife, whose maiden name was Nancy Nesbitt, was likewise a native of Kentucky and she died on the farm in Clinton county, Missouri. Of the ten children two sons and three daughters are now living namely: H. W. Miller, of Owensboro, Kentucky; Oscar Miller, of Purcell, Oklahoma; Lucy Randolph, of Kansas City, Missouri; Mollie, wife of Frank Crouch, of Iola, Kansas; and Jane Phillips.

Horace W. Miller was reared to adult age on the old homestead farm in Bourbon county, this state, and is indebted to the common schools for his early educational discipline. In 1857 he moved to Missouri, making the early stages of the journey by way of steam boat on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and thence by the Missouri, from a point on which last stream he continued his trip overland, a distance of fifty miles, to Clinton county. At that time all the western part of Missouri was sparsely settled and Kansas City was a mere village. Near Cameron, Clinton county, he

secured a tract of wild land, upon which he erected a house and other necessary buildings. He initiated the cultivation of his land and fenced about forty acres of the tract. There he remained until 1864, and he, like his father, who came to the same county somewhat later, suffered greatly from the ravages of the Civil war. In the autumn of the year mentioned he was called out by the home guards and was shot and left for dead, this action having been taken because he was a sympathizer with the cause of the Confederacy. Nine of his neighbors were killed the same night. Though severely wounded he feigned death until his assailants had left the scene and then made his way home, where he secured medical aid. As the result of this attack he lost one finger from his right hand and he also carries scars on his forehead and other parts of his body to the present time, as a reminder of the animosity shown by Union sympathizers in his section of the state at that time. As soon as he had sufficiently recuperated Mr. Miller went with his wife and children, there being four at that time, by train to Indiana, leaving his possessions in Missouri. He remained in that state three months and then returned to Kentucky and located on a farm twelve miles distant from the city of Louisville, where he remained five years. He then removed to Daviess county, where he continued to devote his attention to agricultural pursuits for the ensuing two years, at the expiration of which he engaged in the livery and undertaking business in Owensboro. Here he continued to be actively concerned in this line of enterprise for the long period of thirty-three years and three months, at the expiration of which he retired. For the following five years he gave his attention largely to the handling of real estate, and in April, 1910, he again identified himself with the livery and undertaking business as senior member of the firm of Miller & Gillison. He is the owner of much valuable realty in the city and county and is one of the substantial citizens and most venerable business men of Owensboro, where his course has been so guided and governed by integrity and honor as to retain to him the inviolable confidence and esteem of all who know him. Though never a seeker of public office Mr. Miller is liberal and public-spirited as a citizen and his political allegiance is given to the Democratic party. He holds membership in the First Christian church, of Owensboro, as did also his cherished and devoted wife, who was summoned to the life eternal in the year 1893.

On the 10th of July, 1856, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Miller to Miss Amelia Ficklin, who was born and reared in Kentucky

and who was a daughter of Daniel and Achsah (Anderson) Ficklin. Mrs. Miller was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, on the 28th of November, 1839. The Ficklin family was founded in America in 1720 by Benjamin Ficklin, who came from England and established his home in Virginia, whence came the representatives of the name in Kentucky. The names of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Miller are here given—Lucy, Harmon, Achsah, Oscar, James, Charles, Caroline and Amelia, the last named five of whom are deceased, all dying before marriage, with the exception of Caroline, who married J. Allan Deane, and there was one child born to them, Silas Miller Deane, who resides with his father near Owensboro in Daviess county, Kentucky. A son of O. H. and Lucy Haynes, F. Miller Haynes married Marguerite Johnson and resides in Dallas, Texas, and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Haynes, Achsah, married James Stanton Cottrell and resides in Owensboro, Kentucky. Horace Ayers Taylor, a son of Thomas P. Taylor and Achsah Taylor, married Viola Wayne and resides in Louisville, Kentucky.

HENRY L. STONE, general counsel for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, has been engaged in the practice of law in his native state for more than two score years and is now numbered among the essentially representative members of the bar of the city of Louisville, where he has maintained his home since April, 1885. His standing in his profession is well indicated by the responsible office which he holds in connection with the railroad company mentioned, and he is known as one of the distinguished corporation lawyers of the state. He has been a prominent figure in connection with the political affairs of Kentucky, has served as a member of the state legislature and in later years he has withdrawn from active identification with political affairs. He is a veteran of the Confederate service in the war between the states and lived up to the full tension of that great conflict between the north and the south.

Henry Lane Stone was born near Sharpsburg, Bath county, Kentucky, on the 17th of January, 1842, and is a scion of families whose names have been prominent in connection with the history of both Virginia and Kentucky. Josiah Stone, founder of the American branch of the family, sailed from England as a cabin boy in the early part of the eighteenth century, and he finally located in Prince William county, Virginia, where the captain of the vessel left him until the return voyage should be made. His only recollection of his family was that his mother accompanied him to the sailing vessel

and wept at his departure. The boat on which he took passage was lost at sea on the second voyage and thus the lad was thrown on his own resources as a stranger in a strange land, as his friend, the captain, and all others on board lost their lives in the disaster noted. Under the old English system he was apprenticed or "bound out" to Mrs. Philadelphia Magaw, a wealthy Virginia woman, in whose home he was reared to manhood and by whom he was left a considerable estate upon her death. The maiden name of his wife was Coleman and they became the parents of three sons and four daughters. Their descendants have become identified with various states of the Union, including Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri and Texas, and in almost every honorable vocation some of them have become distinguished. Valentine Stone, third son of Josiah, was a valiant soldier of the Continental line in the war of the Revolution and he it was who became the founder of the family in Kentucky. He came to this state in 1790 and first settled near Boonesboro, Madison county, whence he removed to Bath county, in 1799. He was twice married and became the father of five sons and five daughters. His second wife was a daughter of William French, of Virginia, the grandfather of Hon. Richard French, the distinguished jurist and congressman of Kentucky. Valentine Stone acquired a tract of two thousand acres of land on Bald Eagle Creek, Bath county, where he developed a productive farm and continued to reside until his death.

General Samuel Stone, son of Valentine and father of him whose name initiates this review, was born near Boonesboro, Madison county, Kentucky, on the 26th of December, 1797. He received a liberal education and very early in life became actively concerned with political affairs in his native state, having been a leader in the ranks of the Democratic party. He served four terms in the state legislature as representative of Bath county, having been first elected in 1824 and his last service having begun in 1836. From 1823 until 1841 he held the office of magistrate in his county, where he was elected high sheriff in the latter year. For thirty years, from 1816 to 1846, he was actively connected with the state militia, in which he served as brigadier general from 1836 to 1846. He was a man of soldierly bearing and well represented the famous old-school regime, noted for refinement and unvarying courage. He was an able and popular factor in the public affairs of his native state, and was a man of sterling character and marked intellectual strength. In 1851 General Stone removed with his family to Indiana and located on a farm in Putnam county,

where he passed the residue of his life. He died near Bainbridge, Indiana, on the 11th of January, 1873, and there was buried with Masonic honors, having been identified with the Masonic fraternity for more than half a century.

General Samuel Stone married Miss Sally Lane, who was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, on the 15th of March, 1816, and died January 29, 1909, aged nearly ninety-three years. She was the youngest daughter of Colonel James Hardage Lane, who built the first house in that county and was the father of the late Hon. Henry S. Lane, the first Republican governor of Indiana and subsequently United States senator from that state. In honor of this distinguished uncle the subject of this sketch was named. Reared under the institutions and influences of the south, General Samuel Stone naturally gave his sympathies to the Confederate cause when the Civil war was precipitated. Of his six sons three entered the Union army, but it remained for Henry Lane Stone to represent the Confederacy as a gallant soldier from his native state. One of the sons that thus served in the Union army was the late Major Valentine H. Stone, of the Fifth Regular United States artillery, and who died of yellow fever near Key West, Florida, in September, 1867. Another was Dr. Richard French Stone, who served as an assistant surgeon in an Indiana regiment and is now one of the leading physicians of Indianapolis in that state.

Henry Lane Stone gained his rudimentary education in his native county and was nine years of age at the time of the family removal to Indiana, where he continued his studies in the common schools and also in the well conducted academy at Bainbridge. At the age of seventeen years he put his scholastic acquirements to practical utilization by engaging to teach in the district schools of Putnam county, Indiana, and there he thus followed the pedagogic profession during the winter terms for a period of three years. In the winter of 1861-2 he was employed as teacher in the common schools in the village of Bainbridge, and in the meanwhile he had been studying in a law school in the city of Indianapolis during the winter of 1859-60. He continued to devote close attention to the study of the law while engaged in teaching, and after passing some time in the office of a representative lawyer at Greencastle, Indiana, he was admitted to the bar there in May, 1862. He took the oath as a practicing attorney in the Putnam circuit court when but twenty years of age.

With the progress of the Civil war Mr

Stone's loyalty to the cause of the Confederacy was shown in no uncertain way, as he subordinated all other interests to go forth in its defense, fully in accord with his father's views as to state rights. In September, 1862, he bade farewell to his parents and started for his native county in Kentucky. On the 7th of October, 1862, at Sharpsburg, this state, he enlisted in a company commanded by Captain George Madison Coleman, which was assigned to the battalion commanded by Major Robert G. Stoner. This command was later consolidated with the battalion of Major William C. P. Breckinridge to form the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry in the brigade which was commanded by the gallant General John H. Morgan. Mr. Stone was with General Morgan during the latter's historic raid in Indiana and Ohio and was captured at Buffington Island, Ohio, one week before his commander was taken prisoner. For a time he was held at Camp Morton, in the city of Indianapolis, and later was sent to Camp Douglas, at Chicago, from which latter military prison he escaped in company with a comrade on the night of October 16th, 1863, by climbing over a twelve-foot prison fence. He made his way back to Bath county, Kentucky, where, in November, 1863, he was recaptured in the house in which he was born. The squad of home guards that effected his capture was commanded by his father's former family physician, Dr. William S. Sharp. Mr. Stone was confined two weeks in the jail at Mount Sterling, Kentucky, and then, with other prisoners in charge of a lieutenant and thirty mounted guards, while being taken to Lexington, Kentucky, Mr. Stone again managed to make his escape in the night at Winchester, Kentucky. After many trials and hardships he reached Canada, not having been able to rejoin the Confederate forces. However, in July, 1864, he rejoined General Morgan's command and was with the same at Greenville, Tennessee, when General Morgan was killed in September, 1864. With his regiment he afterward went to Georgia and served in General Wheeler's command, which followed in the rear of General Sherman's force on the march from Atlanta to Savannah. After his own regiment had surrendered at Washington, Georgia, Mr. Stone rode on horseback to Augusta, Georgia, where he surrendered to the Eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, receiving his parole on the 9th of May, 1865. After the close of the war Mr. Stone returned to Kentucky, and having reviewed his legal studies he began the practice of his profession at Owingsville, Bath county, in January, 1866. In August of that year, as candidate on the Democratic ticket, he was

elected county attorney, of which office he continued incumbent for four years. In August, 1870, he formed a professional partnership with Judge Newton P. Reid, who had previously served as judge on the circuit bench of that district, and this alliance continued until 1875. In 1872 Mr. Stone was the Democratic elector for his congressional district and made a most spirited canvass during which he spoke in all but one of the fourteen counties in that district. In August, 1873, he was elected to the state legislature from the district composed of Bath and Menefee counties. In 1876 he did active work in the presidential campaign, in which he made effective speeches in support of the candidacy of Tilden and Hendricks, the Democratic nominees for president and vice-president. In this year he was again chosen presidential elector from his district. In 1878 Mr. Stone moved to Mount Sterling, Montgomery county, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession until 1885, since which time he has continued practice in the city of Louisville, where he has built up a large and lucrative professional business and added materially to his fame as an admirably fortified attorney and counselor. He served as corporation counsel of Louisville for eight years and since January, 1905, he has been general counsel for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company. He is known as a strong trial lawyer and has appeared in connection with many of the most important cases tried in the state and federal courts in Kentucky during the past forty years. He is identified with the Louisville Bar Association, the Kentucky Bar Association, and the American Bar Association, besides which he holds membership in the United Confederate Veterans' Association and various other social organizations. Both he and his wife hold membership in the First Christian church.

On the 21st of February, 1866, Mr. Stone was united in marriage to Miss Pamela Lane Bourne, of Montgomery county, where she was born and reared. She is a daughter of the late Walker Bourne, who was a valiant soldier in the war of 1812 and who was long one of the prominent figures in educational circles in Kentucky. Both the paternal and maternal ancestors of Mrs. Stone came from Virginia to Kentucky in the pioneer days. Her paternal grandfather, James Bourne, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. Stone have two children.—May, who resides with her parents, and Junius, who is traveling passenger agent for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, with headquarters at Evansville, Indiana.

FRANK K. KAVANAUGH.—To few of the public offices of the commonwealth of Kentucky have been brought a fuller measure of wisdom, ability and trustworthiness than to the important one of state librarian, of which the present incumbent is Frank K. Kavanaugh. Unusually well prepared for the duties of this position by his previous career, he has been at the head of the state library since January, 1908, and the influence of his progressive ideas is already apparent in the conduct of this institution. He was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, September 27, 1869, and he is the scion of a family which has produced many worthy men. His father was the late Hubard Hinde Kavanaugh and his mother's name before her marriage was Anna Kimbrough. The former was a nephew of Bishop Hubard Hinde Kavanaugh of the Methodist Episcopal church, in whose honor he was named.

The father of Mr. Kavanaugh was born at Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, May 28, 1836, and died in Frankfort, on January 18, 1892. He was the son of William Barbour Kavanaugh and Susan (Evans) Kavanaugh. His father was for a part of his active life a missionary to the border Indians and a teacher among them and the son spent several years of his boyhood on the frontier with his parents, doing what he could to assist them in their dangerous and self-sacrificing work. Subsequently returning to the South he obtained his education and in 1861 was graduated from the Southern University at Greensboro, Alabama, the degree of Bachelor of Arts being bestowed upon him. This was a Methodist institution and he was licensed to preach as a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church (South). He returned to his native state, Kentucky, and there was arrested by the Federal authorities on the usual charge of disloyalty. He escaped, however, and afterwards served about thirteen months with Morgan's cavalry. He was three times wounded and at the military hospital at Knoxville, Tennessee, he was given an indefinite furlough on account of his physical disability. He returned to Greensboro, Alabama, where he had attended college, and while convalescent did "circuit riding" as a Methodist preacher. On the 22d day of December, 1863, he married Miss Anna M. Kimbrough, the daughter of Marmaduke Kimbrough, a pioneer planter of Greene county, Alabama, whom he had met and courted while a college student. The following January, at his own request, he was assigned as chaplain of the "Orphan Brigade" of Kentucky and in that capacity served until the close of the war, when he returned to the ministry of the gos-

pel. He was stationed in various places in Kentucky up to 1883, in which year he was appointed chaplain of the Kentucky State Penitentiary at Frankfort, which position he held up to the time of his death, or for a period of nine years. His widow is yet living, she and her son, who is the subject of this personal sketch, making their home together in Frankfort.

Frank K. Kavanaugh was but fourteen years of age when his parents came to Frankfort. In the capital city he received his public school education, which was supplemented by a three years' course in the Kentucky Military Institute at Farmdale and by a later attendance at Ogden College in Bowling Green. Thus well fortified by education for his encounter with the world he began to look about him for his life work and had some thought of allying himself with the "Fourth Estate." He learned the printer's trade at the Old Capital under the late John D. Woods and George A. Lewis, and for a time he worked upon the *Shelbyville Sentinel*.

In 1890 the course of his subsequent career was determined by his appointment as assistant state librarian by Mrs. Mary Brown Day, the state librarian. He continued to hold this position for the ensuing six years, Mrs. Day retiring from office at the conclusion of that time. He spent some time thereafter in newspaper work, acting as special correspondent for Louisville, Cincinnati and other metropolitan daily papers until June 1898, when he again became assistant state librarian by appointment from Pauline Hardin, who had become state librarian. At the conclusion of Mrs. Hardin's tenure of office he succeeded her, being unanimously nominated for the position by the Democratic caucus of the Democratic members of the legislature, and being unanimously elected by the General Assembly in January, 1908.

Mr. Kavanaugh has been a life-long Democrat and takes an active interest in the success of the party. He is a remarkably popular public official and deservedly so, for not only has he brought the most enlightened methods and ideals to his office, but he is accommodating, pleasant and social, having a host of friends and putting his whole heart in the trust with which he has been imposed. He is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church (South), and does everything in his power for the furtherance of the good causes promulgated by it. This, considering his ancestry, is no more than natural. In his lodge relations Mr. Kavanaugh is a member

of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

LORETTO ACADEMY.—Sublimated zeal and earnestness have characterized the work and efforts of the various sisterhoods of the Catholic church, and especially fruitful have been their efforts in connection with educational work. Under their gracious influence have been trained many children, who have become noble men and women and who have played well their respective parts in life. The great mother church has numerous institutions of special prominence in Kentucky and among these is Loretto Academy, which is located in Marion county, twelve miles distant from Lebanon and two miles from the railway station of Loretto. This institution dates its foundation back nearly a century, and here is the mother house of the Sisters of Loretto, a religious organization whose existence dates from the year 1816, when here was formed the sisterhood through special permission on the part of Pope Pius VII. The academy, continuously under the charge and direction of the Sisters of Loretto at the Foot of the Cross, has accomplished a noble work during the long years of its existence, is devoted to the instruction and training of girls and young women and is an educational institution in which the people of the state may well take pride.

In the year 1812 the Rev. Charles Nerinckx, a missionary priest from the Netherlands, opened a small school near the present site of the Loretto Academy and the same was placed in charge of a few pious women consecrated in work of charity and education. These noble women finally effected a permanent religious organization in 1816, as noted. From this modest nucleus has been evolved the sisterhood of Loretto, which now has branch houses in various parts of the United States. The little school prospered and in 1829 Loretto Academy was incorporated by the legislature of Kentucky, which empowered it to grant diplomas. As has well been said: "The institution at once took position as one of the leading schools of the country, and its students to-day are found occupying prominent positions in literature and in the social sphere in almost every part of the country." The first branch of the Order of the Sisters of Loretto was established in 1816, at Calvary, Kentucky, near Holy Mary's church. From that time forward until 1874, fourteen other Loretto schools were established in Kentucky and the greater number of them are still in existence and doing effective work. The mother house of the Sisters of Loretto is maintained in connection with the academy, and all others are under the jurisdiction of the same and dependent thereon. In Kentucky the

Loretto society maintains day schools, for colored and white children, at Lebanon and New Haven; a day school at Elizabethtown; a boarding school at Bethlehem; a boarding and day school in the city of Louisville; also a day school in Louisville known as St. Mary's, in which institution is given both German and English instruction.

The following description and appreciative estimate of the academy is substantially that which appeared in a souvenir supplement of a Lebanon newspaper and is well worthy of reproduction in this connection, the heading of the article designating the institution as an ideal school for young ladies.

In considering the merits of any locality as a place of residence, the matter of educational facilities is of the first importance. Not only are parents interested in the proximity of such facilities, on account of the opportunities afforded for the mental development of their children, but an institution of learning really worthy of the name dispenses an atmosphere of culture which makes its vicinity agreeable to all who may possess a cultivated intelligence.

It is, therefore, with no small degree of pride that the citizens of Marion county point to Loretto Academy as an institution which combines the most approved system of mental and physical culture with the most careful moral training. Situated twelve miles from Lebanon, and two miles from the railway station of Loretto, this academy is easily accessible and yet possesses such advantages of seclusion and freedom as are most favorable to the fostering of studious habits. The location is ideal, combining unexcelled healthfulness with natural scenic beauty, which latter is enhanced by the taste and care bestowed upon the grounds, and the arrangement and architectural perfection of the buildings.

The academy proper is a commodious building of brick and stone, four stories in height, with all modern improvements, such as steam heat, gas, etc. One is impressed with the air of neatness and order everywhere present; the cheerful and inviting aspect of the study hall, refectory, class, recreation and music rooms; and with the general evidences of refined and cultivated taste which greet the visitor's view on every hand. Large, airy dormitories occupy the second floor, communicating with bath and toilet rooms, supplied with hot and cold water. In fact, there has been supplied every provision for the health and bodily comfort of the pupils that the most careful forethought could suggest.

Grouped about the main building are other

structures, less imposing in size, but equally attractive in appearance. The principal of these are the church, convent, visitors' house, novitiate, steam laundry, workmen's dwelling, and a small brick building erected by Rev. S. T. Badin, the pioneer priest of Kentucky. This house was afterwards used by Bishop Flaget as an Episcopal residence and seminary, and is now reserved for gentlemen guests at Loretto.

This cluster of architectural gems has a fit setting of surroundings in the tract of fifteen hundred acres on which it is located. This fine body is laid out in orchards and gardens, while other portions are used for raising grain and other food products. There is also much beautiful woodland covered with magnificent forest trees, and replete with sylvan scenic charm, affording to the pupils opportunities for delightful rambles and for the study of nature—the most potent aid in the cultivation of art.

So much for the physical aspects of this noted institution, and those characteristics appertaining to the bodily welfare of its inmates. But all these things are merely incident to the main object of Loretto—that of clothing the mind and hearts of her pupils with the habiliments of true culture and virtue and the graces which ennoble and dignify womanhood. Nothing that is conducive to this end is overlooked. The course of studies is systematic and thorough, and embraces all that is necessary to a finished education, not only in the ordinary branches, but also in science, the languages, music and art. But this is not all. The development of the moral side of the character receives the most careful and constant attention. The general deportment of the pupil is under watchful but kindly supervision. She is taught elegance of expression, grace of bearing and refinement of manner, so that when a graduate issues forth from the walls of Loretto she is not only well versed in all the requirements of a liberal education, but she possesses all the attributes of a lady in all that the true conception of the term implies. During almost a century Loretto Academy has grown in material prosperity and scope of usefulness until from a neighborhood school, taught in a log cabin, it has developed to its present splendid proportions, drawing its patronage from almost every state in the Union and from far-away Mexico.

REV. PATRICK F. HENNESSY.—The honored pastor of St. Dominic's church in Springfield, Washington county, is recognized as one of the earnest and able representatives of the priesthood of the Catholic church in Kentucky, and his success in the advancing of the spiritual and temporal work of the parish

with which he has been identified has been on a parity with his consecrated zeal and devotion. Gifted with an alert and well trained mind, broad intellectual ken and marked administrative ability, he has accomplished a notable service in his present field of labor, the while his generous and kindly attributes of character have gained to him the high regard of all classes of citizens, irrespective of religious associations. He is held in affectionate regard by the members of his parish, which accord to him an earnest co-operation in all departments of church work.

Father Hennessy was born in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, on the 27th of September, 1858, and is a son of Patrick and Sarah (Moore) Hennessy, both of whom were born in Ireland. Mr. Hennessy is a native of Galway, where he was reared to maturity and received a good common-school education. As a young man he severed the ties that bound him to home and native land and set forth to seek his fortunes in America. In this country he eventually became one of the prosperous farmers in Maryland, in which state he still resides at the venerable age of eighty years. His cherished and devoted wife, who came with her parents to America when a child, died in 1894, at the age of sixty-four years. Of the children two sons and one daughter are now living and all were reared in the gracious faith of the great mother church, of which the subject of this review is a priest.

Father Hennessy gained his early educational training in the parochial schools of his native state, after which he continued his studies in St. Charles College, in Howard county, Maryland. In preparation for the exacting and responsible work of his chosen vocation Father Hennessy pursued his theological studies in St. Mary's Seminary, in the city of Baltimore, one of the notable institutions of the Catholic church in America. In this institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1884, and he was ordained to the priesthood in Louisville, Kentucky, April 11, 1892, by Right Reverend William George McCloskey, Bishop of the diocese of Louisville. Father Hennessy's first pastoral charge was at Jeffersonton, Kentucky, where he remained one year, at the expiration of which he was transferred to Cloverport, Breckinridge county, where he had pastoral charge of St. Rose's church for the ensuing four years. He was then assigned to the parish of St. Vincent's church, New Hope, Kentucky, where he remained one year and was then transferred to St. Dominic's church, Springfield, Kentucky, which was in 1894. Here he has since labored with unqualified success, and he has



brought about noteworthy advancement in all departments of the parish work. In politics Father Hennessy gives his allegiance to the Democratic party, and he is broad minded and public-spirited as a citizen.

EMMET FIELD.—As a legist and jurist of high attainments and exalted character Judge Field long filled a large place in the civic life of Louisville, and through his able services he lent dignity and honor to the bench and bar of his native city and state. None is more worthy of recognition as one of the representative members of the legal profession in Kentucky than the honored subject of this memoir, who was presiding on the bench of the common-pleas branch of the first division of the Jefferson county circuit court at the time of his death, which occurred in one of the private rooms of his court on the 21st of June, 1909, when he was stricken with heart failure and literally passed away while in the harness. He was a man of recondite learning in the law and on the bench he exemplified in all potency the true judicial cast of mind, basing his rulings on the law and evidence and thus rendering decisions that represented equity and justice and seldom met with reversal by courts of higher jurisdiction. He was a man of most attractive personality, and through his life and labors he honored his native commonwealth and the profession to which he devoted virtually his entire active career. He was one of the valiant young men who went forth to do leal and loyal service as a soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war, and in the "piping times of peace" he ever showed the same earnest devotion that thus prompted him to enlist in defense of a cause which he believed to be right.

Judge Field was born in the city of Louisville, on the 28th of October, 1841, and is descended from one of the old and patrician families of Virginia. The Field lineage is traced back to staunch English origin, and the name became identified with the annals of the Old Dominion commonwealth in the colonial era of our national history. With the civic and industrial development of Culpeper county, that state, representatives of this family were prominently concerned, and there was born Henry Field, grandfather of the subject of this memoir. This worthy ancestor was one of the substantial planters and influential citizens of Culpeper county, where he continued to reside until his death. His son William H., father of him whose name initiates this article, was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, in 1816, and there he was reared to manhood under benificent influences. He received excellent educational advantages and

as a youth he took up the study of law, in due time admirably fortifying himself for the work of his chosen profession. At the age of twenty-two years he came to Kentucky, in 1838, and he established his residence at Westport, Oldham county, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession for a few years, at the expiration of which he removed to Louisville, where he entered into a professional partnership with Preston S. Loughborough, with whom he was associated in an extensive and representative law business for a number of years. A few years prior to the inception of the war between the states he removed to Pettis county, Missouri, where he purchased a farm and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, besides continuing in the work of his profession to a greater or less extent. He manifested his loyalty to the Confederacy at the time of the war, though he did not take up arms in its defense. His attitude, however, brought about bitter antagonism on the part of the Federal forces in that state, and by Union soldiers he was killed at his home, a martyr to his honest convictions, on the 5th of June, 1861. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Young, was born on her father's fine estate near Bedford, Trimble county, Kentucky, and was a daughter of Dr. Henry Young, one of the able physicians and surgeons of that section of the state. She survived her husband and her death occurred at Louisville, Kentucky, about 1880. This honored couple became the parents of ten children, and of the number only a son and a daughter are now living.

Judge Emmet Field was about sixteen years of age at the time of the family removal to Missouri, and in that state he was reared to years of maturity. He had the fortuitous advantages of a home of signal culture and refinement and was also given excellent educational opportunities, of which he admirably availed himself. After due preliminary discipline he entered Westminster College, at Fulton, Missouri, but all personal interests were made subordinate when the Civil war was precipitated on a divided nation. He promptly laid aside his textbooks and tendered his services in defense of the cause of the Confederate states. He enlisted as a private in the Second Missouri Cavalry, with which he was in active service in turn under Colonels Alexander, McGoffin and McCullough. He took part in a number of spirited engagements and proved himself a gallant and faithful soldier. After the close of the war Judge Field took up the study of law under effective preceptorship and finally he was matriculated in the law department of the Uni-

versity of Louisville, in which institution he completed the prescribed course and in which he was duly graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. After his admission to the bar he was engaged in practice at Springfield, Washington county, Kentucky, for two years, and at the expiration of this period he returned to Louisville, where he entered into a professional alliance with his younger brother, Judge Richard Field. They built up a large and representative business and had a clientage of important order. The association continued until impaired health compelled the retirement of the junior member of the firm, who returned to Missouri, where he later gained prominence in his profession and served on the bench of the Circuit court. Thereafter the subject of this memoir continued his practice in an individual way with the exception of a period of one year, during which he was associated with Buford Twyman. He gained high reputation both as an advocate and counselor, and the profundity of his legal learning was uniformly recognized by the members of the bar of Louisville. His fine analytical powers, his versatility and his resourcefulness in dialectics made him a formidable adversary, and the records of the federal and state courts in Louisville, as well as other parts of the state, bear evidence of his successful interposition in connection with many important and celebrated litigations.

Judge Field was chosen special judge of the Common Pleas court of Jefferson county in 1884, to assume the duties of Judge Stites, who was incapacitated by ill health, and in 1886 he was regularly elected to the same bench, now constituting what is designated as the Common Pleas branch, First division of the Jefferson county Circuit court. With marked discrimination and ability he continued in this judicial office, by successive re-elections, until the close of his life, and it is gratifying to note that his only son succeeded him and is still incumbent of the distinguished position. The following appreciative words concerning Judge Field are well worthy of reproduction in this memoir: "With strong political forces arrayed against him, he nevertheless received the votes of the people at each succeeding election, in such a way as not only to insure his continuance on the bench but also to give evidence of the unqualified confidence and esteem reposed in him. His decisions indicated that high type of justice that knows no bias and were based entirely upon the evidence and the law applicable thereto." In another direction also was Judge Field a figure of prominence in connection with the profession that he so adorned, as he was for a number of

years one of the valued members of the faculty of the law department of his alma mater, the University of Louisville. For more than twenty-five years he lectured before the students of that institution, where he ably expounded the science of jurisprudence and gained recognition as one of the able law educators of his native state. In politics Judge Field ever accorded an unwavering allegiance to the cause of the Democratic party, but he never consented to appear as candidate for any public office other than that in direct line with the work of his profession. He was a member of the Kentucky Bar Association and the Louisville Bar Association, and in a fraternal way he was affiliated with the Masonic order, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Honor. He was a zealous member of the Presbyterian church, as is also his wife, and he was a citizen of marked public spirit and progressiveness, ever showing a lively interest in all that touched the welfare of his home city and state.

In the year 1869 was solemnized the marriage of Judge Field to Miss Sue McElroy, who was born and reared at Springfield, Washington county, where her father, the late Anthony McElroy, was a citizen of prominence and influence. Judge Field is survived by his wife, one son and four daughters. The only son, Judge William H., who succeeded him on the Common Pleas bench, is individually mentioned on other pages of this work; Annie is the wife of Peter Nicholson, of New York city; and Martha and Elizabeth (twins) and Mary remain with their widowed mother in the attractive home, which has long been recognized as a center of refined and representative social hospitality.

WILLIAM H. FIELD.—On other pages of this work is dedicated a memoir to that distinguished citizen, lawyer and jurist, the late Judge Emmet Field, father of him to whom the present sketch is devoted, and thus it is not demanded that further data concerning the family history or the career of the father be given in this connection. Judge William H. Field, who succeeded his father in the office of judge of the Common Pleas branch, First division of the Circuit court of Jefferson county, on whose bench he is now presiding, has in his career set at naught the application of two well established aphorisms,—that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country," and that the son of a great man seldom achieves distinction. He has not only gained definite precedence and success in the profession dignified by the life and services of his honored father, but this has been also achieved in the city and state of his nativity.

He is recognized as one of the representative members of the Louisville bar and in his judicial office he is well upholding the high prestige there gained by his father, so that personally, with no consideration of ancestry or heritage, he is well entitled to recognition in this publication.

Judge William H. Field, only son of Judge Emmet Field, was born in the city of Louisville, on the 18th of March, 1870, and his early educational training was secured in the excellent public schools of his native city. At the age of eighteen years he entered Washington & Lee University, in which he pursued special courses of study for two years and from which he received diplomas. His independent career was initiated as a member of the repertorial staff of the *Louisville Post*, and after a few months of service in this capacity he became literary editor of the celebrated *Louisville Courier-Journal*, whose reputation is coincident with that of its distinguished head, Colonel Henry Watterson. The fine critical and journalistic talent of Judge Field thus early gained recognition, and he continued incumbent of the position noted for a period of six years. During this association with the *Courier-Journal* he took a double course of law reading, under most effective preceptorship, and in 1900 he was admitted to the bar of his native state, well fortified in the learning of his chosen profession, in which he has acquitted himself admirably, both in active practice and on the bench. In August, 1900, Judge Field became associated in practice with Zachariah Phelps, and in August of the following year he formed a professional partnership with Frederick Forcht, under the firm name of Forcht & Field. This effective alliance continued until July, 1908, after which Judge Field conducted an individual practice until the death of his father, in June, 1909, when his name was brought forward in connection with his appointment to succeed his father on the bench of the Common Pleas court. In the following month he received the nomination on the Democratic ticket and was duly elected to the bench for a term of six years. Judge Field holds court in the room formerly utilized by his honored father, and the association is one that is most grateful to him as well as pleasing to the members of the bar, who accord to him their high regard, even as they revered his distinguished sire. Judge Field is identified with the Kentucky Bar Association and the Louisville Bar Association, as well as with the Law Club and the Lawyers' Club of Louisville, the former of which includes in its membership only the younger representatives of the Louisville bar.

He is secretary of the Kentucky Association of Circuit Judges in 1910, and enjoys marked popularity in the circles of his profession. He is aligned as a staunch supporter of the cause of the Democratic party, is a member of the Louisville Commercial Club, and is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Sigma Nu college fraternity.

On the 22d of June, 1893, Judge Field was united in marriage to Miss Kate Rodman, who was born and reared in Louisville and who is a daughter of David M. Rodman, a prominent member of the Louisville bar. She is, in the maternal line, a granddaughter of Thomas S. Kennedy, long an influential banker of the Kentucky metropolis. Judge and Mrs. Field have two children,—Emmet and Sydney (daughter).

SAM P. JONES.—The task of writing the biography of a living representative man is a most difficult one, because the prevailing modesty of American manhood shrinks from personal prominence and invariably discourages even the most friendly attempt to uncover the secret of his success or popularity in life. Success in any line of occupation, in any avenue of business, is not a matter of luck but the legitimate result of effort which utilizes the means at hand. In view of this condition the study of biography becomes valuable, and it is a practical advantage to trace the history of a successful life, be it in the world of business, where competition is rife, in the intellectual field, where devotees open up the wider realms of knowledge, in a public sphere, where is directed the course of government and the policies formed that sway nations, or in the calm and peaceful pursuits of agriculture. The attention of the reader is here directed to the life of a man well known in business circles in Louisville by reason of his keen discrimination, untiring activity and executive power, and who occupies the prominent position of banker and financier of Louisville, where he is president of the Commercial Bank and Trust Company.

Sam P. Jones was born in Nolen, Hardin county, Kentucky, June 10, 1868. The branch of the Jones family of which Sam P. is a member was founded in Kentucky three generations ago by his grandfather, Roger Jones. Samuel N., son of Roger and father of Sam P., was born in Hart county, Kentucky, and married Fanny, the daughter of Ansel Smith, of Sonora, Kentucky.

Sam P. Jones attended school in his native town until he had passed through the public schools and then supplemented this by a course in the Sonora (Ky.) College, from which he graduated. Following this he was proposed

for West Point, but did not enter the government military school on account of trouble with his eyes. He came to Louisville in 1887 and entered the service of the old Farmers and Drovers Bank as a runner. A few years later he became a traveling salesman, at which he continued for about eight years. He then assisted in the organization of the firm of Jones Brothers & Company, pickle manufacturers, which firm is now the Jones Brothers, Castleman & Blakemore Company, incorporated, of which Mr. Jones is vice-president. He was one of the organizers of the Commercial Bank & Trust Company and was chosen its first president, and he is to-day the youngest bank president in Louisville, but his ability as a financier, his keen discrimination and his executive power do not seem to be limited by his years. He is a man of enterprise, and as such takes an interest in every laudable movement or measure in the city. It has been wisely said that "the liberal man deviseth liberal things and by liberal things he shall stand," and this has been verified in the case of Mr. Jones. He is a man of resourceful business ability and his efforts have not been limited to one line, for he is interested in various other business enterprises. He is also vice-president of the Jones Brothers Fruit and Dairy Farm Company, president of Jones Brothers & Company of California, and president of the Jones Brothers & Company of Colorado.

In 1901 Mr. Jones was national president of the Travelers Protective Association; he is an ex-president of the Commercial Club and is an ex-vice-president and now a director of the Louisville Board of Trade.

In his social life Mr. Jones is eminently popular. His intercourse with all is characterized by unaffected frankness, dignity and courteous demeanor under all circumstances. He belongs to the Audubon Country Club, the Louisville Country Club, and the Pendennis and Tavern Clubs.

In Masonic and other orders Mr. Jones takes a prominent part. He is a member of Preston Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Eureka Chapter, R. A. M., De Molay Commandery, Knights Templars, and Kosair Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Elks and a Knight of Pythias.

Mr. Jones married Miss Beatrice, the daughter of W. E. Brinkehopp, a banker of Carthage, Missouri, and to them have been born a son and a daughter: Creel B., a student at the Tennessee Military Institute at Sweetwater, Tennessee; and Beatrice H., a student at Miss Semple's private girls school in Louisville.

Mr. Jones' life has been honorable, liberal and generous, and viewed in a personal light

he is a strong man, strong in his good name and in the high reputation which has come to him through upright dealing in business and through fidelity to duty in every relation in which he has been placed, and the life record of such a man will serve as an inspiration to the young of this and future generations, and teach by incontrovertible facts that success is ambition's answer.

WILLIAM H. OVERBY.—The life of William H. Overby is closely identified with the history of Henderson, which has been his lifelong home. His life has been one of untiring activity and has been crowned with a degree of success which numbers him among the substantial residents of his home city, in which he has served the public long and well.

William H. Overby, postmaster at Henderson, Kentucky, and who has proved himself to be a most efficient officer, is a native of Kentucky, born in Henderson county, November 8, 1859, the son of William H. and Mary J. (Hicks) Overby. The father was born in Mecklenburg county, Virginia, in July, 1812, coming to Henderson county, Kentucky, in 1835 and settling on a farm east of the city of Henderson. He engaged in farming and stock raising, in which vocation he continued for the rest of his active life, and died in 1895.

William H. Overby, the subject of this sketch, received his primary education in the country schools, later attending the high school of Henderson and supplementing this with a course at the Hopkins Grammar School, where he prepared for and entered Yale College, in which institution he pursued his studies for one term. On leaving school he began teaching at Union Academy at Morganfield, Kentucky, remaining two years, and was then principal of the High School at Henderson for two years.

In 1889 Mr. Overby was appointed deputy collector of internal revenue for the second district of Kentucky, resigning this position in eight months to accept the postmastership at Henderson. He assumed the duties of the office in 1890; was out during Cleveland's administration and in 1906 was reappointed postmaster of Henderson. He has been twice appointed deputy collector, the last being in 1899, and he was prominently brought before the public by being the Republican nominee for congress for the second district of Kentucky, but he was unable to overcome the normal Democratic majority of four thousand, and with the rest of the ticket was defeated.

In 1887 Mr. Overby married Fannie B. Moore, of Franklin, Kentucky, a daughter of Jordan and Mary (McGowan) Moore. To



1. 1990年12月1日以前，在《民法通则》施行以前，因侵权行为造成他人损害的，适用侵权行为发生地的法律。

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1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* contents were determined by the method of Arar and Cook (1987). The *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* contents were expressed as $\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$ of dry weight.



this union three sons were born, but one only is living, William Henry, Jr., who is now a student at Phillip's Exeter Academy at Exeter New Hampshire. Mr. Overby is a member of the B. P. O. E., Henderson Lodge, No. 200.

BEN L. BRUNER, Secretary of State, to which office he was elected on the Republican ticket, November 5, 1907, for a term of four years, is a native son of Kentucky and a man of typically American antecedents, his forbears having served in every American war of importance. The career of this statesman and physician should prove an inspiration to every youth to whom fortune has been chary in the bestowal of her favors, for he is a self-made man of the best type, having risen unaided from the position of a street car driver to his present high office. He was born at Clarkson, Grayson county, January 16, 1872, and is the son of the Hon. Peter S. Bruner, who was likewise a native of Grayson county, born within its pleasant limits on the day preceding Christmas, 1838. Peter S. Bruner was the son of Peter and Rachael (Evans) Bruner, the former of whom first saw the light of day at Danville, in 1792. He was a soldier in the way of 1812. His father, Dr. Bruner's great-grandfather, whose name was John Bruner, was a native of Pennsylvania, of Dutch ancestry, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Hon. Peter S. Bruner, like those of his family who had gone before him, came speedily to the aid of his country at the breaking out of the Civil war, and served as a soldier in the Union ranks throughout its progress. He enlisted as a private in Company I, Third Kentucky Cavalry, rose to the rank of second lieutenant of his company, and at the close of the war was breveted first lieutenant for conspicuous service. He was elected a member of the house of representatives from Grayson county as a Republican and served during the "long legislature" of 1891-3, with credit and distinction. The mother of Dr. Bruner bore the maiden name of Mary Rogers. She was born at Leitchfield, Grayson county, Kentucky, and her father was the Hon. Ben L. Rogers (in whose honor the subject is named), who was a county judge and the son of Jacob Rogers, a native of Virginia and a Kentucky pioneer. Thus he is descended not only from Revolutionary stock, but from old Kentucky families on both the paternal and maternal sides, and in his veins course a mixture of German, English, Welsh and Scotch-Irish blood.

Ben L. Bruner was reared on his father's farm, as has been the lot of so many prominent men as to make it almost the rule, and in his

youth experienced what the average farmer's son experienced in farm work,—saw-logging, plowing and engaging in other strenuous occupation. He first attended the common schools, then entered Millerstown Academy, then Leitchfield Seminary and finally graduated from Sweetwater College, Sweetwater, Tennessee, when twenty-one years of age. For a time he led a diversified existence, trying his hand as pedagogue, clerking in a mercantile establishment and finally becoming a traveling commercial salesman. By reason of having at one time served in this capacity he later became a member of the Travelers' Protective Association of America, in which he has been prominent for years, having been a delegate to many national conventions of the association.

In 1893, shortly before the attainment of his majority, Dr. Bruner paid his adieux to home scenes and went to Louisville, where he drove a street car, and in this fashion worked his way through medical college. In 1897 he graduated from the Hospital Medical College, medical department of the Central University, and the following year, at the inception of the Spanish-American war, he heeded the inherited thrill of patriotism in his breast and enlisted as a private in Company M, Third Kentucky Regiment, and was immediately promoted to the office of first lieutenant and assistant surgeon of the Fourth Regiment, Kentucky Infantry, United States Volunteers. He remained in the army service one year, and receiving an honorable discharge, returned to Kentucky. Dr. Bruner now located at Hardyville, in Hart county, where he hung out his shingle and practiced his profession for five years. In 1904 he removed to Louisville, and has ever since that time resided in Kentucky's largest city. His first political office was bestowed upon him while he was in Hart county, being nominated by the Republicans as candidate for the legislature and being elected as representative from that county in the year 1902. In 1907 he became the Republican nominee for secretary of state, to which office he was elected on November 7th of that year, for a term of four years beginning January 1, 1908. As secretary of state Dr. Bruner has rendered telling service in behalf of the commonwealth, and in splendid manner has improved the administration of affairs in that office. Among his most momentous accomplishments has been the strengthening of affairs relative to corporations and the banking department. He was the first state official to move into quarters in the new capitol, removing from the old building some seven weeks in advance of any other state official.

From a very early period in life Dr. Bruner has been active in political affairs. As early as sixteen he made campaign speeches and engaged in joint debate with leaders of the Democratic party. Not alone to Kentucky have his political efforts been confined, for being a forceful and effective campaign speaker his services have been called into requisition in other states. Liberal and generous as he has always been, and yet a man of earnest conviction, he has won favor with the populace and has a political following perhaps second to no other leader in the Republican party in Kentucky. Noted for untiring energy and indefatigable determination, he does not know the word "fail," and with characteristic pluck he has forged his way to the front in life.

Dr. Bruner is a popular and much desired lodge man and his fraternal affiliations extend to the Masonic order, in which he holds the Thirty-second degree, and is a Knight Templar and member of the Mystic Shrine. In his profession he holds membership in the Hart County and Kentucky State Medical Societies and in the American Medical Association. He is president of the Transylvania Casualty Insurance Company of Louisville.

On April 30, 1891, Dr. Bruner joined the ranks of the Benedicts, wedding Miss Anna Blanche Bruner, the daughter of the Rev. Isaac W. Bruner, a prominent minister of the Baptist church, and they have had five children: Walter Lewis, Mary Rogers, Mabel Blanche, Ben. L. Jr., (deceased) and Isaac Simeon.

JUDGE WALTER PIERCE LINCOLN.—This distinguished jurist, who is at present occupying the position of judge of the Jefferson Circuit court, common pleas branch, is actively connected with a profession which has important bearing upon the progress and stable prosperity of any section or community, and one which has long been considered as conserving in public welfare by furthering the ends of justice and maintaining individual rights. His reputation as a lawyer has been won through earnest, honest labor, and his standing at the bar is a merited tribute to his ability.

Judge Lincoln was born on the south-east corner of Sixth and Jefferson streets, Louisville, Kentucky, on December 17, 1857. His early education was acquired in the parochial schools of Louisville, the Navierian Brothers School and the Louisville Male Academy. After laying a splendid foundation he then read law with James F. Clay at Henderson, Kentucky, and was admitted to the bar at Henderson in May, 1877. He began the practice of law at Louisville. In 1880 the firm of

Lincoln & Lieber was formed and continued until Judge Lincoln was elected to the bench in 1910. He was county judge of Jefferson county from June, 1907, until November, 1907, he having been appointed to that position by Governor Beckham when the city and county officers were disqualified by the Appellate court. He accepted the position with the understanding that in the making of the appointments of officers to fill the various county offices made vacant by the court, he was to be unhampered by anybody or anything, and it is a matter of record that his appointments were entirely satisfactory.

He is a member of the Jefferson Bar Association, also one of the charter members of the Knights of Columbus, South of the Mason-Dixon line, and a fellow of the American Chemical Society, he having been interested for some time as an amateur in the advancement of the science of chemistry. The Judge is also a member of the American Geographical Society, the Pendennis and the Juniper Hunting Clubs.

Judge Lincoln married Ida May Adams, who was born in Rockcastle county, Kentucky, near Mt. Vernon, the daughter of Captain "Jack" Adams, who was a captain in the Texas Rangers when that state was taken from Mexico, and was still with that organization when it was taken into the United States regular army. He also was on active duty through the war with Mexico. Judge Lincoln and wife have one child, May Adams Lincoln.

The father of the Judge was Dennis Lincoln, who with his wife, Catherine Murray, were emigrants from Ireland and settled in Boston, Massachusetts, in which city they were married. They came to Louisville the latter part of the forties. The father was in the merchant tailoring business in Louisville for many years and later became a justice of the peace for Jefferson county. Both parents are deceased.

The zeal with which Judge Lincoln has devoted his energies to his profession, the careful regard evinced for the interests of his clients and an assiduous and unrelaxing attention to all the details of his cases have brought him a large business and made him very successful in its conduct.

ALBERT H. ABBOTT, of Henderson, Kentucky, is an honored citizen in whom the people have manifested their confidence by electing him to the position of sheriff of Henderson county. He is now discharging the duties of that office with marked promptness and fidelity, and with such men at the head of public affairs a community may feel assured that its interests will be administered with the strict-

est honesty and after the most approved business methods.

Mr. Abbott was born in Henderson county, Kentucky, on June 28, 1875, the oldest son of Robert H. Abbott, who was born in 1852, the son of Alvah Abbott, a native of Virginia. Albert H. Abbott's mother was Sallie (Fenley) Abbott, born in 1851, a daughter of one of the early settlers of Kentucky, the family of Fenleys having originally come from Virginia, and upon their settling in Kentucky, became pioneers in that state. The father and mother of Mr. A. H. Abbott are both deceased, the father having died in 1899 and the mother in 1891.

Mr. Abbott was educated in the public school and later attended the Corydon high school. After leaving school he returned to the farm, remaining there until he was eighteen years old. Starting out in life for himself, he first became a clerk in a general store and clerked for different parties until 1902, when he was appointed deputy sheriff under Henry Dixon, with whom he remained three years, and was then one year with S. A. Young and afterward with Ed. Merton. At the expiration of that time he was elected in November, 1909, sheriff of Henderson county, assuming the duties of the office in January, 1910, for the term of four years. His long acquaintance with the duties of deputy sheriff gave him a most valuable experience and a good opportunity of which he availed himself. He has discharged his duties without fear or favor, and has manifested the same loyal spirit which has characterized his entire life and he commands the respect of his fellow men by his sterling worth. He is a man of strong mentality, keen discernment, great tact and resolute purpose, and is therefore well fitted for the position which he now so ably fills.

Mr. Abbott is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Modern Woodmen of America.

JAMES BREATHITT.—The present incumbent of the office of attorney general of Kentucky is a representative of one of the old and distinguished families of this state, one of whose counties perpetuates the name, and in a personal way he has marked by large and definite accomplishment a place of his own as one of the leading lawyers, jurists, legislators and public officials of his native state. The name which he bears has been inseparably and prominently linked with the annals of Kentucky history for virtually an entire century, and it has ever stood exponent of loyalty, strength and sterling worth of character.

William Breathitt, great-grandfather of the

present attorney general, was the founder of the family in America. He was born and reared in Scotland, and as a young man he emigrated to the new world and located in Maryland, whence he came to Kentucky in the early part of the nineteenth century, establishing his home at Russellville, Logan county, in which section he acquired large landed interests and became a prominent and influential citizen. There he continued to reside until his death. Two of his sons gained distinction in the legal profession, James having served as commonwealth attorney for a number of years and having been recognized as one of the able lawyers of the state in his day, and Hon. John Breathitt, a younger son and a resident of Russellville, having likewise been a distinguished member of the Kentucky bar and having been a figure of much popular strength. He was elected lieutenant governor of Kentucky in 1828, as a Democrat, and the governor elected in that year was a Whig. In 1832 he was elected governor, with his coadjutor, the lieutenant governor, a representative of the Whig party. The popularity of Governor Breathitt was significantly shown in each of these elections, as on each occasion a majority was rolled up for him at the polls without definite regard to partisan lines. George Breathitt, another brother, served as private secretary to President Andrew Jackson.

John W. Breathitt, father of him whose name initiates this review, was a son of James Breathitt and became one of the extensive landholders and prosperous agriculturists of Christian county. He was loyal to the cause of the Union and signified this in no equivocal way, as he enlisted at the inception of the Civil war and became major of the Third Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until the close of the great struggle through which the integrity of the nation was perpetuated. He lived up to the full tension of the great conflict and participated in many important battles marking its weary and sanguinary progress. He was influential in public affairs in Christian county, where he served sixteen years as county clerk. Later he held the office of county judge for a period of three years. He continues to reside in Christian county, secure in the high regard of all who know him. John W. Breathitt married Miss Catherine Webber, who was born and reared at Hopkinsville, Christian county, and who also died there. She was a daughter of Dr. Augustus Webber, one of the representative physicians and surgeons of the state for many years. Dr. Webber passed the closing years of his life in the city of Louisville, where he died in 1870, at the age of eighty-three years.

He was of German lineage and his paternal grandfather emigrated to America in an early day, becoming one of the pioneer settlers in Hopkinsville, Kentucky, where he erected the first brick building.

James Breathitt, whose name introduces this review, was born at Hopkinsville, Kentucky, on the 4th of September, 1852, and was a lad at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war. The great struggle between the north and south disrupted the schools as well as the business activities of his native state, so that his rudimentary education was secured under somewhat unfavorable auspices. The training received in the common schools was supplemented by home study under the direction of his parents, and his first practical experience was that gained in connection with farm work. As a youth he secured a position as clerk in a dry-goods store at Cadiz, Trigg county, where he remained two years. While thus employed, and when but sixteen years of age, he formulated definite plans for his future career, having decided to prepare himself for the profession which had been dignified by the labors of his grandfather and other members of the family. He thus borrowed law books from a member of the bar of Trigg county, and he gave all of his leisure time to the careful study of these tomes, later continuing his technical reading under the preceptorship of an able attorney in the city of Evansville, Indiana, where he remained four months. He then returned to Hopkinsville, where he secured appointment to the office of deputy sheriff. After the election of his father to the office of county clerk he became deputy in the latter's office, and through the careful conservation of his earnings he provided the funds necessary for the completion of his professional education. He entered the law department of Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tennessee, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1877 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In September of the same year he was admitted to the bar of his native state, at Hopkinsville.

Hopkinsville has figured as the professional headquarters of Judge Breathitt during the long intervening years and there he still maintains his home, though the duties of his present office require his presence in Frankfort, the capital city, during his incumbency of said office. He served three terms as city attorney of Hopkinsville and in 1881 he was elected to represent Christian county in the state legislature, where he made an excellent record, as is vouchsafed by the fact that he was again elected in 1885. In the lower house he served as a member of the judiciary committee and

the committees on the code of practice and on education. He was the first to introduce a bill for equalizing the distribution of the school fund among both the white and colored children, and later a substitute for this bill was passed. As candidate on the Republican ticket Judge Breathitt was elected to the bench of the Third judicial circuit, to fill out the unexpired term of Judge John R. Grace, securing this victory in a district having a normal Democratic majority of fully fifteen hundred. After his retirement from the circuit bench he was elected judge of the county court, and of this position he continued incumbent until his election to his present distinguished office, that of attorney general of the state, in November, 1907. He is known as one of the brilliant advocates at the Kentucky bar, is a strong dialectician and effective orator, and he has given most fruitful service as a campaign speaker in behalf of the principles and policies of the Republican party, under whose banner he has been aligned since the time of attaining to his legal majority. The Judge has been unwavering in his devotion to his native city and has been a strong factor in promoting its material and social advancement. He was a member of the Baptist church in early youth and manhood, but now both he and Mrs. Breathitt hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

In the year 1889 was solemnized the marriage of Judge Breathitt to Miss Olivia Thompson, who was born and reared in Hopkinsville, this state, where her father, the late George V. Thompson, was a representative business man. Judge and Mrs. Breathitt have seven children, four sons and three daughters, James, John W., Edward T., Robert Ewing, Elizabeth Olivia, Louise and Julia Arnold Breathitt.

JAMES S. BARRET.—There has been naught of individual inadequacy at any stage in the career of this honored citizen and influential business man of Louisville, where he is now one of the oldest and most prominent men in banking circles, and he has won success and high business reputation during more than half a century of identification with the business and civic interests of the Kentucky metropolis. He is president of the German Security Bank and was the principal factor in effecting that organization of this solid and popular institution, more than forty years ago. His has been a potent influence in the upbuilding of the large and substantial business controlled by this bank, of which he has been an executive officer from the time of its incorporation. Mr. Barret is a scion of one of the honored pioneer families of Kentucky and

here is found ample scope for earnest and productive effort along normal lines of enterprise, through which he has gained a secure place as one of the essentially representative financiers of his native commonwealth. Thus, both by ancestral prominence and by personal accomplishment he is specially worthy of consideration in this historical compilation.

James S. Barret was born at Munfordville, Hart county, Kentucky, on the 19th of January, 1835, and is a son of Dr. Lewis Barret and Rachel (Garvin) Barret. His father was born in Cumberland county, Kentucky, on the 5th of October, 1801, and was a son of Francis Barret, whose parents came to this state from Virginia in an early day. He died at Greensburg, Kentucky, in 1832, a victim to the cholera scourge of that year. The lineage of the family is traced back to staunch English stock, and its members have been of the Protestant faith in religion as far back as authentic data are obtainable. The Roman Catholic family of the same name spell the same Barretts. The records show that three brothers of the Barret family came to America in the early colonial epoch. One had served in the English navy, another was a clergyman of the Church of England, and the third, the ancestor of the subject of this review, was a trader.

Dr. Lewis Barret was afforded excellent educational advantages and completed a course in a medical college, from which he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He was engaged in the successful practice of his profession at Munfordville, Kentucky, for many years, and was one of the prominent and influential citizens of Hart county. He conducted a general merchandise establishment in Munfordville, and in the early days was president of the old Louisville & Nashville Turnpike Company, which maintained an excellent highway between the two cities that gave title to the corporation. Dr. Barret was a staunch advocate of the principles of the Whig party, and in 1840 he was elected to represent his county in the state legislature. Hart county at the time had a large Democratic domination, but the personal popularity of the Doctor overcame this, though his victory at the polls was wrested from the opposition by a majority of only one vote. He was known as one of the able physicians and surgeons of the state, as a progressive and reliable business man, and as one whose integrity and honor were beyond cavil. He continued to maintain his home at Munfordville until his death, which occurred on the 18th of March, 1854. His second wife, whose maiden name was Rachel Garvin, was born in Londonderry, Ireland, in

1811, and their acquaintance was formed while she was visiting her sister in Munfordville, whither she came as a young woman of nineteen years. The Doctor's first wife, whose maiden name was Virginia Wood, died within a few years after their marriage and left two children, Thomas L. Barret, who was president of the Bank of Kentucky for thirty-five years, and John W. Barret, a merchant of Louisville. Both are deceased. Mrs. Rachel (Garvin) Barret was a sister of the well known Louisville merchant of that name. Her paternal grandparents, Hugh and Jane (Orr) Garvin, likewise came from the fair Emerald Isle to Kentucky, and they passed the closing years of their lives at Munfordville. Mrs. Rachel Barret was summoned to the life eternal January 13, 1898, and both she and her husband were devout members of the Presbyterian church. Of their children three sons and one daughter are now living.

James S. Barret, the immediate subject of this sketch, was reared to maturity in his native town of Munfordville, and in the local schools he secured his early educational discipline. In 1852, when seventeen years of age, he moved to the city of Louisville, for the purpose of assuming a clerical position in the post-office, but an unavoidable delay en route caused him to put in a tardy appearance and to find that the coveted position had in the meanwhile been given to another youth. His elder brother, Thomas L., had taken up his residence in Louisville some time previously and the latter secured for the lad a position in a drygoods store. This position, which gave him recompense of board only, he retained from September, 1852, until January of the following year, when he secured a position in the dry goods establishment of W. W. Gardner, on Fourth avenue. Here his stipulated compensation was three hundred dollars a year, and from this amount he had to defray his own living expenses. From such a position to that which he now occupies, as the executive head of one of the most important financial institutions of the city, is, indeed, a "far cry," to use the vernacular of the chase. In April, 1853, the New York Store was opened, as one of the leading and most metropolitan mercantile establishments of Louisville, and in the same Mr. Barret secured a clerical position, at a small salary. He retained this incumbency only two weeks, at the expiration of which he found more satisfactory and remunerative employment with the firm of Lewis & Wilks, wholesale china merchants, whose establishment was located on the north side of Main street, between Sixth and Fifth streets. The store was de-

stroyed by fire on the 4th of July, 1834, and Mr. Barret had a narrow escape from death in the conflagration. The store was rebuilt and he continued as a clerk in the same until 1855, when he associated himself with J. H. Huber and purchased from the firm a branch establishment, on Fourth street. In making this purchase the new firm of Huber & Barret assumed a financial obligation of ten thousand dollars and the preliminary payment consisted of one thousand dollars paid by Mr. Huber and forty-five dollars by Mr. Barret, whose capitalistic resources were represented in this small sum. The enterprise was continued, with various changes in partners and locations, until the inception of the Civil war, when Mr. Barret disposed of his interest in the business. In 1863 he assumed the supervision of his father-in-law's farm in Henry county, this state, and he operated the same with profit until December 1863. In the meanwhile Stephen Barker had purchased the New York Store, and Mr. Barret returned from the farm to Louisville and purchased a one-fourth interest in the business, with whose management he was thus identified for the ensuing three years, at the expiration of which, in 1866, he sold out to engage in the line of enterprise to which he has since continued to devote the major portion of his time and attention. On May 8, 1867, he effected the organization of the German Security Bank, which was incorporated with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars and of which he became cashier. Of this responsible executive position he continued incumbent for the long period of twenty-three years, at the expiration of which, in 1890, he was elected to succeed the first and only preceding president of the bank, John N. Detchen, who died on the 3d of June of that year. As president Mr. Barret has continued to maintain the same conservative policy that characterized his administration in the office of cashier, and his discrimination, mature judgment and careful methods have been the potent forces in building up the large and representative business controlled by this institution, which is one of the most successful and important banking houses of the state. The German Security Bank has declared its eighty-sixth dividend, now bases its operations on a capital stock of one hundred and seventy-nine thousand dollars, and its solidity has been maintained under the ordeals of financial panic and depression, so that its reputation is secure and its large patronage eminently justified. Mr. Barret is known as one of the essentially representative financiers of the state, and his sterling character and marked ability have

gained to him an impregnable vantage place in the confidence and esteem of business circles and of the community in general. He has served as president of the Louisville Clearing House Association, is a director of the Louisville Water Company, was a commissioner of Public Charities, and has held other positions of trust, indicative of his high civic ideals, his loyalty and public spirit, and the unqualified esteem accorded him in the city that has so long represented his home and in which it has been given him to achieve such large and worthy success. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

On the 24th of January, 1860, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Barret to Miss Betty Middleton, who was born in Henry county, this state, on the 15th of April, 1840 and who is a daughter of the late Hawkins Craig Middleton, long one of the honored and influential citizens of Henry county and a member of the well known pioneer family of the name. Concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Barret the following brief data are entered in conclusion of this sketch: Louis died at the age of six months; Miss Lucy remains at the parental home; Mary is the wife of John Marshall, a representative member of the Louisville bar; and Selenah is the wife of Benjamin D. Warfield, of Louisville, who is attorney for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company. Mrs. Marshall has one son. The family is one of prominence in connection with the leading social activities of the Kentucky metropolis, where its members enjoy unqualified popularity.

COL. THOMAS PINCKNEY HILL was born at Springfield, Washington county, Kentucky, August 30, 1826, the descendant of that class of pioneers who wrested the wilderness from the Indian savages, and made it into a Commonwealth. His paternal ancestors came from Maryland into what is now Kentucky about the year 1782, Clement Hill being the first of the name to emigrate here. His mother was Louisa Peyton, whose grandfather, Valentine Peyton, a soldier of the Revolution, came from Virginia into Kentucky at the close of the War for Independence, and her maternal grandfather, Matthew Speed, was also a Revolutionary soldier. The latter belonged to the same family as James Speed, Attorney General in Mr. Lincoln's cabinet. Col. Hill's father was Thomas P. Hill, who practiced law for a short time at Springfield, Kentucky, and in New Orleans, Louisiana, dying at an early age. His father's brother, the late Hon. Clement Hill, of Lebanon, Kentucky, was a gifted lawyer, who attained high rank in his profession.



Col. Thomas P. Hill received his literary education at St. Mary's College, of Marion county, Kentucky. He then took up the study of law, his preceptor being Hon. John Kinkead, himself a man of massive mind, and a renowned practitioner of the Kentucky bar. Upon obtaining a law license, Mr. Hill moved to Missouri, but in a short time he returned to his native state, locating at Monticello, in Wayne county, of which he was appointed county attorney in 1848. Afterwards he resided at Somerset, Kentucky, for a brief period, and in 1854 he came to Lincoln county, Kentucky, where he lived for the remainder of his life.

Soon after attaining his majority, Mr. Hill married Miss Maria Peyton, of Lincoln county, and of this marriage three children survive—Mrs. Benedict Spalding, of Lebanon, Thomas P. Hill, of Buffalo, Wyoming, and W. B. Hill, of Stanford, Kentucky. Mrs. Hill died in 1867. In 1869 Mr. Hill married Mrs. Frances Fowler, widow of Col. A. Fowler, of Little Rock, Arkansas. She died in 1901. Some time after her death, Colonel Hill married Miss Mary Peyton, of Stanford, Kentucky, who survives him.

To say that Colonel Hill was a splendid lawyer, is but stating a truth that becomes self evident when we examine his mental characteristics. He possessed an alert, penetrating mind that could quickly, almost intuitively, separate truth from error; a wonderful power of analysis that could penetrate the most involved propositions and cast them, with apparent ease, into their component elements; a process of thought so unerringly logical that it struck directly at the vice of an adversary argument, no matter how specious it might be, and a fine sense of proportion that enabled him always to grasp in a case the pregnant facts, and to dismiss from his attention those that were but incidental.

To these natural qualifications he added a rich learning acquired through years of close application to the law. He was profoundly versed in the doctrines of the Common Law. His feeling toward it was akin to reverence. He appreciated, of course, its weaknesses; he knew its imperfections, but, too, he saw the grandeur of it, saw in it the unconquerable spirits of the Anglo-Saxon race, its love of justice, its struggles for equality, and its aspirations for freedom. He delighted to search its principles and vindicate its rules by solving with them the problems that met him in the court room and in the office. It is needless to state that one of his independent and reflective cast had scant patience with the modern practice of sustaining a proposition merely by

citation of cases. Always with him it was the voice of reason that must decide, not the echo of authority.

But his pre-eminent characteristic as a lawyer was his power in argument before the panel. With a remarkably rich vocabulary, and a fluency of speech that knew not hesitation, he united a voice of such exquisite timbre that it lay every emotion captive to its utterance, and a grace of gesture that the finished actor well might have envied. He understood human nature so thoroughly that he could play upon the sensibilities of his auditors as the musician his violin. Pathos—laughter—hate—the affections, he loosed and bound the feelings as he desired. When occasion required it, he brought to his aid a wealth of imagery and transported the jury by the flights of his eloquence, or, again, he would enforce his argument by homely illustrations common to the experiences of all, and thus win their intimate confidence. Indeed, of him, as of Rufus Choate, it might truly be said, "He was the Ruler of the Twelve."

Though liberally endowed with qualities that would surely have won him recognition from the public had he sought it, Colonel Hill never cared for political preferment. But this does not mean that he took no concern in affairs of public moment. On the contrary, the natural bent of his mind, as well as the intimate study of the history of our republic, its peculiar institutions, and the development and the significance of our political parties, caused him to have a deep interest in public affairs. In truth, he was a student of the science of government. Therefore, he took delight in politics in its character as an interpreter and administrator of the true powers of government; but to that phase of it that has to do merely with the distribution of spoils, he was absolutely indifferent.

A staunch believer in the tenets of Democracy as expounded by Jefferson, Jackson, and Cleveland, his powers as a public speaker caused him frequently to be summoned to the hustings in times of state and national campaigns. Before the people as before the jury, he was wonderfully effective. When he arose to speak, his very first utterance would rivet the attention of his audience. There was something about his voice that held one fascinated. It was so clear, so penetrating, and susceptible of such excellent modulation, that instinctively one felt that he was listening to a master of art, of vocal expression. His fluency and felicity of speech were as striking as his voice. Not only did he have a full vocabulary, but he could fit the word exactly to the idea. So characteristic of him as a speak-

er was this, that frequently his phrases, by reason of their aptness, became current ever afterwards with those that heard him.

These, however, are but the graces of oratory, are but means to an end. The man who is worthy of the name of orator must have far more than these accomplishments: he must have a message to deliver. So it was with Colonel Hill. He spoke from a full comprehension of his subject. His mind at once constructive and analytical, and seasoned by deep reflection, grasped with mastery the issues before the people and unfolded them to his hearers so clearly and so simply that the most stolid among them felt that thrill that comes to one when first stirred by awakened processes of thought. They left his presence charmed by the music of his voice, it is true, but, far better than that, they left his presence taught to think.

In 1901 Colonel Hill voluntarily retired from the practice of law. He had amassed a large estate, but, as he was in full possession of his faculties, in splendid health, devoted to his profession, and with a wide clientage, his retirement was an unusual act. His explanation of it was significant. He said he wished to step out of the way of the younger members of the bar. The statement revealed a prominent trait of his character—his interest in the younger attorneys. He invited them to discuss with him their cases, and he was ever ready to help them untangle their knotty problems. He loved to be with them, to come in touch with their buoyancy, and to live over again his first days at the bar. They, in turn, welcomed him to their circles. They admired and respected him, but, more than that they entertained a warm affection for him. Their relations with him were not marked by that aloofness so often found between age and youth; it was characterized by a beautiful spirit of close comradeship. In his passing they lost both counselor and friend.

Not only in his profession, but also in the field of polite literature he was broadly cultured. He had a comprehensive knowledge of history, ancient, mediaeval, and modern, and his powerful imagination lent itself readily to the study of the poets; while he was unusually familiar with the Latin classics. The character of his mind was reflected in his favorite writers—Tacitus, Horace, Tasso and Milton.

Socially, Colonel Hill was a delightful companion. He was so gifted as a conversationalist that, like Dr. Samuel Johnson, in every gathering where he was found he was the central figure not through self obtrusion, but by

common consent and desire. Unlike the great lexicographer, however, he was uniformly courteous, and a stranger to detraction. Here he was as versatile as at the bar or before the populace. Nature had blessed him with such memory that he seemed to carry forward with him every thing that he had read or observed. He had an inexhaustible store of reminiscences, an infectious humor that left no sting, and a capacity for rapid, vigorous thinking, that did not wait on studied reflection. The subjects upon which he discoursed were as various as life itself. Literature, economics, religion, political science, the common affairs of every day life, all were his themes, and all glowed under his touch. He had a truly wonderful talent for vivid portrayal. By a simple gesture he could draw a picture as graphic as can the artist with his pencil; if he were describing men, as contrasted with events, he so vitalized them that his hearers almost felt their presence.

His favorite topic was the law. He loved to dwell upon its majesty to show that it was indeed an exalted calling. His devotion to his profession was inspiring. "It partook," as one who knew him has truly said, "of the nature of chivalry." He imbued all who came under his influence with a sense of their high obligation as ministers of the court, and it is a tribute to him that the bar of which he was so long the Nestor, observed the amenities of the court room with scrupulous care and practiced the ideals of their profession with strict fidelity.

Colonel Hill died at his home in Stanford, Kentucky, on the 8th day of December, 1908. The span of his years was more than four score, but that Providence who had so generously endowed him for the journey of life, was tender to him till the last. To few of flesh is it given to come down to the grave ripe in years with such serenity and peace. The afflictions and sorrows so often attendant in the declining days were absent, and in their place was a dignity, a contentment of mind, and a power of acute reasoning that brought an unwonted charm to old age, and one left his presence feeling that there is a glory in the evening skies unknown to the splendors of morning airs.

HILL SPALDING.—In both the paternal and maternal lines Mr. Spalding is a scion of old and honored families of Kentucky, and he now holds prestige as one of the representative members of its bar, being engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Louisville. It is but natural that he should have manifested a decided predilection for his present

vocation, as his forebears have been men of high intellectual gifts and prominent in professional life.

Hill Spalding was born at Stanford, Lincoln county, Kentucky, on the 26th of September, 1878, and is a son of Benedict and Mary (Hill) Spalding, the former of whom was born at Lebanon, Marion county, this state, where the family was long one of prominence and influence, and the latter of whom was born at Stanford, Lincoln county, a daughter of Colonel Thomas P. Hill, who was likewise a native of that county, where he was engaged in the practice of law for many years and where he attained to high rank in his profession. He died at Stanford, that county, in December, 1908, at the venerable age of eighty-three years. Dr. Benedict Spalding, paternal grandfather of him whose name initiates this sketch, was born and reared in Marion county, Kentucky, and for many years he was numbered among the leading physicians and surgeons of that section of the state, with residence and professional headquarters at Lebanon. He wielded much influence in local affairs of a public order and while he was essentially a southerner in his sympathies and interests he was opposed to the institution of slavery and manifested his convictions in no uncertain way. He died soon after the close of the Civil war.

Benedict Spalding, father of Hill Spalding, was graduated in the law department of historic old Harvard University, and since that time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession at Lebanon, Marion county, where he has long controlled a large and representative clientage and where his success has been on a parity with his high professional and intellectual talents. He and his wife are valued factors in the social life of their home city, where both are held in unequivocal confidence and esteem. Of their children two sons, the subject of this article and Dr. C. B. Spalding, are living.

Hill Spalding gained his preliminary education in the schools of Lebanon, Marion county, and in 1898 he was graduated in Centre College, at Danville, this state. Having decided to prepare himself for the legal profession, he began reading law under the able preceptorship of his maternal grandfather, Colonel Thomas P. Hill, at Stanford, and in due time he was admitted to the bar of his native state. He continued to be associated with his grandfather in the practice of his profession at Stanford until 1902 when he removed to the city of Louisville, in which wider field of endeavor he has met with marked success and gained precedence as a specially able

and resourceful trial lawyer. In 1905, after having been engaged in practice in the Kentucky metropolis for a period of about three years, Mr. Spalding was nominated, on a fusion ticket, for the office of prosecuting attorney of Jefferson county. He was defeated in the ensuing election, but in 1907 he was again nominated for the same office, to which he was elected by a gratifying majority. He served as prosecutor for the county for two years, and since that time he has not consented to become a candidate for any public office, preferring to give his undivided time and attention to the work of his profession. He is now a member of the well known and essentially representative law firm of Van Winkle, Spalding & Gilmore.

In the year 1908 Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Alcoon, who was born and reared at Houstonville, Lincoln county, Kentucky, and who is a daughter of Dr. Edward Alcoon, a representative physician and influential citizen of that place.

GILS, E. TOWNSEND, M. D., the present able and popular incumbent of the office of mayor of the city of Bowling Green, is giving a most admirable administration of the municipal affairs of the city and aside from the duties of his public office he controls a large and representative practice in the medical profession. Dr. Townsend has realized the value of specialization in his work and now has the distinction of being one of the best eye, ear, nose and throat experts in this section of the state. He was born in Logan county, Kentucky, on the 13th of March, 1858, and is a son of Presley E. and Amanda (Offutt) Townsend, both of whom claimed the state of Kentucky as the place of their nativity. During the greater part of his active career Presley E. Townsend was engaged in agricultural pursuits and he was descended from staunch Scotch ancestry, the original progenitor of the name in America having emigrated to this country from the city of Edinburgh, Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Townsend became the parents of eight children, and of the number the subject of this review was the sixth in order of birth.

Dr. Townsend availed himself of the advantages afforded in the public schools of his native county and he later effectively supplemented this discipline by a course of study in Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tennessee, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1880 and from which he received his degree of M. D. In preparation for the work of his profession he pursued post-graduate work in the cities of Nashville, at Vanderbilt University, at the Chicago Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat College and at the Manhattan Eye

and Ear Infirmary, New York. Prior to taking up the study of medicine the Doctor was engaged in the drug business at Bowling Green for a period of fourteen years. In connection with this line of enterprise he had previously been graduated in the Tennessee College of Pharmacy. His specialty in the field of medicine has been along the line of eye, ear, nose and throat diseases and he has gained distinctive prestige and precedence in eye surgery, having successfully performed many delicate and difficult operations in which the eyesight was seriously threatened.

In politics Dr. Townsend accords a staunch allegiance to the cause of the Democratic party and he has been an important factor in the local councils of the same. In 1898 he was highly honored by his fellow men in that he was then elected mayor of the city of Bowling Green, which has represented his home since 1880. In 1909 further mark of popular appreciation was given him by a second election to this office, and as chief magistrate of the municipal affairs of the city he is giving a most satisfactory administration. During his regime he has installed a new system of street building, a fire department, with modern facilities and equipment, and many other improvements too numerous to mention. In his religious faith he is a devout member of the Presbyterian church, as is also his wife, and he is now serving on the board of trustees of the church. In a professional way he is affiliated with the Warren County Medical Society, the Kentucky State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, besides which he is also connected with the Woodmen of the World and is a Knight Templar in the Masonic Order. He holds a secure vantage ground in the confidence and esteem of the community and through his close adherence to the unwritten code of professional ethics he has gained and retains the high regard of his fellow practitioners.

On the 29th of September, 1886, Dr. Townsend was united in marriage to Miss Beulah Eubank, who was born and reared in Warren county, Kentucky, and who is a daughter of John W. Eubank, a native son of the state. They have one son, Hal E. Townsend, who was graduated in the state university at Lexington and who is now employed as a draughtsman in the Ide Engine Works at Springfield, Illinois; and one daughter, Merry A., who remains at the paternal home.

JOSEPH BENSON MARVIN, B. S., M. D., LL. D.—Dr. Marvin is one of the strong forceful personalities in the world of medical science. His interests and services belong to his fellow being without any territorial limit. From all

parts of the country Dr. Marvin is called to conduct those exquisitely skillful operations which have made his name a suggestion of hopefulness to the afflicted. Those who have met him read in him at once the conqueror, for with his massive intellect he has conquered the hidden mysteries of science, has reduced the study of medicine to a method until it is as a primer to his comprehensive understanding, and as the Heaven given gift of knowledge has been bestowed upon him in great measure, so, unselfishly, he shares with those not so liberally endowed. His intercourse with other members of the profession is always marked by courteous dignity, frankness and candor. While conceding to an opponent with deferential consideration all the rights that are due in the proper conduct of a case or discussion, he exacts with fairness the same consideration of his own rights. Maintaining a high standard of professional ethics and having adjusted his own conduct to it, he is justified in the insistence that such a standard should regulate the intercourse between all members of the profession.

Dr. Marvin is a native of Florida, of the town of Monticello, where he was born on the 3d of August, 1852. The ancestors of the Doctor had their home in the southern part of England, the family having been established there during the reign of Henry VI, the name being originally spelt Mervyn. Dr. Marvin is descended in the eighth generation from Matthew Marvin, who sailed from England in the bark "Increase," Robert Lea, master, on April 15, 1635. He became one of the earliest settlers of Hartford, Connecticut, upon the founding of the town in 1636, where he was one of the wealthy and influential citizens. The Puritans have a finer sense of historical genealogy than almost any other section of our people, and the records and doings of this old established family have been carefully preserved and show that from the beginning the Marvins have been a vigorous and prosperous family. When the returns were made in 1655, Matthew Marvin, the emigrant, was found to be one of the richest of the original proprietors of the town, and it has been shown that the family since then has not deteriorated in any respect.

The paternal great-grandfather of Dr. Marvin removed from New England to South Carolina, and there married a Miss Pryor, of the old southern family of that name. The parents of the Doctor were Joseph Manning Marvin and his wife, Mary Louisa Linton. Through his mother he is descended from the Lintons, an old family of South Carolina, and the Bensons, an equally old and well-known

family of Virginia. The blood of the Cavaliers as well as of the Puritans runs in his veins. There could hardly be a more desirable combination nor a more worthy descendant than Dr. Marvin.

The Puritan Marvins who went to the southern country became ardent members of the Baptist religion. The father and grandfather of Dr. Marvin were both prominent Baptist deacons. His maternal grandfather, Rev. Hampden Sydney Linton, was a Baptist minister.

Dr. Marvin received his preliminary education, to fit him for college, in his native state, and in 1870 was graduated from the Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington, Virginia, when he was scarcely eighteen years of age. His standing was so high and his advancement so great that immediately after his graduation he was appointed assistant professor under Commodore Matthew F. Maury, who at that time was one of the most distinguished ornaments of the Military Institute, and Commodore John M. Brooke. Taking a graduate course in the sciences, Dr. Marvin was promoted to the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1871, and continued the work of instruction until the year 1873, when he removed to Louisville and established himself as an analytical chemist. Here he began the study of medicine, and after two full courses he was graduated from the Hospital College of Medicine in 1875. Never satisfied with mediocrity, the Doctor, in order to perfect himself as far as possible in his chosen profession, went to New York, where he pursued a graduate course in medicine in order to avail himself to the fullest extent of the clinical advantages provided in that city. Few physicians are better equipped for their work, and when Dr. Marvin returned to Louisville to enter upon the practice of his profession he enjoyed the high respect of his colleagues and the generous favor of the public.

Dr. Marvin has met with unqualified success in his practice, but as a scientist and educator he has gained a wide celebrity. He took a leading position in some of the scientific societies of the country and was honored with a number of distinguished positions for which few are qualified, becoming identified in a prominent way with medical education in Louisville. For a season he was professor of medical chemistry and nervous diseases in the Hospital College of Medicine, and later was professor of medicine and clinical medicine in the Kentucky School of Medicine. His researches in the department of microscopy have attracted marked attention; he was at one time president of the Louisville Microscopical

Society, and was likewise one of the founders of the American Microscopical Society. He has been president of the Louisville Medico-Chirurgical Society, and in the year 1894 was elected president of the Kentucky State Medical Society.

When the medical schools of Louisville were merged he became vice-president and chairman of the executive committee, and professor of medicine and neurology in the University of Louisville. He has always been a leader in the scientific branches of medicine and was placed in charge of equipping and manning of the various laboratories in the University. Dr. Marvin is a trustee and member of the Prudential Committee of Lincoln Institute; a trustee of Bethel College; a trustee of Georgetown College, which bestowed upon him the honorary degree of LL. D. in 1898; a trustee of Oneida Institute. The Doctor is also president of the medical staff of Norton Infirmary; physician to the City Hospital; was chairman of the first commission to select plans and specifications for the new City Hospital and is advisory physician to the present Hospital Commission.

Dr. Marvin is a member of the Jefferson County Medical Society and a member of the American Association for the advancement of Science. He is an industrious and highly interested member of the American Medical Association, where he has been honored with office and has declined other offices that were proposed to him. The Doctor's intellectual gifts are manifold in connection with the duties of his official holdings and his practice, he has made time to publish a number of scientific and medical papers, as well as to edit the works of the celebrated Dr. J. Lawrence Smith.

Of that most rare of gifts, the art of public speaking, the Doctor possesses to a remarkable degree, and his great facility and ability in public address is one of his most prominent features. He has a clear conception of the force and import of language and discerns all the fine shades of meaning, and is clear and vivid in statement. Courage of assertion and firmness, as well as strength of conviction, are prime characteristics that appear in every word, joined with admirable expression and a marvelous flow of humor. There are few men who possess the power to entertain, instruct, impress and charm an audience as Dr. Marvin. He is much in demand for lectures and other forms of public speaking, where he contrives to always say the right thing. As a proof of his happy manner, it is a notable fact that where a number of addresses are heard, he will commonly give the one that is best re-

membered and most often mentioned afterward. Dr. Marvin has few equals, not to say superiors, in any of the relations in which he has held a part with men in the church, the state, or his profession. Dr. Marvin has always been a Democrat in politics, and is well convinced of the correctness of his principles, but he is much more interested in religious than in political affairs.

As one of the most progressive and enlightened Baptists of his generation, he stands pre-eminent, and has been a blessing to the Baptists of Louisville and Kentucky in many ways. He is president of the Hope Rescue Mission; president and physician to the Louisville Baptist Orphans' Home; trustee and physician to Parr's Rest; trustee and on the executive committee of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary; trustee of Broadway Baptist church and the first vice-president of the Southern Baptist Convention. The Marvins have been Baptists for generations, but it is likely there never was a more thorough Baptist among them than this one. He united with the church at Lexington, Virginia, under the ministry of Rev. John William Jones, D. D., and ever since has been among the foremost in every good work. His zeal has never slackened nor has he ever grown weary in well doing, but in his life has embraced and exemplified the two great benefits to mankind, the healing of the flesh and the solacing of the spirit.

Dr. Marvin's marriage in 1879, with Juliette Henry Norton, daughter of George W. Norton, Esq., was one of the happiest events of his life. They have an ideal home, which is among the purest and noblest in the land and where there are three children, Joseph Benson, Jr., Martha Henry and Minnie Norton Marvin.

Dr. Marvin is not only a man of naturally broad and scholarly attainments, but has cultivated and developed his mind until he is an authority in his profession not only in the state but throughout the South, and his name is not strange to the medical associations of the United States. He is versed in all the latest discoveries in science and medicine, for which purpose he has been to Europe four times and has had exceptional and rare advantages in this respect. He has made good use of them for the sake of suffering humanity and in every way has shown himself a noble and Christian gentleman of the highest type.

BENJAMIN F. PROCTER.—A native of Logan, county, Kentucky, Benjamin F. Procter is now engaged in the practice of law in the city of Bowling Green and he has gained a

wide and noteworthy reputation as a particularly keen and well versed corporation lawyer. He was born on the 26th of November, 1849, near South Union, Logan county, Kentucky, and is a son of Thomas L. S. and Agnes Hunter (Carson) Procter, the former born in Logan, the latter in Butler county, this state. The paternal grandfather of the subject of this review was born near the city of Lexington, on the Winchester Pike, and his ancestors came to America from England, settling in Massachusetts, whence they removed to Kentucky about the year 1776. His ancestors fought the British at Lexington, witchcraft at Salem, and the Indians at Boonesborough. Thomas L. S. Procter was a farmer and mill-owner during the major portion of his active business career and he established the family home in Bowling Green in 1870. Some years later, however, he returned to his old home in Logan county, where he was summoned to the life eternal in 1881, at the venerable age of seventy-three years. His cherished and devoted wife passed away in 1870. They were survived by seven children, and of the number Benjamin F. was the seventh in order of birth.

To the country school-house built by his father in his section of Logan county Benjamin F. Procter is indebted for his fine preliminary educational discipline, this training being later supplemented by a course of study in Bethel College at Russellville, Kentucky. After this course of study he taught school for a year in Logan county and in 1873 he came to Bowling Green and began reading law under the able preceptorship of Judge Thomas H. Hines. He was admitted to the bar in 1874 and soon thereafter was appointed city attorney. In connection with his profession he has built up a large and representative practice in this and other states, and he has gained distinctive precedence as an authority on corporation law. He has traveled extensively throughout Europe and other foreign countries, is a man of broad and exact information and is an interesting and brilliant conversationalist. He is a typical Kentuckian, being especially fond of thoroughbred stock and horses and ardently devoted to the Blue Grass state.

Though never a seeker of political office he gives a staunch allegiance to the principles and policies of the Democratic party and as a citizen he is recognized for his loyalty and public-spirited interest in all that concerns the general welfare of the community. Both he and his wife are devout members of the Baptist church, to whose charities and benevolences he has been a liberal contributor. In a fraternal way

he is affiliated with the time-honored Masonic order, and he is also a valued member of the XV Club.

On the 9th of November, 1876, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Procter to Miss Lila Pendleton, youngest daughter of Dr. James M. Pendleton, a prominent Baptist preacher and author at Upland, Pennsylvania, where Mrs. Procter was reared and educated. Dr. Pendleton was born in Kentucky, whence he removed to Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Procter are popular factors in connection with the best social activities in their home city, and besides their beautiful residence in Bowling Green they have a fine country estate in Warren county, where is dispensed most gracious and generous hospitality.

REV. EDWARD S. FITZGERALD, pastor of St. Paul's church, Owensboro, Kentucky, was born in Chelsea, Massachusetts, a son of Nicholas and Ann Marie FitzGerald. When he was about four years old his parents moved to Brookline, Massachusetts, where his father was in business many years. There Edward received his primary education in the public schools. He was graduated from the Boston College with the class of 1882, then became a student of theology at the Preston Park University, Louisville, Kentucky. He was ordained as a priest by Bishop McCloskey at the Cathedral of the Assumption, Louisville, June 14, 1885. His first pastorate was in Bullitt county, Kentucky. After laboring there some years with good success he went to Louisville. From Louisville he came to Owensboro in 1892 to become pastor of St. Paul's. This parish was established in 1887 with one hundred and twenty-five families. Its growth has been quite steady and it now includes three hundred and fifty families. The families of the congregation are mostly old Kentucky families, descendants of pioneers in the state. They came from Maryland, where their ancestors were among the early settlers, being lineal descendants of emigrants who came over from England with Lord Baltimore. The achievements of the Rev. Fr. FitzGerald as a church builder speak for him more eloquently than could any one in any mere combination of words, however strong and expressive, and those who have been interested in his work and watched its progress predict for him, if he is spared to his people, still greater success in the future.

MADISON CAWEIN.—Sometimes out from comparative obscurity come those who, endowed with the subtle gift of poesy, come near the castle of their dreams, and none who has read, in even a perfunctory way, the graceful lyrics of Madison Cawein can doubt that

he has touched the gracious fount of nature's benefices and has given to those who have ears to hear products that are far from ephemeral and that sing themselves into the heart.

Madison Julius Cawein, whose literary work is done under the title of Madison Cawein alone, was born in the city of Louisville, Kentucky, on the 23d of March, 1865, and his early educational advantages were those afforded in the public schools. He was graduated in the Louisville male high school as a member of the class of 1886. Concerning his intermediate career, from which came forth the eventual blossoms that have made his name loved by those appreciative of the delicate and beautiful in poetic art it is not necessary to speak in this connection nor is it possible within the limitations prescribed to do more than to make brief mention of his literary work. It is hoped, however, that even the meager data here incorporated will prompt those who read to seek closer communion with the works of this author, who may well be termed nature's own lyric poet. Theodore Roosevelt, former president of the United States, gave this brief estimate: "To acknowledge unfamiliarity with the poetry of Madison Cawein is to acknowledge a woeful ignorance of contemporary American literature."

Since 1887 Mr. Cawein has published a number of volumes of poetry and the titles of the same are here briefly noted: "Blooms of the Berry," "The Triumph of Music," "Accolon of Gaul," "Lyrics and Idyls," "Days and Dreams," "Red Leaves and Roses," "Poems of Nature and Love," "Moods and Memories," "Intimations of the Beautiful," "The White Snake" (translations from the German poets), "Undertones," "Garden of Dreams," "Shapes and Shadows," "Idyllic Monologues," "Myth and Romance," "One day and Another," "Weeds by the Wall," and "A Voice on the Wind." In 1902 there was published in London, England, a work from the pen of Mr. Cawein entitled "Kentucky Poems," and the same is a volume in which are incorporated selections from all of his other books. This noteworthy edition contains a lengthy introduction by Edmund Gosse, M. A., LL. D., the librarian to the house of lords, in London, England, and a most distinguished poet and critic. From this introduction are taken the following extracts:

"Since the disappearance of the latest survivors of that graceful and somewhat academic school of poets who ruled American literature so long from the shores of Massachusetts, serious poetry in the United States

seems to have been passing through a crisis of languor. Perhaps there is no country on the civilized globe where, in theory, verse is treated with more respect and, in practice, with a greater lack of consideration than America. No conjecture as to the reason of this must be attempted here, further than to suggest that the extreme value set upon sharpness, ingenuity and rapid mobility is obviously calculated to depreciate and to condemn the quiet practice of the most meditative of the arts.

"Whatever be the cause, it is certain that this is not a moment when serious poetry, of any species, is flourishing in the United States. We occasionally meet with a poet in the history of literature of whom we are inclined to say, 'charming as he is, he would have developed his talent more evenly and conspicuously,—with greater decorum, perhaps, if he had been accompanied from the first by other young men like-minded, who would have formed for him an atmosphere and cleared for him a space.' This is the one regret I feel in contemplating, as I have done for years past, the ardent and beautiful talent of Mr. Cawein. I deplore the fact that he seems to stand alone in his generation; I think his poetry would have been even better than it is, and its qualities would certainly have been more clearly perceived, and more intelligently appreciated, if he were less isolated. In his own country, at this particular moment, in this matter of serious nature-painting in lyric verse, Mr. Cawein possesses what Cowley would have called 'a monopoly of wit.' The only hermit-thrush now audible seems to sing from Louisville, Kentucky."

Concerning other works of Mr. Cawein may be stated that "The Vale of the Temple" was published in 1905; "Nature Notes and Impressions," a volume of verse and prose combined, in 1906, and that in 1907 the complete poetical works of Madison Cawein were published in five volumes by Small, Maynard & Company, of Boston. Following this came "An Ode on the Founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony;" then "New Poems," published in London, England, in 1909, in which year also was published "The Giant and the Star," a volume of child rhymes; in 1910 came forth a most interesting volume of poetic dramas entitled the "Shadow Garden and Other Plays" this being the final work of Mr. Cawein up to the time the sketch at hand is written.

There have come from the leading English reviews as well as from innumerable private sources of distinguished order many contributions to the beauty and value of the works of

Madison Cawein, and from the same it is possible to offer only the following excerpts, the first from the Athenaeum, the celebrated English review, and the latter from statements made by Richard Le Gallienne, a fellow-poet, whose name is familiar to even literary diletanti.

"Mr. Cawein may be described as something of an American Keats, whose early undisciplined sweetness he shares, and like whom he endeavors to acclimatize in an alien home the nymphs and deities first dreamt of by the pastoral imagination of Greece. Mr. Cawein has much of the poet in him; the sensuous temper and the seeing eye."—The Athenaeum.

Richard Le Gallienne says: "The very pages seem to smell of the woods and fields, and above and beneath all the featured excellencies and felicities of the work, there is that rich persuasive aroma of Nature, elusive and suggestive, which all true Nature poetry must possess. Some of the poems hang like delicate blossoms at the entrance of the wood, and they always suggest the aromatic depth of their background; but how exquisitely shaped and colored those blossoms of picture and phrase so often are."

Mr. Cawein is a member of the Authors' Club of London, England; the National Institute of Arts and Letters, New York City; and the Cliff Dwellers, of Chicago. In his native city he is a valued member of nearly all of the representative clubs, including the Pendennis, Country, Filson and the Louisville Literary Clubs.

On the 4th of June, 1903, Mr. Cawein was united in marriage to Miss Gertrude F. McKelvey: they have one son, Preston Hamilton Cawein.

In conclusion of this brief review is reproduced Mr. Cawein's poem appearing in his collected poetical works:

There is no rhyme that is half so sweet
As the song of the wind in the rippling wheat;
There is no metre that is half so fine
As the lilt of the brook under rock and vine;
And the loveliest lyric I ever heard
Was the wildwood strain of a forest bird.
If the wind and the brook and the bird would
teach
My heart their beautiful parts of speech,
And the natural art that they say these with,
My soul would sing of beauty and myth
In a rhyme and a metre that none before
Have sung in their love, or dreamed in their
lore,
And the world would be richer one poet the
more.





FRANCIS M. TRACY—One of the representative legists and jurists of Kenton county is Judge Francis Michael Tracy, who is now judge of the criminal and equity divisions of the circuit court of Kenton county, with residence and official headquarters in Covington.

Judge Tracy was born in West Covington, this state, on the 5th of May, 1872, and is a son of Patrick and Julia (Aylward) Tracy, both of whom were born in Ireland. The father was reared and educated in the fair Emerald Isle, whence he came to America in 1840, at the age of twenty years. He first located on Prince Edward Island, Canada, where he remained two years, at the expiration of which he located in the city of Albany, New York, which continued to be his home until 1850, when he took up his residence in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was successfully engaged in the grocery business for a number of years. In the meantime he had established his home across the river in Covington, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred on the 30th of December, 1908. His wife was reared and educated in her native land and came to America when a young woman, their marriage having been solemnized at Covington, Kentucky. Of their nine children six sons and one daughter are now living.

Judge Tracy gained his early educational training in the parochial schools of Covington and supplemented this by a course in St. Xavier College, in the city of Cincinnati, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1892. He then entered Georgetown University, in the District of Columbia, in which institution he continued his studies in the law department for one year, at the expiration of which he was matriculated in the law department of the Cincinnati Law School, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1894, and from which he received his well earned degree of Bachelor of Laws. He at once established himself in the practice of his profession in Covington and brought to bear such effective natural and acquired powers that his success became pronounced and his reputation secure as an able and versatile attorney and until he was called to the bench he continued actively engaged in the practice of his profession in Covington and as a jurist added materially to his professional reputation.

In politics Judge Tracy has ever been aligned as a staunch advocate of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, and he has given effective service in behalf of its cause. In 1897 he was elected to represent Kenton county in the state legislature, in which he served the regular term of two years and in which he made an admirable record.

In 1901 he was elected county attorney and the popular verdict passed upon his administration was shown conclusively in his re-election as his own successor, in 1905. After the expiration of his second term he continued in the active practice of his profession until the autumn of 1909, when he was elected circuit judge for the criminal and equity divisions for the regular term of six years. In this office he is giving a most careful and discriminating service and his administration has fully justified the wisdom of his election to the office. The Judge is a communicant of the Catholic church, in whose faith he was reared and he is identified with the Kentucky bar associations and with Covington Lodge, No. 314, Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, of which he is past exalted ruler.

On the 27th of April, 1904, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Tracy to Miss Margaret C. Brown, who was born and reared in Covington and who is a daughter of William W. and Margaret (Cambron) Brown, both of whom were born in Kentucky. Mr. Brown is prominently identified with business interests in the city of Cincinnati, where he is vice president of the First National Bank. Judge and Mrs. Tracy have one daughter, Margaret Cambron Tracy.

GEORGE W. LONG.—To the energetic natures and strong mentality of such men as George W. Long is due the success and ever increasing prosperity of the Republican party in this state, and in the hands of this class of citizens there is every assurance that the best interests and welfare of the party will be attended to, resulting in a culmination of the highest ambitions and expectations entertained by its adherents. Given to the prosecution of active measures in political affairs, possessing the earnest purpose of placing their party beyond the pale of possible diminution of power, the Republican leaders in Kentucky are ever advancing, carrying everything before them in their irresistible onward march. Certainly one of the most potent elements in the success of the Republican movement in Kentucky has been exhibited in and personality of George W. Long, who throughout his life has been a loyal citizen, imbued with patriotism and fearlessness in the defense of his honest convictions. He is now filling the position of United States marshal for the western district of Kentucky, with headquarters at Louisville. Other positions of trust have been filled by him with marked capability. Most loyally he has advocated the cause of the party whose principles he believes will best advance the welfare of the nation.

George W. Long was born on a farm in Edmonson county, Kentucky, in 1853, the son of

Edmond Toombs and Sarah (Hazelip) Long. His paternal grandfather was Isaac James Long, born in North Carolina, but who moved to Tennessee in early life. He was a soldier in the war of 1812 and was with Jackson at New Orleans. He married Miss Susan Toombs, by whom he had nine children—five daughters and four sons—all of whom lived to rear families. The father of our subject, Edmond Toombs Long, was born in Davidson county, Tennessee, January 14, 1818, and died in Edmonson county, Kentucky, March 17, 1901. The maternal great-grandfather, Robert Hazelip, was of Scotch-Irish parentage and was a native of North Carolina, coming to Kentucky in 1810. He served in the Revolutionary war, and he married Miss Millian Webb, also of North Carolina. The grandfather Merry Hazelip, was born in Buncombe county, North Carolina, May 12, 1795, and died in Edmonson county, Kentucky, March 5, 1870. The grandmother, Jane Wesley Hazelip, was born in Halifax county, Virginia, January 15, 1799, of Welsh parentage, and died in Edmonson county, February 10, 1865. Sixteen children were born to them, of whom thirteen lived to rear families. George W. Long's mother, Sarah, was the eldest of these children and was born in Edmonson county, Kentucky, June 17, 1817. She was first married to Andrew Rich, by whom she had one child, Sarah Jane Rich, born December 18, 1838, and still living in Edmonson county, having been married first to David Edwards, by whom she had five children and afterward to W. H. Skaggs, by whom she had three children. Mr. Rich having died, his widow, Sarah Jane Rich, married Edmond Toombs Long in 1844. Three children were born to this union—Susan Eletha, born January 20, 1846; Elizabeth Ann, born May 11, 1849; and the subject of this sketch. Eletha married William Clemmons in 1860, by whom she had six children, and she died December 24, 1875. Elizabeth married G. W. Hazelip, by whom she had two children, and she died January 29, 1875. Sarah H. Long, the mother of our subject, died in 1879.

George W. Long was educated in the public schools of his native state and of Illinois, to which latter state he went in 1871 and remained until 1874, working on a farm, attending school and teaching. He returned to Edmonson county in July, 1874, where he worked on a farm and taught school that fall and winter and in the following year. Mr. Long was engaged in mercantile pursuits for eleven years, studied law and was admitted to the bar, and was in the banking business for eight years. He has been prominent in public affairs

and is a strong supporter of the principles of the Republican party. He has always been active in party work, and his services have been recognized in various ways. He served as state treasurer of Kentucky from 1896 to 1900; edited the *Grayson Eagle* from 1894 to 1895; served as chairman of the Republican Committee of Edmonson county for many years; was chairman of the Third Congressional District Convention in 1884 and chairman of the Fourth Congressional District Convention in 1894; and was chairman of the Second Appellate Court District Convention in 1894. He was the Republican nominee for congress in the Fourth district in 1890, and spoke in thirty counties during the campaign of 1895 and canvassed the state in campaigns of 1896-1897 and 1903. He was chairman of the State Executive Committee in the bitter Taylor-Goebel campaign of 1899, winning that memorable fight and serving as chairman of the Finance Committee in the contest which followed that gubernatorial election, during which Goebel was assassinated by unknown parties. Mr. Long served as secretary of the State Executive Committee and was in charge of the Speaker's Bureau in the campaign of 1900 and was chairman of the Finance Committee of the State Executive Committee in the campaign of 1904. He was a delegate from the Fourth Congressional District to the National Convention in 1900, and a delegate at large from Kentucky to the National Convention in 1904. Mr. Long did the principal work in compiling the Republican Campaign Hand Book for 1895-1897-1899 and 1907, and materially aided in that work in 1900 and 1903. He was appointed United States marshal for the western district of Kentucky in 1905 by President Roosevelt and re-appointed to that office in May, 1910, by President Taft.

On March 18, 1875, Mr. Long and Mary James were united in marriage. She was a daughter of Isaac and Louisa (Watt) James and was born September 24, 1855, in Edmonson county and died May 10, 1895, in Leitchfield, Kentucky. Isaac James and his wife were natives of Edmonson county, Kentucky. Seven children were born to George and Mary Long. Nora A. was born in Edmonson county; April 7, 1876. She married F. T. Wallace, who is now in the hardware business at Central City, Kentucky. They have five children:—Mary, George Long, Catherine, William Buckley and Nancy. Oliver Wendell, the only living son of Mr. Long, was born September 13, 1878, in Edmonson county, and is now superintendent of the catalogue and printing department of the Belknap Hardware and Manufacturing Company in Louisville. Ada May

was born in Edmonson county, February 21, 1881. She is now a stockholder in and secretary-treasurer of the Wallace Hardware Company at Central City. Nina was born in Edmonson county December 7, 1885, and died at Leitchfield August 27, 1892. Vera was born in Grayson county August 25, 1889, and is still at home. Dow was born October 7, 1892, in Grayson county, and died at Frankfort, September 23, 1901. Edmond Isaac was born and died on the same day.

On the 30th day of September, 1896, Mr. Long was married to Miss Clementine Adams, a daughter of Dr. Abram Addams, who was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, and died in Harrison county, Kentucky, at the age of seventy-four. Her mother was Mary Taylor Wall, a native of Kentucky, who died in Colorado at the age of sixty-six. Ten children were born to them—three sons and seven daughters. Two of the sons and four of the daughters are still living. Mrs. Clementine Long was born in Harrison county, July 28, 1851.

Such in brief is the life history of Mr. Long. He is now discharging the duties of his office with marked promptness and fidelity, and with such men at the head of public affairs a community may feel assured that its interests will be administered with the strictest honesty and after the most approved business methods. He has taken an active part in the business that he has transacted in the council chambers of his state, and his course has ever been above suspicion. The good of the public he places before partisanship and the welfare of his constituents before personal aggrandizement. He commands the respect of the members of the legislature, and at home, in the city of his adoption, where he is best known, he inspires personal friendships of unusual strength, and all who know him have the highest admiration for his good qualifications of heart and mind.

WILLIAM O'CONNELL BRADLEY.—An enumeration of the men of the present generation who have won public recognition for themselves and at the same time have honored the state to which they belong would be incomplete were there failure to make prominent reference to the gentleman whose name is mentioned above. He holds precedence as a most capable and far-sighted business man and a statesman of broad understanding of the issues of the day. He has been and is distinctively a man of affairs and one who has wielded a wide influence. A strong mentality, an invincible courage, a most determined individuality have so entered into his character as to render him a natural leader of men and a director of public opinion. The highest of-

ficial honors within the gift of the people of his state have been conferred upon him and his career illustrates clearly the recognition that America accords to true worth.

William O'Connell Bradley, United States Senator from Kentucky, residence at Louisville, was born near Lancaster, Kentucky, March 18, 1847, and was educated in the ordinary local schools, never having attended college, and leaving school at the age of fourteen years. At this time the breaking out of the war between the states began, and the boy fired with enthusiasm and boundless energy, ran away from home and twice joined the Union army, but on account of his extreme youth, was taken from the service by his father. However, this extreme and inherent power for work and action had to have some vent and he plunged into the study of law with such vigor that at the remarkably youthful age of eighteen years he was licensed to practice law, on examination by two judges, under special act of the legislature. He has been engaged in the practice of law in the State and Federal courts of Kentucky and other states, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court of the United States.

Senator Bradley received his LL. D. degree from the Kentucky University. He was selected to recover damages from the star route contractors, but declined. It has ever been his habit to do well whatever he undertakes and his efficiency attracted the attention of his fellow citizens, who, recognizing his ability, elected him county attorney of Garrard county in 1870; he has been unanimously elected delegate-at-large to six Republican national conventions, seconding the nomination of General Grant in 1880 and defeating the motion to curtail Southern representation in 1884; was three times elected a member of the national Republican committee; received one hundred and five votes for vice-president in the convention of 1888; was endorsed for president by the Kentucky State Convention in 1896; appointed minister to Korea in 1889 and declined; defeated for congress in 1872 and 1876; defeated for governor in 1887, reducing the Democratic majority of 47,000 in the previous race for governor to less than 17,000; in 1895 he was elected governor by a plurality of 8,912; was nominated by his party for United States senator and voted four times prior to 1908, and in February, 1908, was elected to the United States senate, the General Assembly having a Democratic majority of eight on joint ballot. His term of service will expire March 3, 1915.

Such is a brief resume of the career of Senator Bradley. His is in many respects a re-

markable history. With a limited amount of schooling in his boyhood he started out in his early youth to fight life's battles, as he would have fought the other ones had he have been allowed, and he has certainly come off conqueror in the strife. He is a gifted man who has developed his powers by the faithful and conscientious performance of every duty, whether humble or great. Fearless in conduct and stainless in reputation, he stands out conspicuously as one of the strongest and most distinguished residents and officials of the state.

FREDERICK WILLIAM HINITT, D. D., Ph. D. —Mr. Hinitt, the president of Central University, Danville, was born in Kidderminster, Worcestershire, England, November 2, 1866, a son of John Hinitt, of pure English stock, and of Selina Williams, his wife, a native of Wales. The son attended grammar school in his native town, and at the age of twelve evinced a decided talent for architectural drawing and was instructed in the art by his older brother, a civil engineer. When he was fourteen years of age the family came to America and settled in Fairbury, Nebraska. Still clinging to his former purpose of becoming an architect the young lad sent some of his drawings he had brought with him to a firm in St. Joseph, Missouri, and so unusual were they for one so young that he was invited to begin work at once with them. But in 1886 he resigned his position there to attend college, and after studying for a time under a private tutor he was able to enter the sophomore class of Westminster College in Missouri, and during his collegiate career young Hinitt displayed unusual ability and determination, won numerous honors and made a name for himself not only as an earnest student but as a debater and orator. He became a member of the Phi Delta Theta. He graduated from the institution during the presidency of the Rev. Dr. W. H. Marquess, receiving the degree of B. S. in 1889, that of B. A. in 1890 and M. A. in 1893. In 1889 he entered the McCormick Theological Seminary, and graduated therefrom with distinction in 1892.

Following his graduation and licensure he became the pastor of the First Presbyterian church at Warrensburg, Missouri. In 1895 he was called to the First Presbyterian church of Ottumwa, Iowa, while in 1900 he was called to the presidency of Parsons College at Fairfield, Iowa, the Presbyterian institution of the southern part of the state. Having in 1898 completed the required course of study the University of Wooster conferred upon Dr. Hinitt the degree of Ph. D., *cum laude*, and

two colleges conferred upon him the degree of D. D. What Dr. Hinitt accomplished at Parsons College may best be understood by quoting a portion of the farewell article addressed to him by the Fairfield *Evening Journal*. "In 1900, when Dr. Frederick W. Hinitt left the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church in Ottumwa and came here to assume his office as president of Parsons College, there was but one building in use for collegiate purposes; when he goes, after the following Commencement to take charge of his duties at Central University, he will leave behind him a record of four years of successful educational work four handsome new buildings completed on the campus, an enthusiastic and loyal body of students and a legion of warm friends and admirers in Fairfield and surrounding country. Last week a mass meeting was held at which the citizens expressed their confidence in Dr. Hinitt's policy, and many prominent men addressed the meeting with nothing but praise and commendation for Dr. Hinitt."

He received a call to the presidency of Westminster College, Missouri, to the Lane Theological Seminary at Cincinnati and to the pastorate of two large and wealthy churches at the same time he was called to Danville to accept the presidency of Central University. And what he has accomplished in this high position may be best told in the words of a former vice president of the college. "During the five years of his administration as president of Central University Dr. Hinitt has done much toward elevating the standard of the institution and placing it on a higher and broader plane. Thoroughly trained in all the best principles of higher education he has made its standards for entrance and for graduation equal to those of the best institutions of the east, and if his plans are carried out the college has entered upon a new career of usefulness and effective work. The most emphatic proof of the high standard to which it has attained lies in the fact that a little over a year ago Central University was admitted to the benefits of the Carnegie Foundation for the advancement of teaching, a recognition accorded only to one other in the south, Tulane University of New Orleans. In adopting a higher standard of qualification for entrance a reduction in numbers necessarily followed, but the college has now a compact and able body of students and all are doing good work. To bring about the great change that has been made in the institution has been no small task, as strong opposition was encountered on the part of those who wished it continued under direct ecclesiastical control. In this struggle, covering a period of two years, Dr. Hinitt

bore the brunt of the strife, but won in the two synods and the two general assemblies of the church. During the past five years many improvements have also been made in the college property and finances. Last year witnessed the completion and dedication of the Young Science Hall, named in honor of two former presidents, Dr. John C. and Dr. William Young, and of which Dr. Henry S. Pritchert in his dedicatory address said 'Nothing could be more complete.' The board is also planning to erect in the near future a new dormitory, with all modern equipment. Considerable additions to the endowment funds have been made, and plans are on foot for still greater. Mr. Carnegie has given thirty thousand dollars for a new library, and the Alumni have contributed a like amount for its support. In his special department of instruction, that of philosophy, Dr. Hinitt is in the judgment of those qualified to speak the best equipped man in the land, while in his official position his relations with the faculty and the governing board have been all that could be desired."

Dr. Hinitt's work frequently calls him into the pulpit, and he is considered an eloquent and forceful speaker. He is a frequent contributor to current literature on philosophical and educational subjects. He married at Fulton, Missouri, June 29, 1892, Effie Hampton Humphreys, a daughter of William H. Humphreys of that place. Their three children are: Dorothy, aged fifteen; Margaret, thirteen, and John, aged seven.

EDWARD EVERETT MUDD.—There are few men of wider acquaintance in Kentucky than Edward Everett Mudd, warden of the state penitentiary at Frankfort. A great proportion of the factors in the foregoing may lay claim to the warmer title of friend, for Mr. Mudd is a man of pleasing personality, and inspires instinctive confidence, being reserved and unostentatious in manner, cool and deliberate and at the same time extremely agreeable. His birth occurred at Burdett, Bates county, Missouri, January 5, 1875, and he is the son of Albert Thomas and Lee (Craig) Mudd. Despite his birth in the Goldenrod state Mr. Mudd is to all intents and purposes a Kentuckian, his father being a native of Larue county, Kentucky, and his grandfather, Stephen T. Mudd, likewise of this state. His great-grandfather, Albert Nicholas Mudd, was born in Maryland of Scotch ancestors. The family records show that the Mudds dwelt first in New England, went thence to Maryland and thence to Kentucky, about the close of 1700. Stephen T. Mudd, the paternal grandfather, removed to Missouri at an early date, and has ever since resided there, his

home being in Drexel. He is now a very old gentleman and a highly respected citizen. The maternal grandfather, Henry Craig, was a Pennsylvanian who emigrated to Kentucky and married a Miss McCague, daughter of one of the founders of Frankfort.

Albert Thomas Mudd and his wife were married in the Blue Grass state and moved to Missouri not long after their union. Early in life he followed the profession of a lawyer and later on devoted his energies to the dual calling of merchant and farmer. Some time later he went to Wilson county, Kansas, where he took up land and engaged in the cultivation of the soil, subjugating the unbroken prairie with true pioneer grit and industry. At the same time he devoted a part of his energies to the hardware and agricultural implement business, meeting with success in both fields of endeavor. The lure of the west beckoned him on and he moved his goods and chattels to the state of Washington. While in the latter state his health failed him and he went back to Missouri, where he was gathered to his fathers in 1892. Because of sickness and financial reverses in his later days he left but a small estate and the young Edward Everett was thrown upon his own resources. Although he was deprived of the liberal education which under more auspicious circumstances might have been his, he made the most of common school advantages and early learned bookkeeping, and his first experiences as a wage earner were in the capacities of bookkeeper and mercantile salesman. Mr. Mudd's residence in Kentucky has dated from the year 1896 and for the decade included between that year and 1906 he was engaged in general merchandising at Glendale, Hardin county, Kentucky. He sold out and in the following year was appointed secretary to the Kentucky State Board of Prison Commissioners, which position he held until March, 1908, when he was appointed warden of the Kentucky state penitentiary at Frankfort, his present position. He has brought the greatest degree of competence and reliability to the commission of his duties, and under his direction the penitentiary has greatly improved and is now one of the best kept and best regulated prisons of its kind in the country.

Edward Everett Mudd gives his heart and hand to the Democratic party, his allegiance being one of heritage as well as of individual conviction. He is an enthusiastic Mason and upon occasions of ceremony wears the snowy plume of the Knight Templar. He is a highly respected citizen and belongs to the ranks of the self-made men. In 1897 Miss Margaret B. Hatfield of Glendale, Hardin county, Ken-

tucky, became his wife. They have two children, Helen E. and the younger one affectionately known as Baby Mudd.

MISS SALLY JACKSON.—Notable among the women of the highest social circles of Frankfort is Miss Sally Jackson. Her reputation as a woman of intelligence, culture, business acumen and wit, bright as a flash of lightning and as quick—and as withering too should the object of it provoke her sarcasm, is by no means limited to her native city. Graceful in person, gracious and dignified in manner, she has easily won her way to the admiration and respect of people everywhere.

Independent in opinion, fearless and frank in its expression when she believes herself to be in the right, she makes no apologies for her remarks, however severe they may be, in defense of right and truth. She is distinguished by her loyalty to her church and her friends, and her faithfulness to her duties. Her rather stern and uncompromising character has been inherited from a line of Huguenot and Revolutionary ancestry, of whose splendid religions, experiences, sacrifices and notable victories over seemingly dark providences she is justly proud.

Miss Sally Jackson was born in Woodford county, Kentucky, and is the daughter of Richard G. Jackson, of Woodford county, a wealthy farmer and prominent citizen. He was the representative from his county in the General Assembly of Kentucky in 1845, and died in 1852. His father was John Jackson, who came to Kentucky from Edinburgh, Scotland, and settled in Versailles, where he established the first large mercantile house in the little capital of Woodford county. He was a Presbyterian of the early order of this denomination, and had the stern virtues of his church, practicing them in spiritual and commercial affairs alike. He married Mary Young, daughter of Richard Young, one of the pioneers who founded Versailles in 1792, and he in turn was the son of Robert Young of Lancaster county, Virginia, a Revolutionary officer. (See Lancaster Records.)

This Richard Jackson married Mary Virginia LeFon, daughter of Captain Nicholas LeFon, of Woodford, Kentucky. Nicholas LeFon was the son of Revolutionary ancestors, and was likewise descended from the Huguenots who fled to America from France, 1695-1686. The wife of Captain LeFon was Maria Upshaw, daughter of John Upshaw of Virginia, who sat for thirty years in the House of Burgesses, as noted in his obituary. He also was descended from Huguenot ancestors who fled from France to England during the period of the massacre of St. Bartholomew,

August, 1572, and established the manor of Sherringham Hall, Essex county, England, which is still standing, in the possession of the family. From England the ancestors, Abel and Arthur Upshaw, came to America and settled at the Capes, in Essex county, Virginia, in 1640. (See wills of the Upshaws in Essex county, Virginia, and the duplicates in Miss Jackson's possession. Also see January 1906 Register, History of the Upshaws.)

Miss Jackson was the third and youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Richard G. Jackson, and was born a great many years after the other members of the family. The eldest daughter, Maria, married Mr. George Cotton of Versailles, and the second daughter, Virginia, married John Allen Crittenden. They were both married in May, 1846, and their unions were celebrated by a double wedding in their beautiful home in Woodford county, known as Spring Garden. Mrs. Cotton died in January, 1847, and Mrs. Crittenden survived until October, 1909.

After the death of her eldest sister, Miss Sally was sent to boarding school, and finished her academic course at "Walnut Hills," one of the notable schools for girls beyond Lexington, Kentucky. It was conducted by that well beloved and distinguished Presbyterian minister, Rev. J. J. Bullock. Her career as a young lady was a brilliant one. She was an acknowledged belle, and perhaps had more lovers and offers of marriage than any young lady of her circle, but born with self-reliance and that independence of character which demands very superior attractions in men, and is not allured by the soft enchantments of wordy devotion and cavalier promises and politeness, she turned away from them all and followed her own course, with no one to limit her liberty or prescribe her duties.

Miss Jackson devoted herself to the care of her widowed mother in the declining years of that lady, Mrs. Jackson being a woman of rare intelligence and culture, who managed her own estate with fine judgment and success. She died suddenly October 28, 1880, and after this bereavement Miss Jackson's friend, Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, came to live with her. Interest in Mrs. Morton's literary work opened up a new pleasure and occupation for her. In her home the Frankfort Lyceum often met and Miss Jackson became the librarian of this notable literary club. When the distinguished gentleman who founded it had gone away to other cities, and the younger set, coming on, no longer cared for intellectual pleasure of this order, the Lyceum adjourned "sine die."

In its stead Mrs. Morton founded in Miss Jackson's home—and with her co-operation,

"The Colonial Daughters," a patriotic society, whose first object was the re-establishment of the Kentucky Historical Society, and the collection and preservation of the history of Frankfort from its founding in 1786. This society is now one of the leading patriotic societies of the west. Miss Jackson became its most generous patron and helper, in that she gave up her home to its meetings and annual entertainments, and was also its librarian. When through the instrumentality of this notable organization, and with Mrs. Morton to espouse its cause, the Kentucky Historical Society was successfully re-established, Miss Jackson became its librarian also, and her residence was used as the home of the society until the rooms set apart by the state were made habitable for the placing and preservation of its books, relics, and various collections. Miss Jackson still holds the position of librarian of the Kentucky State Historical Society in the new quarters of the society, the splendid rooms in the new capitol. Her faithfulness and efficiency are widely known and commended by all who visit the society.

In 1901 Miss Jackson was made secretary of the Goebel Monument and Building Committee. During all the years of selecting a suitable and satisfactory statue of Governor Goebel, Miss Jackson was present at every meeting in Frankfort, or if held in Lexington, she was there, bearing her own expenses and keeping a careful record of all the proceedings. So acceptable and faithful was her efficient work throughout this long waiting for the final accomplishment of the design of a splendid monument to Governor William Goebel, that when it was finished and erected in the cemetery, and the last meeting was held in the Capitol Hotel, February, 1910, she was highly commended by the retiring committee. The fund placed in bank to keep the monument and grounds in order was then assigned to her care, with Dr. E. E. Hume as co-guardian and treasurer during life.

So it may be seen that in every position she has held she has honored the confidence placed in her ability and intelligence, her carefulness and rigid integrity. Truly it has been said of her, "Goodness and mercy have followed her all the days of her life." The beneficence of the God she has served and trusted with devoted fidelity has been a rare and beautiful testimony of her worth, a beneficence that others have desired above all treasures, yet have failed to secure, a blessing that rank cannot win and money cannot buy.

MRS. JENNIE C. MORTON.—One of the fairest flowers of Kentucky womanhood is Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, poet and historian, and

known throughout the state as the lady laureate of Kentucky. Mrs. Morton is distinguished in every respect and in truth worthy of the plaudits she has inspired, her praise in the case of one prominent and enthusiastic admirer having taken the form of "the grandest woman in the state." Her ancestral record is brilliant with names famous in the history of the South, the Balls, Chinnns, Bells, Boones, Bryans, Lindseys and Steels, and the blood of Kentucky's pioneer, Daniel Boone, flows in her veins. In character she is strong and fine, an inspiration and ornament to her sex; in personality charming and gracious; in achievement, rich and permanent, not only in her splendid addition to the literature of the state, but also in her capacity as a leader in the Kentucky Historical Association, gathering together the fragments of history and preserving them for future generations.

Both by ties of birth and by long residence here Mrs. Morton belongs in especial manner to Franklin county. She was born at the family homestead "Bellsgrove," her parents being Judge Franklin Bryan Chinn and his second wife, Annie Bell Chinn. She is the great-granddaughter of Captain William Bryan and his wife, Mary Boone Bryan, the latter being a sister of Daniel Boone and a descendant of George Boone III, who is thought to have been the first of the name of Boone on this continent, he having arrived in Philadelphia in October, 1717. Her mother's father, Clement Bell, first became identified with the Blue Grass state in 1790.

Mrs. Morton is an ardent patriot and unflinching in her love and loyalty to America, and this can by no means be a matter of wonder when her peculiarly interesting and romantic ancestry is considered. This has been sketched in part in an appreciation of Mrs. Morton, written by Ellen Hutchison Ellwanger.

"Her grandfather, Clement Bell, was born a Colonist, and reared a Revolutionist. He was born under the flag of Great Britain at Salisbury, Maryland, January 17, 1708. His grandfather, William Bell, came to America from Scotland. He belonged to the family of Bells who had attained distinction in science and literature both in Scotland and England, and held positions of high rank throughout the reigns of many sovereigns. Ezekiah Bell, the son of William Bell, was born in Virginia, June 24, 1738, and was married to Phillis Brady, December 24, 1766. He then went to Maryland, the Eastern Shore, where he became a planter and also engaged in shipbuilding.

"Clement Bell, the eldest son of this worthy

Colonial couple, was educated in Baltimore. When about twenty years old he was sent to the Carolinas to buy pine timber of a special quality and kind. In 1788 he left South Carolina and intended to return to Maryland by horseback and not by a sailing vessel, as he had come. While detained there, he heard of a new Paradise, Kentucky. The fame of her beauty and fertility so bewitched his fancy that without consultation or advice from home, he resolved to visit this sylvan wilderness which the immortal Daniel Boone had discovered, penetrated and held by his splendid courage for others to enjoy under a new civilization.

"On the day Mr. Bell set out on horseback from North Carolina, he writes in his day book, 'starting to Kentucky, October 9, 1790.' Of his experience in traveling to Kentucky he does not write, but after remaining here two years he returned to Maryland to get money from his father with which to purchase land claims in this state. His description of Kentucky upon his return to Maryland induced a number of other leading young men of his kindred and large connections on the Eastern Shore to emigrate to the new land, and they after coming settled in Fayette, Woodford and Jefferson counties. Mr. Bell married Miss Margaret Steele in Lexington, in 1796, and settled on her farm in Franklin county, near the famous 'Forks of Elkhorn,' which is now called for him 'Bells Grove.' This farm is now the property of Ex-Congressman South Trimble, who resides there. The estate originally belonged to Captain A. Steele, Revolutionary soldier and the father of Mrs. Bell, and the patent to it, signed by Patrick Henry, was in the possession of the late Louis B. Ely, of Carrollton, Missouri, a grandson of Clement Bell. On a list of the property owners in Frankfort in 1797 is the name of C. Bell. He was interested in everything pertaining to the growth and prosperity of the then newly made Capital."

Jennie Chinn Morton was one of a family of seven children, of whom only one other than herself survives, her brother, the well-known lawyer Mr. Frank Chinn. From earliest childhood she showed evidence of a studious mind and loved nothing better than to wander in the pleasant fields of poetry and history. When she was twenty years of age she was united in marriage to John Calhoun Morton, a young banker of Hartford, Kentucky. Her happiness was opening into a useful career as a wife and housekeeper when her husband was taken ill and died in less than a year after their marriage. She returned to her father's estate, "Bells Grove" and

lived for many years almost the life of a recluse, managing the household for her father, and in the meantime studying literature and music. After the death of both of her parents she came to Frankfort to live, the family having previously spent their winters in the city. When time had somewhat softened the blow of her husband's death she began to write and publish her poems, a remarkable talent for verse writing having appeared in her even in her childhood years. Her achievements in this line grew continually finer and surer until she became, as the late Henry T. Stanton, wrote of her: "One of the sweetest and gentlest of the several true poets that have given expression in the green lands of Central Kentucky." Among her best known poems are "Heart Numbers," "Among the Roses," "Elkhorn," "The Starless Crown," "The Crimson Palace," "The New Name," "Mother's Namesake," "Pictures in Silver," the very famous "Rhyme of the Women of Frankfort" (an illustrated centennial poem), and the lately published and much admired, "Her Dearest Friend." She has a clear, chaste and flexible style, a wonderful vocabulary, a beauty and vividness of figure, and rare gifts in the art of wooing smiles and melting to tears. One of her notable poems was written upon the occasion of the death of Governor Goebel, its concluding lines being inscribed upon his monument in the Frankfort cemetery:

"We'll lift thy name on high
And place thy crown with martyrs there who
dare for truth to die.
Thy memory shall be consecrate, thy mon-
ument shall be
A shrine of patriot's deathless love, and loy-
alty to thee."

Mrs. Morton is also the author of a considerable amount of fiction and is known even more widely than by her poetry for her historical writings. She is editor of the "Register," the magazine of the Kentucky Historical Society which is on the exchange list of all the best libraries. Not only does she serve in the foregoing capacity, but she is also secretary-treasurer of the society. The following account of her work for the society has been given: "In 1896, through her influence, the Kentucky Historical Society was revived and under its charter re-organized. She was then elected secretary and treasurer on its staff of officers and the history of the society has become world-wide. Mrs. Morton brought to the society her distinction as a famous and elegant writer, and her influence and ability to

establish and maintain a work of such magnitude and great responsibility. Again and again she resigned her position, fearing that it appeared like monopoly, but her resignation was never accepted. It was said, and truly, that no one of the members could do the work that she had so generously and acceptably accomplished. That she could live without the society, but the society could not live without her.' The Governor (J. C. W. Beckham) knowing the trend of affairs and seeing the faithful and efficient work of the secretary, recommended it and the society to the consideration of the General Assembly. In 1900 an appropriation of five thousand dollars annually was made to the society. Thus at last Mrs. Morton has won for her honoring work for the state recognition. It is no more *lis sub judice*, but wears unchallenged again the signature of the Governor and the seal of the Commonwealth in statu quo."

Through Mrs. Morton many new treasures have been added to the Historical rooms, wonderful bits of china, silver, brass, and other relics of by-gone days, and many fragments of the history of Franklin have been collected by her. She is also a member of the American Historical Association and the national Society of the American Revolution. Among the many labors of love done by this brilliant woman for the beautiful capital must be mentioned her discovery and restoration of the historic cornerstone on Ann street, marking the spot from which Frankfort was first surveyed. This, set up before the Centennial celebration of Frankfort on October 6, 1886, was lost and was found by Mrs. Morton beneath a pile of debris at the foot of Ann street. And it was she who had it recut and polished and set upon a new foundation which she herself purchased. It was unveiled again on October 6, 1899, by Mrs. Mary Jouett Dudley, a great-grandniece of Hancock Taylor, the ceremonies being under the auspices of the Colonial Daughters of Frankfort and the Kentucky Historical Society.

Mrs. Morton has devoted much of her time to the temperance cause, and some of her most inspired writing has been in its behalf. She was at one time literary editor of the *Riverside Weekly*, one of the most important temperance periodicals of the South. In this appeared two of her best stories, "Debris," and "The Oaklands." One of her poems, entitled "Crowned," has received the high compliment of being chosen for publication in the "Encyclopedia of American Authors."

Mrs. Morton makes her home in Frankfort with her great friend, Miss Sally Jackson, one of the vice presidents of the State Historical

Society. Their beautiful home on Shelby street is a most interesting spot, the centre of a gracious hospitality, and a meeting place for the flower of the capital society. Many of those first and foremost in the state and nation have been sheltered beneath its roof and have enjoyed the friendship of its mistresses. Mrs. Morton is a member of the Presbyterian church and has always given liberally of her sympathy and means to the furtherance of its good causes. She is a member of the *Eastern Star*, which she joined in honor of her husband, who was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. Socially Mrs. Morton has always been much sought on account of her many good gifts of mind, heart and manner. Of her appearance it has been said, "She has a face of noble beauty that suffuses with color at a smile. She is dignified in manner, a fascinating conversationalist, a delightful friend, and an interested listener."

Although her literary career has been by no means short Mrs. Jennie C. Morton seems now in the fullness of her powers, the versified novel, "Her Dearest Friend," being her latest, longest and as some believe, her best work. Again to quote from Major Stanton's appreciation: "The world would be better if there were more harps strung to music sweet as hers and more souls having the same divine inspiration."

AUGUSTUS ROGERS.—Mr. Rogers enjoys the distinction of being one of the youngest superintendents the Kentucky School for the Deaf, that that institution has ever had, and he is also one of the most successful. He was elected to the position in 1896, and his administration has therefore covered a period of thirteen years and more, and he is well and popularly known in the profession throughout the United States and Canada and an active worker in the Convention of the American Instructors of the Deaf and the Conference of Superintendents and Principals, in both of which he has served on the most responsible committees.

Mr. Rogers was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, June 27, 1863. John L. Rogers, his father, a native of Ohio, came to Kentucky in his early life and was prominently identified with the reformation of the Christian church in the commonwealth. He continued one of the leading ministers of Kentucky throughout the remainder of the years of his active life, and he resided in Danville for many years. He died in Bourbon county on the 26th of September, 1896, when aged seventy-eight years. Augusta Ross, whom he married in his early manhood, was a daughter of Webb Ross, from Scott county, Kentucky, and she

died on the 20th of February, 1898, surviving her husband but two years, and she was fifty-nine at the time of her death. Augustus was the first born of their five children, and he is now the only survivor of the family. He received his educational training in the old Kentucky University and in Center College at Danville, graduating from the latter in 1884 with the degree of A. B., and he received the degree of A. M. from the same institution in 1890. He was a member of the Zeta Zeta chapter of the Sigma Chi fraternity of his college. One and a half years were afterward spent in the real estate business at Montgomery, Alabama, and then returning to Danville he was the assistant postmaster during Cleveland's first administration. During a short time following his retirement from that office he sojourned in the far south in search of renewed health, and returning once more to Danville in March of 1888 he entered upon his long and successful connection with the Kentucky School for the Deaf, continuing among its instructors for eight years, and then in 1896 he was made its superintendent. His administration has met with the approval of the people of the state and with all who are interested in the school. He takes a broad and liberal view of the methods and systems of educating the deaf, and a short time ago struck a responsive cord in the hearts of his professional brethren when he declared his policy in regard to speech to be "quality rather than quantity." He is numbered among the useful men of his state, and the school of which he stands at the head is one of its most prosperous educational institutions. He is a member of the American Association for the Promotion of Speech Teaching to the Deaf, a member of the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf, in 1904 was elected the secretary of the American Conference of Principals and Superintendents of Institutions for the Deaf, and he is the secretary of the Anaconda. He is also a Knight Templar Mason and a member and an elder of the Christian church of Danville.

Mr. Rogers on the 26th of June 1889, at Danville, was married to Anne A. Wardraper, a daughter of Dr. Francis Wardraper, a London physician who came to America, and after a short time in the farther south he located in Kentucky after the war. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Rogers has been without issue.

WALTER W. CLEARY, judge of the county court, is one of Covington's representative citizens whose worth and high ability are recognized over a large section of Kentucky. While he has for a long time enjoyed great prominence at the Kentucky bar and in Dem-

ocratic politics, having filled with distinction many public offices, among them that of representative to the legislature, it is believed by those best informed in such matters that he has before him his most eminent public service. His legal attainments make him an ornament to the profession and his eloquent and convincing oratory has been a source of edification throughout the Blue Grass state. The Hon. Mr. Cleary was born in Cynthiana, Harrison county, Kentucky, August 31, 1854, his father being the late Judge W. W. Cleary, one of the state's foremost lawyers. He spent his early boyhood in Cynthiana, and received his preliminary education in her public schools. When a youth he removed to Toronto, Canada, with the remainder of the family, his father being a refugee from Civil war complications. He attended the Upper Canada College of Toronto, Ontario, and in course of time was graduated from this institution. The Cleary household was again established in Cynthiana, and when he returned after his graduation he became a clerk in the office of his father, who was judge of Harrison county.

In 1874 the family came to Covington to reside and Mr. Cleary took up the study of law with his father, being admitted to the bar in 1877. While studying for his profession he was for nearly four years a reporter on the *Cincinnati Enquirer*. The well-known law firm of Cleary, Hamilton and Cleary was formed and the subject of this biography engaged in the practice of the law until 1885, his abilities gaining him an enviable reputation. In that year he was appointed by President Cleveland as special agent of the Interior Department to investigate fraudulent land entries in the west, and for about six years served with great credit to himself in that responsible position.

All his life Mr. Cleary has been an uncompromising Democrat. He is thoroughly altruistic and any measure likely to prove for the general good of the community is sure to meet with his support. In evidence of the confidence in which he is held by his associates are the numerous offices which he has held. He has served as a member of the board of education; in 1880 he was assistant city attorney under Judge Roberts; he was a member of the city council and president of that body in 1908-09; he represented the first district of Covington in the legislature; and in the fall of 1909 he was elected county judge for a term of four years and took office on January 1, 1910.

In May, 1881, the Hon. Mr. Cleary was united in marriage to Anna Sullivan, a native

of Covington and a daughter of John T. Sullivan, a dealer in leaf tobacco. To this union was born two daughters, Eloise is the wife of Charles Gaff Howe, of Aurora, Indiana, and the mother of two children. The second daughter, Kathleen, is at home with her father. The death of Mrs. Cleary occurred in 1890.

Mr. Cleary is an enthusiastic lodge man, having membership in the Elks, the Eagles, the Maccabees, and the tribe of Ben Hur. He and his family are members of the Catholic church.

WILLIAM WALTER CLEARY.—The record of the life of Judge William Walter Cleary, (deceased) is a source of pride to Covington, and now, fully thirteen years after his demise, he is remembered throughout this section of Kentucky with affection and esteem. He was born in Lexington, Kentucky, September 13, 1831, and died in Covington at three p. m., March 16, 1897. On both sides of his family he is of Irish extraction. His father, John R. Cleary, the founder of the family in America, was born in county Limerick, Ireland, in 1806, and came to the United States in 1821, when still a mere youth. He located first in Jessamine county, but removed soon afterward to Lexington, where in course of time he took his place in the civic life as a leading merchant and manufacturer. He was a member of the city council and stood high among his associates. His death occurred in 1880. Judge Cleary's mother, Mary Ann Connell, was born in New York city. Her father, Walter Connell, was a native of Ireland who emigrated to America, lived for awhile in New York and removed from that metropolis to Lexington when his daughter was a mere child. He was a merchant, and like the Cleary family, enjoyed prosperity. Mary Ann was an only child, and Judge Cleary was the only child of his parents.

At an early age Judge Cleary entered the academic department of Transylvania University and was graduated from that institution in 1849. He matriculated in its law department and was in turn graduated from there with honor. In 1852 he was admitted to the bar and settled in Cynthiana, where he hung up his shingle. At about the same time he entered the ranks of the Benedicts and established a home for himself. In 1856, at a very early age for such honors, he was elected attorney of Harrison county, and served for four years. From 1859 until 1861 he represented Harrison county in the general assembly, and it was during this legislative service that his sterling qualities, capabilities and cour-

age were shown forth in one of the most important sessions in the history of the state, when those questions arose which led to the Civil war. Judge Cleary was a firm believer in state sovereignty. He believed that a state had a right to secede and resist the coercive measures of federal government. True to his honest convictions, when Kentucky refused to secede he broke all ties and quitted the state to cast his fortunes with the South in its vain but courageous struggle for an independent government. His military service was of short duration, for he was soon called to Richmond and assigned to delicate duties of a diplomatic character. These services were performed chiefly in the Bermudas and Canada and were of such conspicuous and meritorious character as to make him one of the few marked men connected with the attempt to set up a separate government in the south, and who were the last to receive amnesty and the last to return to home and friends. Judge Thompson of Mississippi and C. C. Clay of Alabama, at one time United States senators, were commissioners for the Confederate states in Canada, and Judge Cleary was secretary of that legation. He was an able and trusted advisor and counselor in responsible and delicate situations until foreign power cut off communication with home government.

When Judge Cleary at length returned to Kentucky he went to his home in Cynthiana and resumed his practice of the law and was soon afterward elected county judge. In 1873 he was elected commonwealth attorney of the Twelfth judicial district, comprising the counties of Bracken, Campbell, Harrison, Kenton, Pendleton and Robertson. He continued to be chosen to this office at each successive election until Kenton county, in which Covington was situated, was made a separate judicial district and he was called to the same duties there. It was while thus engaged that his death occurred. He was an able and conscientious lawyer and sought the punishment of crime solely that law and order might prevail. The cause of his client engaged his conscience, mind and honor.

Judge Cleary was married in 1852, to Miss Ann Wherritt, daughter of Perry Wherritt, who for many years was clerk of the Harrison county court. Mrs. Cleary's mother was a member of the influential Morrison family of Kentucky, whose ancestors rendered conspicuous service in the Revolution. Judge Cleary and his wife were the parents of three children: Walter W., Sallie Morrison and Edwin. Two other children, William Steele and Jacob, died when young.

CHARLES KEARNS, M. D.—As one of the representative members of the medical profession in his native state this well known and highly esteemed physician and surgeon of Covington is specially entitled to recognition in this publication. Dr Kearns was born on a farm in Woodford county, Kentucky, on the 11th of May, 1836, and is a son of Montraville and Sarah (Wiggs) Kearns, both of whom were born in Fauquier county, Virginia, and both of whom were young at the time of the emigration of the respective families to Kentucky, in 1808. They were reared in Bourbon county, this state, and there their marriage was solemnized. The paternal ancestry of Dr. Kearns is traced back to staunch Scotch-Irish stock, and the lineage on the maternal side is of English and Welsh extraction. A great uncle of the Doctor served as a surgeon in the war of the Revolution and this uncle spelled his name Carnes, a variant that is utilized by various branches of the family at the present time. The Doctor was twelve years of age at the time of his mother's death, and his father passed away five years later, he being the only child. The father was a farmer in Woodford county, but after the death of his wife he removed to Franklin county, this state. When fifteen years of age the Doctor secured employment in a drug store in Frankfort, and he continued to be thus engaged until he was twenty years of age, thus gaining a thorough knowledge of the pharmaceutical science. Finally he became associated with William H. Averill in the purchase of a drug store in the city of Frankfort, where they continued the operation of the same successfully for two years, under the firm name of Averill & Kearns. In 1859 the Doctor sold his interest in the drug store and removed to Kansas City, Missouri, where he engaged in the same line of enterprise, but with the inception of the Civil war his southern sympathies made him persona non grata in that section, with the result that he was compelled to leave Kansas City in 1861. He was captured by Federal troops, and after being held for a short time as a prisoner in the city of St. Louis as a southern sympathizer he was released. He then returned to Frankfort, Kentucky, where he began the study of medicine in the office of Drs. Sneed and Rodman, leading physicians and surgeons of this place. When the old mansion house at Frankfort was converted into a hospital, by private subscription during the war, Dr. Kearns took charge of the same and there both Confederate and Federal soldiers were cared for until the Federal forces assumed entire control. Soon afterward Dr. Kearns entered the Ohio Medical College, in

the city of Cincinnati, in which excellent institution he was graduated in the class of 1863 and from which he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. Immediately after his graduation he was appointed interne in the Cincinnati City Hospital, where he served one year and where he gained valuable clinical experiences. At the same time he held appointment as demonstrator of anatomy in his alma mater, the Ohio Medical College. At the expiration of one year he resigned both of these offices to accept the position of professor of anatomy in the Ohio Dental College, in Cincinnati, a position which he retained for six years. In the meanwhile in the autumn of 1863, he had established his home in Covington, Kentucky, which is practically a suburb of Cincinnati, lying on the opposite shore of the Ohio river. Here he initiated the active practice of his chosen profession, in which he has continued during the long intervening years, and he is now one of the most venerable physicians and surgeons of Covington, where he is the veritable dean of his profession and where he is held in unqualified confidence and esteem, having long controlled a large and representative practice and having the high regard of his professional confreres. He is president of the staff of physicians of St. Elizabeth's Hospital at Covington, is surgeon of the Louisville & Nashville, the Chesapeake & Ohio and the Cincinnati Southern Railroads and is recognized as one of the leading railway surgeons of this section. He is also surgeon for the street railway system of Covington. The Doctor is actively identified with the Kentucky Society of Railroad Surgeons. He has been a member of the Cincinnati Society of Internes practically the entire period of its existence and is one of its oldest and most valued members at the present time. He served a few years as city physician of Covington after the close of the war, and was the only doctor elected to office in that city in the post-bellum days. He has ever accorded a staunch allegiance to the cause of the Democratic party, but has had no aspiration for political office, preferring to give his undivided attention to the work of his chosen profession.

As a citizen Dr. Kearns is essentially progressive and public-spirited, and no worthy cause projected for the good of the community fails to enlist his influence and co-operation. A few years ago he erected the Woodford building, a fine modern apartment building, located opposite the city building, at the corner of Third and Greenup streets, in Covington, and the same was named in honor of his native county.

Dr. Kearns has been twice married. In 1857 he led to the hymeneal altar Miss Laura Cox, who was born and reared in the city of Frankfort, Kentucky, and who was a daughter of Austin P. and Rebecca (Phillips) Cox, both of whom were likewise natives of Kentucky. Mr. Cox was at one time register of the government land office at Frankfort. Dr. and Mrs. Kearns became the parents of six children, of whom two are living, Dr. Charles Kearns Jr., who is associated in the practice of medicine with his father; and Laura, who is the wife of Hugh MacDonald Jr., of Fort Myers, Florida. Of the other children Rebecca became the wife of H. S. Worthington and passed the closing years of her life in Covington, dying at the age of twenty, and Mary, Avрил and Austin died in infancy. The devoted wife and mother was summoned to the life eternal in 1905, and in January, 1908, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Kearns to Miss Rachel Stephens, who was born and reared in Covington and who is a daughter of the late Napoleon B. Stephens, who was a prominent and influential citizen of Covington and who was a son of General Leonard Stephens, who had the distinction of entertaining at his home General Lafayette. Mr. Stephens continued to reside in Covington until his death, and his wife, whose maiden name was Rebekah Patterson Hughes and who was a native of Kentucky, passed her declining years in the home of her daughter, Mrs. Kearns, her death occurring at the venerable age of eighty years. No children have been born to the second marriage.

WILLIAM LINDSAY.—The history of jurisprudence in Kentucky, dignified as it is by many exalted names, finds few whose powers and labors have been more beneficent, fruitful and cumulative than were those of the honored subject of this memoir, who served with distinction on the Bench of the Kentucky Court of Appeals and who exercised much influence in maintaining the high standard of the jurisprudence of the state. He was a representative member of the bar and was called upon to serve in the State Senate, as well as in the United States Senate, besides which he was enrolled as one of the gallant soldiers of the Confederacy during the Civil war. He was a man of strength and honor and in all relations of life he exemplified that integrity that ever figures as the plumb of character so that he well merited the unequivocal popular esteem that was uniformly accorded him in the state which was much to him and to which he was much.

William Lindsay was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, on the 4th of September,

1835, and he died at his home in Frankfort, the Capitol City of Kentucky, on the 15th of October, 1909. He was a son of Andrew and Sally Gilmore Davidson Lindsay, both of whom were likewise natives of Virginia and of sterling Scotch lineage. Andrew Lindsay was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, in 1809, and was seventy-two years of age at the time of his death. Andrew, James Watson, William and Thomas Menzies Lindsay were sons of James Lindsay, who came from Lanarkshire, Scotland, and settled in Rockbridge county, Virginia, in 1790. There he established a home for his widowed sister, Mrs. Struthers, and was married to Nancy McCampbell, who was the daughter of John McCampbell, a Scotchman. James Lindsay was a devout Presbyterian and was an elder of the Associate Reformed or Seceder Church at Timber Ridge, Rockbridge county, one of the most famous old meeting houses in the valley of Virginia. The mother of Judge Lindsay was a representative of a family of Presbyterians and her grandfathers, Samuel Davidson and James Gilmore, of Scotch-Irish descent, established their homes in Rockbridge county about 1745. Both of them served in the border wars against the Indians prior to and during the Revolution. A brother of Samuel Davidson was an ancestor of John Letcher, the great war Governor of Virginia. The parents of Judge Lindsay continued their residence in Virginia until their deaths.

William Lindsay was reared in the sturdy discipline of the home plantation and was afforded the advantages of the common schools of the locality and period. At the age of eighteen years he began the study of law at Lexington, Virginia, with Judge John W. Brokenborough, and in 1854 he established his home in Clinton, Hickman county, Kentucky, where he divided his time between teaching school and reading law until 1858, when he was admitted to the bar of the state and initiated into the practice of his profession at Clinton. He was thus engaged at the time when the dark cloud of the Civil war obscured the National horizon and he forthwith tendered his services in defense of the cause of the Confederacy. He enlisted as a private in a company of Kentuckians and the command was mustered into service as a part of the Twenty-second regiment of Tennessee Volunteers. He was promoted to lieutenant and later became captain of his company. He participated in the battle of Belmont, Missouri, on the 7th of November, 1861, and the battle of Shiloh, at Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee, on April 6-7, 1862, and in the following month he was transferred to the Seventh Kentucky

Infantry, of which he became assistant quartermaster, and with which regiment he was stationed in Vicksburg during the bombardment of that city by the Federal fleet, in June, 1862. Thereafter he was a participant in the battle of Corinth, October 3-4, 1862, and the battle of Champion Hill, May 16, 1863. His regiment, together with the Third and Eighth Kentucky regiments of infantry, was mounted and these three regiments, with the Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry, constituted the First brigade of Buford's division of the cavalry commanded by General Forrest, beginning service in this connection in March, 1864. Judge Lindsay was made a member of the brigade staff and took part in the battles of Paducah, Kentucky; Tishomingo Creek; and Tupelo, Mississippi; and those of Athens, Fort Heiman, and Johnsonville, Tennessee, besides which he took part in Hood's campaign in Tennessee in 1864-5. After victory had crowned the Union arms he received his parole, at Columbus, Mississippi, on the 16th of May, 1865. He ever retained a deep interest in his old comrades in arms and signified the same by his membership in the United Confederate Veterans' Association. In the autumn of 1865 Judge Lindsay reassumed the practice of law at Clinton, Kentucky, and from 1867 to 1870 he served as a member of the State Senate, representing the counties of Hickman, Fulton and Graves. In the latter year he was elected Judge of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, the highest tribunal in the state. Concerning his services on the bench the following has been written: "At that time he was not regarded as a specially able lawyer, in fact he had had but little experience in the practice of law, but only a short time after he assumed his position on the bench he impressed the bar as being a particularly able jurist with full and accurate knowledge of law and precedent and with admirable powers of applying his knowledge and of determining the values of the points at issue. He served eight years on the Appellate Bench and during the last two years of this period he was Chief Justice of the Court. He retired from office with an enviable record and in 1878 he resumed the practice of his profession at Frankfort. Here he at once assumed a position of leadership and he held for many years a large and representative practice."

Some of his decisions delivered while a member of the Court of Appeals have become judicial authority in all of the courts and in many states have been formed into statutory enactments, while that of *Commonwealth v. Hawes* which involved a question of extradi-

tion attracted English as well as American attention. Among his most noted opinions were: *The Covington and Lexington Railroad case*, 9th Bush; *Commonwealth v. Jones*, 10th Bush; *Douglas v. Cline*, 12th Bush and *Commonwealth v. Hawes*, 13th Bush.

Judge Lindsay was a most zealous and effective worker in behalf of the cause of the Democratic party. While absent in Europe in 1890-2 he was elected to represent Franklin county and again served as a member of the State Senate. In 1891-3 he was United States Commissioner-at-Large to the World's Columbian Exposition and during this period he was also National Commissioner to represent the interests of the exposition in Europe. In January, 1892, President Harrison appointed him a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission and though this appointment was confirmed by the United States Senate the office was declined by Judge Lindsay. Upon the resignation of Hon. John G. Carlisle as United States Senator Judge Lindsay was elected as his successor, on the 14th of February, 1893. He served during the remainder of the unexpired term and in January, 1894, was re-elected, for the full term of six years, which term expired on the 4th of March, 1901. He ably represented his State in the United States Senate and was recognized in that body as a statesman of distinguished ability. He was a leader in legal, constitutional and financial questions, was a member, during his entire service, of the Judiciary Committee and gave unqualified support to the administration of President Cleveland. At the time of the first nomination of Hon. William J. Bryan as Democratic candidate for the presidency, Judge Lindsay repudiated the silver plank of the party's platform and allied himself with the "gold wing" of the party, in which connection he supported the Palmer & Buckner ticket. He was an active advocate of the tariff reforms and won distinction as a speaker of force with clearness of reasoning and simplicity of diction and broad intellectual grasp as well as comprehensive knowledge concerning matters of public polity. In 1901 Judge Lindsay formed a law partnership and became a member of the firm of Lindsay, Kalish & Palmer, of New York City, and for several years thereafter he was actively identified in the practice of law in the national metropolis, from which city he finally returned to Frankfort, Kentucky, where his death occurred on the 15th of October, 1909, as already noted in a preceding paragraph.

Judge Lindsay also served as a Commissioner of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition;

was a trustee of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, D. C.; was Regent of Smithsonian Institution at Washington; was an honored member of the American Bar Association and the New York City Bar Association; was identified with the Tennessee Society and also with the Virginia Society of New York City, of which latter he served as governor; and he also served as vice-president of the Southern Society of New York City, and as vice-president of the Kentucky Society of New York City. In Louisville he held membership in the Pendennis and Filson Clubs. He was a member of the Manhattan and Lawyers' clubs in New York, and was an official member of the Clan Lindsay of Scotland. His religious faith was that of the Presbyterian church, and he was liberal in support of all worthy charitable and benevolent institutions and objects.

Judge Lindsay was formerly married to Miss Henrietta Semple, a daughter of the late Isaac Robertson Semple, of Kentucky. Upon her death she was survived by one daughter, Marion, who is now the wife of Frank O. Suire, of Cincinnati.

Judge Lindsay's widow, Mrs. Eleanor (Holmes) Lindsay, who survives him, was a daughter of Dr. George N. Holmes, to whom a special memoir is dedicated on other pages of this work. Mrs. Lindsay still retains her home in Frankfort. She was born and reared in Kentucky, though part of her childhood was spent in Georgia. She is a descendant of sterling Revolutionary stock, and possesses culture and accomplishments gained from superior advantages in musical and artistic education and foreign travel. Although many years younger than her husband, she was always his valued intellectual companion. She has been several times chosen to the office of vice president of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and also is a member of the Society of the Daughters of the Confederacy. She was chairman of the Committee on Architecture for the Memorial Continental Hall, erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution; was the first president of the Society of Kentucky Women of New York, of which she is now honorary President; and she is also an honorary vice president of the National Society of the Daughters of 1812, as well as honorary vice president for life of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She is a vice president of the Mary Washington Memorial Association, which erected a monument to the mother of Washington at Fredericksburg, Virginia; purchased the surrounding four acres and set aside an endowment fund for a custodian in

perpetuity; and is also a member of Patriotic Women of America, one of the principal objects of which is teaching emigrants and their children American history.

The Memorial of Judge Lindsay spread upon the records of the Court of Appeals contains the following:

His service here was marked by the highest qualities of a Judge. He possessed a native vigor, independence and originality of mind, enriched by wide reading and an unusually retentive memory, and to these qualities of intellect were added a sunny and amiable disposition and a character free from all guile.

To the value of his services as a judge, the records of this court, through many volumes of its published opinions, bear permanent witness. For the greater period of fifty years he was in public office and during all of it he was constantly in the public eye and measured up to the full stature of Kentucky's great sons.

On the Bench, at the Bar, and in the Senate, he was the equal of all comers, a profound lawyer, a brilliant advocate and a great jurist.

In the beautiful cemetery which looks down upon the State Capitol, in the fitting companionship of Kentucky's great dead, now repose the mortal remains of William Lindsay, Soldier, Jurist and Statesman.

GEORGE N. HOLMES, M. D., who gained professional distinction during the Civil war and also in private practice, was a man much beloved by his kindred and friends in the place of his birth and esteemed in the community where he made his home until his death. Dr. Holmes, died at Macon, Georgia, January 21, 1877, and was buried in the Rose Hill Cemetery of that city. Being located at Macon at the close of the struggle between the North and the South, Dr. Holmes had become attached to Georgia. He returned to Kentucky but before a year had passed went back to Georgia and later on sent for his two elder daughters, his wife and baby and established his residence there. He was a physician whose services were of the highest order, and won honorable fame among fellow officers and men during his active career in different grades of army promotion.

A native Kentuckian, he was born in Daviess county, a son of James Lewis and Ann (Griffith) Holmes. The family, of English lineage, first settled in Massachusetts, some remained in Massachusetts, others removed to Rhode Island, Philadelphia and Virginia. Dr. Holmes' branch of the family came from Massachusetts to Virginia, thence to Kentucky.

From Shelby county, this state, James Lewis Holmes, then twenty-seven years old, joined the regiment under Colonel Simrall which participated in the war of 1812 against Great Britain, and won official rank during that struggle. Some years afterwards, when Texas was making its valiant resistance to Mexico, he led a company of Kentuckians to aid the revolutionists, and with the final triumph of Texan independence he received large grants of public land in recognition of his services. He had removed from Shelby county to Owensboro and married Ann, the daughter of Caleb and Mary Richardson Griffith of Maryland. He died in Texas in the state which he had helped to establish as an independent republic. The landed interests which he acquired there are still in the family.

Dr. Holmes was reared in Kentucky and educated in Kentucky and Philadelphia, and for a number of years before the war was engaged in his practice at Owensboro. When the war came on he gave his professional services and served as Assistant Surgeon of Helm's 1st Kentucky Cavalry, was then promoted Surgeon of Woodward's 2d Kentucky Cavalry at Columbia, Tennessee; then Brigade Surgeon for General Helm; then Senior Surgeon of General Armstrong's Brigade. Was with General Armstrong during the Campaign in Tennessee, in Van Dorn's Cavalry Corps, and until after the Knoxville Campaign in East Tennessee and served at Chickamauga and all through Tennessee and North Georgia, and when General Armstrong was assigned to a Division—one Tennessee Brigade under Colonel Dibrell and the Texas Brigade under Harrison—Dr. Holmes became Chief Surgeon of the Division. After this field service he was then promoted to charge of reserve hospitals. Had direction of the hospitals at East Point; was selected to take charge of the hospital service and moved everything to Macon, after the fall of Atlanta, the promotion being a tribute to his ability to organize and direct the difficult work of moving the great number of wounded further South.

Those upon whom fell the responsibility of the Southern Armies in that region had a confidence in Dr. Holmes' professional ability and worth of character that is more significant in these later days than the two stars that designated his rank. He was identified from the end of the war until his death as a physician and leading citizen with Macon, Georgia.

He was a man of dignity and reserve of character but had the power of inspiring those thrown in his presence with confidence and affection. There existed a warm friendship between him and General Joseph Wheeler.

The General often expressed his admiration for Dr. Holmes' personal worth and his grief that such knowledge to aid suffering humanity should pass away.

Gen. Armstrong in writing of him said: "Dr. Holmes, Burwell and myself lived together—slept under the same blankets and drank from the same canteen. I knew him as well as any man could know another and loved and admired him—in my opinion the most capable and attentive officer of his corps. I met during the war. * * * If we could have had more surgeons like him we would have had fewer cripples and losses." Judge Armistead Burwell of Charlotte, North Carolina, said of him: "It was his good judgment and friendship to which I owe the fact that I am not now a one-armed man. When the surgeons were about to cut off my right arm, on the battlefield at Atlanta, I remembered that Holmes was at East Point and begged the surgeon not to perform the operation until I could communicate with him. Holmes sent me word that he could not possibly leave the hospital, of which he had charge, because of the crowds of wounded men who were being brought in, but reminded me of my promise and urged me to come to him. Dr. ——— furnished an ambulance to take me from the field hospital to the hospital at East Point, of which Dr. Holmes was in charge. * * * So by the skill and kindness of this good man I have gone through life not so much maimed as I would have been."

Dr. Holmes' first wife was Mary F. Noel, the daughter of David Noel, who married Miss Todd. Their two children are Mrs. A. E. Porter of Georgia; and Mrs. G. H. Chapman of Uniontown, Kentucky. His second marriage was with Sarah Layton Jones, who now resides in Frankfort, Kentucky, and who was the daughter of Andrew and Hannah Huston Jones and sister of Captain Thomas C. Jones. Mrs. Eleanor Holmes Lindsay of Frankfort, is the youngest child of this marriage. Four other daughters, Georgia, Nina, Susan and Prudence having died.

Among the family connections of Dr. Holmes besides those in New England were the Griffith, Ridgely and Greenberry families of Maryland and among other representatives of his own generation, are Col. James M. Holmes of Owensboro and Mrs. Willett Holmes of Texas, both of whom are still living. Dr. Holmes' sister Mary, now deceased, married Anthony Butler, who was in the diplomatic service of the United States in Russia and Mexico. William and Willett, brothers of Dr. Holmes, died after his death and his brother Delamer died before the war. John

Holmes (1730) of Bowling Green, Virginia, was a member of this family. Priscilla Holmes, another member of this family, married a Pollard of Virginia. Two of their daughters married Pendletons; one married a Taylor; one a Dandridge first, then an Underwood and another married a Rogers. Mattie Griffith, a first cousin of Dr. Holmes, was one of the earliest of Kentucky's poets.

THOMAS C. JONES, who died at the home of his niece Mrs. William Lindsay in Frankfort, March 17, 1909, was one of the distinguished Kentuckians of the past century. Besides the record of his service in military and public life, numerous tributes to his personal character testify the remarkable usefulness and singular nobleness of his career. In the words of the *Frankfort News*, "no more gentle or loving man ever lived than Capt. Tom Jones, and his death brought sadness to the hearts of many in this City."

The late Thomas C. Jones was born in Daviess county, on a farm near Owensboro, and was among the first to enlist in Company A, of the First Kentucky Confederate Cavalry. He was elected first lieutenant, and on the consolidation of companies C and K was promoted to first lieutenant. He was wounded and captured at Sweden's Cove in June, 1862, but afterwards engaged in the many skirmishes and battles of his regiment, escaping further injury until May 9, 1864, when in the daring charge at Snake Creek Gap he received a wound in the foot which crippled him for life.

After the war he returned home, was engaged in business awhile, then served a term as clerk of the Daviess county Court, in 1874 was elected clerk of the Court of Appeals and moved to Frankfort, where he served the term of six years. During his first administration President Cleveland appointed Mr. Jones, who was prominent in Kentucky politics, as consul to Funchal in the Madeira Islands. He was recalled during the last year of the Harrison administration, but at the special request of the citizens of Funchal he was reappointed when Mr. Cleveland again came into office. Mr. McKinley commented upon his usefulness as a diplomat and said he had had the word "stay" written by Mr. Jones' name. The residents of Funchal, Americans, English and Portuguese cherished a warm regard for Mr. Jones, and when his successor was named under the Roosevelt administration, it was done against the protest of the Islanders. In 1906 he returned to his native land and spent the short years before his death at Frankfort.

He was a famous raconteur and had a most

delightful vein of humor but was never unkind in any of his witicisms.

The late Mr. Jones was a descendant of revolutionary and western-pioneer ancestors. His grandfather, James Jones, a native of York, Pennsylvania, married Jane Kinkead of Virginia, and took up his residence in the North Carolina colony. In the Revolution a portion of his service comprised seven tours as minute-man, with an honorable discharge at the end of each, and he afterwards drew a pension as a revolutionary veteran, his papers being on file at Washington. He was in the battle of Ruggles Mill and under Gen. Daniel Morgan at historic Cowpens, where he received a sabre-cut across his forehead, and carried the mark of the wound till death. He later moved to Kentucky, and for many years was a resident of Daviess county, where he died about 1853 at the age of ninety-two.

Andrew Jones, father of Thomas C. Jones was born in North Carolina, and was one of the early and substantial citizens of Daviess county, Kentucky, where he was owner of valuable and extensive property. The brick house which still stands on the old homestead was built by him, though the only part of the estate still in the family is the private burying ground, in which Andrew Jones lies buried. In Daviess county Andrew Jones served as justice of the peace at a time when that position was considered a high honor. He was a member of the Kentucky Legislature in 1855-57. His public spirit in his own community is shown by the fact that he had a school house on his farm for the benefit of his own and his neighbors' children, and also gave a residence for a physician in order to have one in the neighborhood.

Andrew Jones married Hannah Huston, the widow of Benjamin Huston. She was also a native of North Carolina. Her children by her first marriage were: 1. Susan Huston, who married George Riley, brother of Camden Riley. Her daughter, Prudence, married Robert Price. All are dead. 2. Prudence Huston married Strother Chapman. Both are deceased, and their children are living in Union county. 3. Nancy Huston died unmarried. 4. Judge George Huston was a resident of Morganfield, Kentucky. He was a graduate of Harvard, a lawyer, financier, and a gentleman of refinement and culture. He served with distinction on the bench for a long number of years, was president of the bank of Union county and was connected with every movement in the upbuilding of his section of the country. Among his children are, Mrs. Nancy Huston Banks, the authoress, of New York; Mrs. Llewellyn Cartmell of California;

Mrs. Samuel Davis of Morganfield and Mrs. James Martin of Cincinnati. 5. Lucy Huston married James Williams, and her children, two sons, live in Texas. 6. John Huston died unmarried.

Judge George Huston, in his "Memories of Eighty Years," wrote: "In January, 1829, when I was eight years old, my mother, who was still a young woman, was married to Mr. Andrew Jones, who was about her own age, and who had been a friend of my father.* * * It is indeed seldom that a second marriage is so well advised as my mother's was. Yet under thirty-five, she was the mother of six helpless children. * * * In addition to the care of this large family, my mother, after the death of my father, had had the entire responsibility of the large farm and many slaves, which no woman, alone, could manage. On the whole the marriage was most fortunate for all concerned. No better man than Mr. Jones ever lived, and none could have been kinder and more considerate."

Andrew and Hannah (Huston) Jones left four children: 1. Sarah Layton Jones, who married Dr. George N. Holmes and is now residing in Frankfort. Their children were, Georgia, Nina, Susan, Prudence and Eleanor, all deceased except Eleanor, the widow of Judge William Lindsay. 2. Thomas C. Jones, died unmarried. 3. James Jones, who also died unmarried, in Owensboro. 4. Thetis Jones married Clark Phillips. Both are deceased, and their two living children are, Andrew Jones Phillips and Lilla Phillips, who married Keats Peay, and resides at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

A friend of Capt. Jones wrote: "When Thomas Jones died there passed away one of the kindest, gentlest, most beloved gentlemen that Frankfort ever knew. Everybody knew him and everybody loved him and there was many a tear dimmed eye when it became known that he had passed to the great beyond."

"A gallant soldier, a faithful, efficient and popular civil officer—true wherever tried—his honorable record is worthy of the noble regiment with which he suffered and bled."

REV. JOHN MCCLUSKY BLAYNEY, D. D.—It is by no means speaking without due conservatism to say that one of the strongest and most eminent men to be encountered in the history of the Presbyterian church in America is the late Rev. J. McClusky Blayney, D. D., who for twenty years presided over the destinies of the First Presbyterian church at Frankfort, Kentucky, and for some years previously had charge of important churches at Charleston, West Virginia, and at Albany, New York, at a time when that soundness of

judgment and keen diplomatic ability which characterized him were most needed in the management of their affairs,—the period of reconstruction. The difficulties of the situation were such that a mere theologian would have been baffled. Dr. Blayney was more than a theologian. He was a diplomat in the best sense of the word; he was eminently fitted by nature for a judicial role. The Rev. M. Waller, D. D., in a fine appreciation of his has said: "The strong legal bent of his mind made him a power in the capital city. The most distinguished senator that Kentucky has had in Washington in recent years on being asked who was the best lawyer in Frankfort, replied, 'Dr. Blayney.'"

The Rev. John McClusky Blayney, D. D., was born in West Liberty township, Ohio county, West Virginia, February 21, 1841. He is of Irish parentage, his father, Charles Blayney, was a great-grandson of the tenth Lord Blayney of Blayney Castle, near Belfast, Ireland, having come to this country about the close of the eighteenth century, when he was a boy about twelve years of age. Through his mother, Nancy Farris, he was related to an old Virginia family. The young John spent the first dozen years of his life on his father's farm in West Virginia, attending the district schools. His father being known as one of the wealthiest men of the county, no expense was spared in the education of young Blayney. He received his early classical training in West Alexander Academy. In the fall of 1857, when he was about sixteen years of age, he went to Washington, Pennsylvania, where he entered the institution now known as the Washington and Jefferson College. Three years later he was graduated, being one of the commencement speakers of the class.

He decided to study for the ministry and entered the Western Theological Seminary in the fall of 1860. The following year he and one of his fellow theological students were selected by the faculty to go to the Army of the Potomac to conduct religious services under the Christian Commission in the camps and hospitals. He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Washington in the spring of 1862. His first charge was in the little town of Ontario, Ohio, where he remained for about a year. In May, 1864, he was called to the important charge of the church in Charleston, West Virginia. His experiences and accomplishments in the capital city of West Virginia have been well told by Dr. Waller:

"This was during the Civil war and the church was much disorganized and scattered. The people were largely Southern in their sympathies. The situation was very embar-

rassing to Mr. Blayney. His first sermon was preached largely to the officers and soldiers of the Union Army, but in a few months, owing to tact and good judgment, he had the gratification of seeing all the members in their places again, and the church soon became harmonious and prosperous. But after the war, owing to the agitation of the ecclesiastical relations of the Charleston church, North or South, Mr. Blayney concluded to resign his pastorate. When his determination became known he received a petition signed by a large majority of the citizens of the city urging him to remain with them, but he carried out his purpose. During his stay in Charleston, Mr. Blayney raised the money for and organized the Charleston Collegiate Institute and became its first president."

When Dr. Blayney left Charleston he had no plans nor prospects, but a chance acquaintance with a gentleman from Frankfort, Kentucky, led to his being asked to preach there temporarily. He refused to settle in the Kentucky capital, for the church was agitated by the same cause that troubled him at Charleston, but he acted as supply during the years 1867 and 1868. Again to quote from Dr. Waller:

"Just before leaving Frankfort an unusual event occurred which was to him a most gratifying expression of the appreciation and affection of the people for him. He was anxious that his successor should be called before he left, and finally a man was found upon whom the congregation seemed to agree. A congregational meeting was called which he moderated; when, to his surprise, instead of the man agreed upon his own name was put before the meeting. Leaving the chair he explained the situation and had his own name withdrawn. Other names were put in nomination, but when the ballots were counted it was found the call was voted him unanimously over his own protest. He was thus compelled to moderate his own call."

But again in the face of the most eloquent persuasion Dr. Blayney followed the course he believed to be wisest and when, in the spring of 1869, he was called to the First Presbyterian church of Albany, New York, he accepted. Again he found awaiting him duties of peculiar difficulty, the church being scattered and divided, but he was eminently successful in his ministrations and when in 1880, owing to the illness of his wife, he resigned, he left a strong and united church. He then went abroad with his wife and two sons and spent nearly two years traveling. Mrs. Blayney, however, did not recover, and died while abroad, at Mentone, France.

Upon returning with his sons to America, Dr. Blayney stopped while on his way to spend the winter in the South, at Frankfort, to visit relatives of his wife. His old church there was vacant and he consented to fill its pulpit. In February, 1884, he was unanimously elected to the pastorate, and he accepted the call, although the church was by no means in a healthful condition. His gifts as a builder and pacificator were again demonstrated, and upon the eleventh anniversary of his pastorate he was able to say to his congregation, "All differences have disappeared, so that now it would be difficult to find anywhere a more thoroughly united and harmonious people. Your membership which then (1884) numbered two hundred and ten, has grown to four hundred and ninety-one. Your contributions for congregational expenses have grown fifty per cent. Your gifts to objects of benevolence have increased almost fourfold." Dr. Blayney remained for eleven years more in charge of the church, these last years being even more successful than the first. Resigning in 1905, he went to Danville to make his home with his son, Professor T. Lindsey Blayney, of Central University, where he continued to interest himself in the educational interests of the church. His death occurred, March 12, 1909, in Boston, whither he had gone for surgical treatment.

Dr. Blayney met his wife, the Miss Lucy W. Lindsey, during his first stay in Frankfort, shortly after the close of the Civil war. She was the daughter of T. N. Lindsey, one of Kentucky's leading lawyers. The date of their union was November 3, 1870, and was blessed by the birth of two sons now living, Professor T. Lindsey Blayney, of Central University, Danville, Kentucky, and J. McClusky Blayney, of St. Louis, Missouri. One child died in infancy.

Dr. Blayney's services to the church have been conspicuous and valuable. Soon after his return to Kentucky he was elected a member of the board of trustees of Centre College, and soon after, chairman of the board, which office he retained until the consolidation of the college with Central University, when, at his own request, he laid down that office. He was, however, immediately elected chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board, in which capacity he continued to serve until his death. He gave unstintingly of his time and money to further the interest of the institution. He was a leading factor in bringing about the consolidation of the great Presbyterian educational institutions of the state, and at the time of his death, was chairman of the Board of Directors of the Presbyterian

Theological Seminary of Louisville. His sound judgment rendered him at all times a valuable counsellor for the interests of these institutions. Dr. Blayney was twice offered the presidency of Centre College, but declined.

His characteristic "stick-at-it-ness" was never better illustrated than in his insistence upon the practicality of severing the connection of Central University and the Presbyterian Synods of Kentucky, who named the trustees of the institution. Dr. Blayney stood practically alone in the conviction that the consent of the synods could be secured. To this end he personally interviewed nearly all the influential men of both the northern and southern synods. It is not too much to say that the success of the movement, the recognition of Central University by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and the consequent pensioning of its superannuated professors for all future time would (in the face of later objections) never have been accomplished, or even attempted, had it not been for the iron determination and diplomatic ability of Dr. Blayney.

At the time of the Constitutional Convention a strong effort was made to have a law passed to tax the property of all educational institutions, with the exception of state institutions. Dr. Blayney fought this movement with the earnestness and skill characteristic of him in committee and among the members until it was defeated, thereby saving thousands of dollars yearly for all time to the private and denominational institutions of the state.

His successful conduct of Dr. W. C. Young's candidacy for the moderatorship of the General Assembly, at a time when there had been no candidate elected from the South since the war and against some of the most influential men of the East, well illustrates his ability and tactical skill. The evening before the election, men from all parts of the country came to him begging that he withdraw Dr. Young's name, as he had no chance, and even Dr. Young, himself, was discouraged. Dr. Blayney stood firm, and on the next day William C. Young was elected by a large majority. His astonishing grasp of ecclesiastical and parliamentary law was nowhere better illustrated than on the floor of the Assembly at Portland when he was chairman of the committee on Theological Seminaries. The great Briggs controversy was on; the Assembly of the church greatly agitated. Much of the future of the church depended upon the management of that case by this committee; that it was managed with ability and tact by Dr. Blayney is shown by the history of that case ever since.

The peace of the church was preserved and the case well settled.

It cannot be otherwise than fitting that an estimation of the character and achievements of Dr. Blayney be entrusted to a fellow churchman, the Rev. Maurice Waller, D. D., who knew him well and loved him, and who realized his value to the church and the difficulties he had surmounted.

"Dr. Blayney was a conservative theologian of the strict Calvinistic school. He was a Christian of broad and generous sympathies and of supreme devotion to what he believed to be for the best interest of his Master's Kingdom. He was a man of positive conviction, of strong personality and unflinching courage, of simple dignity in bearing and of genial courtesy and kindly consideration towards all.

"We shall miss him as a brother beloved, as a cherished friend, as a wise counsellor, as an able and earnest preacher of the gospel, as a consecrated co-worker in the Kingdom of God and as a faithful ruler in Israel whom we loved to honor."

It was while pastor at Albany that Dr. Blayney received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the University of New York and Union College.

DR. THOMAS LINDSEY BLAYNEY.—Among those who contribute in great measure to the high standing which Central University of Kentucky enjoys among American colleges, Dr. Thomas Lindsey Blayney, professor of European literature and history of art, stands pre-eminent. His talents and qualifications are of a three-fold nature and he has won far more than local distinction as a professor, an author and a lecturer. Splendidly educated both in this country and abroad, and the possessor of culture, native and acquired, he is a recognized authority in those subjects upon which he has specialized. Professor Blayney was born in Lebanon, Kentucky, December 3, 1873. His father, John McClusky Blayney, was a native of Ohio county, West Virginia. He came to Kentucky in 1883 and was for twenty years pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Frankfort, and one of the most widely known and influential men of the state. The family was founded in this country by Charles Blayney, Professor Blayney's grandfather, an Irishman of good family who came to America about the close of the eighteenth century. The mother of Professor Blayney was before her marriage Miss Lucy Weisiger Lindsey, daughter of the Hon. T. N. Lindsey of Frankfort, one of the foremost lawyers of the state and a sister of General D. W. Lind-



sey, of Frankfort. Her death occurred at Mentone, France, in the year 1880.

Thomas Lindsey Blayney was the elder of two sons, his brother being J. M. Blayney, an attorney of St. Louis, Missouri. After receiving his public school education he entered Center College at Danville, and was graduated from that institution in 1894 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, being both Class Day and Commencement Speaker of his class. He then went to Europe and spent the next ten years in travel and study, chiefly in the German universities, receiving his degree as Doctor of Philosophy with honors in the University of Heidelberg, Germany. In the fall of 1899, accompanied by his wife and brother, he made a caravan journey into the interior of Morocco, Africa, in order to study the civilization of the Moors. During the last three years of his European residence (from 1901 to 1904) he was Vice-United States Consul at Mannheim, Germany. On resigning this office he was complimented by the Foreign Office of the Grand-Duchy of Baden upon his tactful conduct of the affairs of the Consulate. Immediately upon his return in 1904 to the United States, Dr. Blayney was proffered a place in the faculty of the Central University of Kentucky, as head of the department of European Literature and the History of Art, which chair he has since held. Shortly after taking up his work at Central he was called to Princeton University but declined, preferring to devote his energies to the educational uplift of his native state. Since coming to Danville he has engaged extensively in lecture work in all parts of the country. One of his important associations was that of extension lecturer for the Municipal Art Society of Baltimore, which post he held in the winter of 1908-9, and in the winter of 1909-10, in the same capacity, he promulgated his theories and teachings under the auspices of the National Society of Fine Arts of Washington, D. C., the Fine Arts Society of Pittsburg, and in various states of the South. He is also a noted author and lecturer upon the following subjects: "Gaelic-Celtic Characteristics and their influence upon Thomas Moore;" "Illustrated Studies of European Lands and Arts;" "German Life in German Art;" The Anniversary Address, "Richard Wagner, Romanticist and Consolidator of German Unity." Dr. Blayney is not only known to the public through his lectures but by magazine articles as well.

He is a member of various societies and associations, most of them having as their *raison d'être* those subjects directly bearing upon his vocations. He belongs to the Mod-

ern Language Association of America; he is vice-president of the American Federation of Arts; he is affiliated with the German-American Educational Association; the Jefferson Institute of Arts and Sciences; the National Geographical Society, and he is a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity. He is a communicant of the Presbyterian church.

Dr. Blayney was married in Frankfort, Kentucky, September 9, 1896, to Miss Gertrude South, daughter of Colonel Samuel South, of that city and who is herself an accomplished linguist and traveler. The first eight years of their married life were spent in Europe, chiefly in Germany, France, Italy and Spain. Three children have blessed their union, the first, a daughter, Lucy Lindsey, dying in infancy in Germany. Their two sons were born in Heidelberg, John M. McClusky Jr., being eight years of age, and Edgar Lindsey, six years of age.

The Blayney residence is situated at 345 Maple avenue, and is one of the attractive and cultured homes of Danville.

WILLIAM LAPSLEY JETT.—Among those many prominent, able and representative gentlemen who serve to lend unusual lustre to the city of Frankfort assuredly must be numbered William Lapsley Jett, attorney and compiler of Confederate Records for Kentucky. Mr. Jett has held a number of important offices, having served as school commissioner, police judge and United States post office inspector under President Cleveland's first administration, and in addition to this he might boast if he wished of an unusually gallant and thrilling Civil war record as a member of the famous "Orphan Brigade," of which the Fourth Kentucky Infantry was a part. Mr. Jett was born on a farm three miles out from Frankfort, Kentucky, April 5, 1842, the names of his parents being Peter and Julia (Arnold) Jett. Peter Jett was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, in 1804, and died in Frankfort, Kentucky, in 1893, having nearly attained to the age of ninety years. His parents were Matthew and Susannah (Tapp) Jett, the former the scion of a fine old Virginia family (in Culpeper county) of English origin, and a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Peter Jett was the first of the family to come over the line to Kentucky, the date of this change being 1824. He settled in Franklin county, whither his father followed him in 1829. He married in Franklin county, the maiden name of his wife being Julia Arnold. Her father, Stephen Arnold, was a native of Fauquier county, Virginia, who became one of the Kentucky pioneers, settling at Arnolds Station and participating in the wars with the

Indians. His father, James Arnold, with his family, which included the two sons, Stephen and John, settled in the county as early as 1787. The former became sheriff of Franklin county in 1801 and the latter represented the county in the legislature in 1814. These three Arnolds, father and sons, served in the Revolutionary army and had patents to about sixteen thousand acres in Franklin and Anderson counties. The name of the mother was Lucy Robertson.

Peter Jett, father of the subject of the biography, and his wife Julia were the parents of four children: Martha, Matthew (deceased), Doddridge Arnold and William Lapsley. He took up arms with the South at the time of the Civil war, was captured at Shiloh, and died in prison at Camp Douglas.

William Lapsley Jett as a lad lived upon the farm and in the school of practical experience became proficient in the various departments of agriculture. He received most of his education in the Kentucky Military Institute, and while there enrolled the Civil war broke out and he left for Bowling Green to enlist in the Confederate army, the date of his enlistment being September 27, 1861, and his age at that time being nineteen years. By this he became a member of Company E, Fourth Kentucky Infantry, known as the Orphans Brigade. He had the misfortune to be three times wounded; first at Jackson, Mississippi, second at Chickamauga and third at Resaca, Georgia. At Chickamauga he received a gunshot wound in the top of the head, which fractured his skull and disqualified him for further field service. Upon recovering he was assigned to duty as acting commissary and quartermaster at Forsythe Post, Forsythe, Georgia, and served until the surrender of General Joseph E. Johnston.

After returning home at the conclusion of his service Mr. Jett read law under the tutelage and counsel of that well-remembered attorney, George W. Craddock, and was licensed to practice in 1867. His subsequent career has been one of continuous residence and practice in Frankfort. Politically Mr. Jett has always been one of those staunch Democratic factors which in assemblage make up the "Solid South." In evidence, stronger than any eulogy, of the regard and confidence in which he is held by his associates are the public offices which he has filled. He was common school commissioner for four years; for eight years he gave distinguished service as police judge of Frankfort, and was master commissioner of Franklin circuit court for twelve years. Under the first administration of Grover Cleveland he devoted his energies

to the duties of United States postoffice inspector. His present position of compiler of Confederate Records he has held since February, 1908. His fraternal relations extend to the Association of Confederate Veterans and to the Masonic body, in which he has attained to the Royal Arch degrees. He holds membership in the Southern Presbyterian church.

In 1871 Mr. Jett was united in marriage with Miss Susan Gresham, of Forsythe, Georgia, whose demise occurred in 1907. To Mr. and Mrs. Jett were born three children: Mary Frances, Patrick Major and William L., Jr.

RICHARD H. GRAY.—Kentucky has long maintained a high reputation for the fine standing of its bench and bar, and it is pleasing to note that at the present time there are to be found many native sons of the old Blue Grass state who here hold secure vantage ground as able and successful members of its bar. Well meriting classification in this category is Mr. Gray, who is successfully established in the practice of his profession in Covington and who is a scion of one of the pioneer families of this thriving and attractive city.

Richard H. Gray was born in Covington, Kentucky, on the 22d of February, 1853, and is a son of Andrew and Catherine (Galbaugh) Gray, the former of whom was born in Covington, where he was reared to maturity and where, as a young man, he engaged in the retail grocery business, with which he continued to be successfully identified for many years. At the inception of the Civil war he disposed of his business and engaged in the manufacturing of tobacco, in which connection he built up a large and prosperous enterprise, to which he devoted his attention for several years. In 1873 he retired from mercantile pursuits and removed to his farm in Campbell county, where he remained until 1893, when he established his home in the village of South Covington afterward Latonia, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in 1900. His wife, who likewise was born and reared in Covington, died in this city in 1865. She was a daughter of John Galbaugh, who was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and who established his home in Covington, Kentucky, when a young man. John Gray, grandfather of the subject of this review, likewise was a native of the old Keystone state. He was born at Erie, Pennsylvania, and there was reared and educated. As a young man he came to Kentucky and located in Covington, where he passed the residue of his life. He was numbered among the sterling pioneers of this city, as is evident when it is recalled that he was present at the first sale of lots at

the time the village of Covington was platted and was among the original purchasers. He was a cabinet maker by trade and he became one of the leading business men of Covington, where he identified himself with various lines of enterprise and where he established one of the first bakeries. The origin of the Gray family is traced back to staunch Scottish origin and the name has been identified with the annals of American history since the colonial days.

Richard H. Gray is indebted to the public schools of Covington for his early educational discipline, which was effectually supplemented by a course in the historic old University of Virginia, at Charlottesville. After leaving this institution he began the reading of law under the preceptorship of John N. Furber, one of the representative members of the bar of Covington, and he himself was admitted to the bar in 1875. During the long intervening years he has been continually engaged in the practice of his profession in Covington, and his success and prestige have been on a parity with his widely recognized professional abilities. While he has so ordered his course in all relations of life as to well merit the confidence and esteem in which he is held in the community which has ever represented his home. In 1884 he formed a partnership with James M. Tisdale, and the firm of Tisdale & Gray held leadership at the bar of this section of the state for many years.

In politics Mr. Gray has ever been aligned as a staunch advocate and supporter of the cause of the Democratic party, and while he has given yeoman service in behalf of the same he has never been incumbent of public office, preferring to subordinate all other interests to the exacting demands of his profession. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias.

In 1877 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Gray to Miss Cora B. Dye, a daughter of John and Mary Dye, of Cold Spring, Campbell county. Mr. and Mrs. Gray have had no children, but they adopted a son, Dudley Dye Gray, who received a liberal education, including a course in Center College, and he is still a resident of Covington, where he holds a responsible position in connection with a leading business house. Mrs. Gray was summoned to the life eternal on the 17th of July, 1905, secure in the affectionate regard of all who knew her. On the 6th of January, 1908, Mr. Gray contracted a second marriage, being then united to Mrs. Ida B. (Rust) Yates, who was born and reared in Covington. She is a popular factor in connection with the best so-

cial activities of the community, and is a member of Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, of Latonia, now Covington, Kentucky.

L. FRANK JOHNSON.—Numbered among the representative members of the bar of his native county and state L. Frank Johnson is engaged in the successful practice of his profession in the city of Frankfort, the attractive capital of Kentucky, and he is recognized as one of the progressive and public-spirited citizens of Frankfort.

Mr. Johnson was born in Franklin county, this state on the 7th of December, 1859, and is a son of William P. and Mary Elizabeth (Cardwell) Johnson, both of whom were likewise born in Franklin county, where the respective families were founded in the early pioneer days. William P. Johnson was of staunch Scotch-Irish lineage and the original representatives in America came from the north of Ireland, being staunch Presbyterians in their religious faith. William P. Johnson was a skilled mechanic and was a citizen who ever commanded unqualified confidence and esteem in the county which represented his home from the time of his birth until the time of his death. He was ruling elder in the Presbyterian church, and his Christian faith was exemplified in his daily life. He died in 1875, at the age of fifty-six years. His mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Arnold, was a daughter of Captain Stephen Arnold, who served as a gallant soldier and officer in the Continental line in the war of the Revolution and who came from Virginia to Kentucky in 1782. He was one of the first magistrates of Franklin county, having been appointed to this office by Governor Shelby in 1794, and in 1802 he was appointed sheriff by Governor Garrard. In the maternal line Mrs. Sarah (Arnold) Johnson was a granddaughter of Colonel William McBride, who was an Indian fighter and who was killed at the battle of Blue Lick Springs, in August, 1780. Mary Elizabeth (Cardwell) Johnson, mother of him whose name initiates this review, was a daughter of John and Jane (Arnold) Cardwell. The latter was the youngest daughter of James Arnold, who was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and she was born of his second marriage, while Captain Stephen Arnold, previously mentioned, was the eldest son of his first marriage. John Cardwell was a son of William Cardwell, who came from Culpeper county, Virginia, to Kentucky about 1790 and who was a soldier in the war of 1812, in which he served under General Jackson and participated in the battle of New Orleans, in 1815.

L. Frank Johnson was reared upon the farm which had been the home of both his

mother and his maternal grandmother, the property having been owned by the family since 1782 and being now in possession of the venerable mother of the subject of this sketch. Mr. Johnson was afforded the advantages of the common schools of his native county, including one term in Professor R. B. McKee's school at Frankfort, and thereafter he passed one year in Forest Academy, near Louisville, after leaving which institution he was matriculated in the Kentucky Military Institute, in which he completed a three-years' course and in which he was graduated in 1880, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Thereafter he was engaged in teaching school for one year and in the meanwhile he had taken up the study of law, showing special predilection for the same and making such rapid progress in his accumulation of the science of jurisprudence that he secured admission to the bar in 1883. He initiated the practice of his profession in Frankfort and in 1886 he here formed a partnership alliance with Judge Patrick U. Major. Thereafter the firm of Major & Johnson held distinctive prestige and was retained in almost every important criminal case in Franklin county until 1892, when Mr. Johnson was elected county attorney, an office of which he continued incumbent for four years and four months, during which he rendered most admirable service and added materially to his reputation as a trial lawyer. At the expiration of his term of service in this office he served for eight years as auditor's agent in Frankfort, having been appointed to this office by two different auditors. He also served one term as trustee of the Frankfort public schools.

In politics Mr. Johnson has ever been a stalwart and effective advocate of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, and he has been a vigorous worker in its ranks. In 1904 he was made the nominee of his party for representative in the state legislature from Franklin county and was elected by a gratifying majority. As a member of the legislature he rendered service which gained to him emphatic commendation and which amply justified the popular franchise which compassed his election. He prepared and introduced the bill appropriating one million dollars for the erection of the new capitol building of Kentucky, and it is a matter of record that this bill passed the house with only one dissenting vote, as did it also in the senate. In 1906 Mr. Johnson was again elected to represent his native county in the legislature, and he thus served for two consecutive terms. During his tenure of this office he secured more appropriations for the benefit of Frank-

fort and Franklin county than had been made in all the previous history of the state. In 1906 he was also elected chairman of the Democratic congressional convention, which nominated Hon. South Trimble for congress. In 1908 there was a split in the convention of the same congressional district and Mr. Johnson was made congressional nominee of one faction of the party, but he withdrew his candidacy in the interest of perfect harmony.

Mr. Johnson has shown marked literary ability and has been a valued contributor to various newspapers and periodicals. For some time he was associate editor of the *Law Reporter*, published in Frankfort. At the present time (1910) he is engaged in compiling a history of Franklin county, and fully ten chapters of this history have been published in the *Kentucky Historical Magazine*. Mr. Johnson is a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, in which he is zealous in the various departments of its work, as was also his wife. In connection with the public improvements of Frankfort he has always taken an advanced and progressive attitude and has contributed largely to the development and upbuilding of the city. He was one of the five commissioners that took charge of the building of the St. Clair street bridge across the Kentucky river, at Frankfort, and while he was trustee of the city schools many improvements were made in the work thereof, as well as in the school buildings and their equipment. In his profession he retains a large and representative clientage, and during the administration of Governor Beckham that executive frequently appointed him to preside over the circuit court when the regular presiding judge could not attend to its work. He thus served in several counties and made an admirable record on the bench.

In 1892 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Johnson to Miss Mary McEwen, who was born and reared in Kentucky and who was summoned to the life eternal in 1906. She is survived by five children—Mary Elizabeth, Franklin Major, Benjamin Priestly, Christine McEwen and Albert Sidney.

HON. WILLIAM WORTH STEPHENSON, A. M., of Harrodsburg, has not only gained distinctive prestige as one of the able members of the bar of his native state but he is a dominating factor in connection with political affairs, and in public offices of trust has given the services of a loyal citizen. He is a man of broad mental ken and well fortified opinions, a writer and speaker of distinctive ability and takes specially deep interest in the history of his native commonwealth. He has made valuable contributions to this history of Ken-

tucky and Kentuckians, and it is the desire of the publishers thereof to make fitting recognition of his life and labors through a special sketch in this work.

William Worth Stephenson was born in Madison county, Kentucky, on the 24th of October, 1857, and is a son of Dr. Andrew T. and Elizabeth Ann (Smith) Stephenson, both of whom were likewise born in Madison county. The genealogy in the agnatic line is traced back to staunch English and Scotch stock, and Thomas Stevenson, great-grandfather of the subject of this review, came to America when a young man, being accompanied by his four brothers. He had been a resident of the north of Ireland prior to his emigration to America. He remained for a time in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and removed to Orange county, Virginia, where he took the oath of allegiance on the 22d of May, 1740. He accumulated a considerable estate both in lands and in slaves. His brothers James and John also settled in the Old Dominion state. Thomas Stevenson served in the southern division of the Continental army during the war of the Revolution. He married Miss Mary Hawkins, who was born in Spottsylvania county, Virginia, in 1716, and who was a daughter of Nathan Hawkins, also a native of that county. They reared a large family of children,—namely: James, John, Joseph, Nathan, Nicholas, Thomas, Mrs. Catherine Petton, Betsey and Mrs. Nancy Long. Thomas Stevenson was a second cousin of Hon. Andrew Stevenson, speaker of Congress from 1827 to 1835 and minister to England from 1836 to 1841.

Joseph H. Stephenson, son of Thomas and Mary (Hawkins) Stevenson, was born in Orange county, Virginia, on the 6th of November, 1771. As a young man he emigrated to Kentucky, settling at what is now Kirksville, Madison county, in 1798. There he purchased land and there he devoted the remainder of his life to agricultural pursuits. He married Miss Mary Tribble, daughter of Rev. Andrew Tribble, an able Baptist clergyman, who had taken part in the fight for religious liberty in Virginia. Rev. Andrew Tribble married a daughter of Thomas Burris, whose wife was a daughter of Roger Tandy, a very early settler of Spottsylvania county, Virginia. Thomas Burris served under Washington in the battle of the Meadows and he also participated in a number of engagements of the war of the Revolution. He and his three sons-in-law came to Madison county, Kentucky, about the year 1783. James H. Stephenson changed the spelling of the family name by substituting "ph" for "v", as he

had been informed by a learned educator that this change was logically correct, the name being derived from Stephen. Joseph H. and Mary (Tribble) Stephenson reared a large family of children, and one of the number was Dr. Andrew Tribble Stephenson, father of him whose name initiates this review.

Dr. Andrew T. Stephenson was born in Madison county, Kentucky, on the 23d of February, 1821, and he received excellent educational advantages according to the standard of the locality and period. After pursuing a course of lectures in the medical department of the Transylvania University, at Lexington, in 1846-7, he continued his technical studies in the celebrated Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, and in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, in the city of New York, so that he was admirably fortified for the exacting work of his chosen profession. He continued in the practice of medicine and surgery in Kentucky until 1860, when impaired health compelled him to abandon the work after he had built up a large and representative practice. He married Miss Elizabeth Ann Smith, who was born and reared in Madison county, this state, and who was a daughter of Benjamin and Judith Smith, honored pioneers of that county, to which the father came from Culpeper county, Virginia, becoming one of the substantial agriculturists and capitalists of Madison county. Dr. Stephenson was summoned to the life eternal in 1895, and his wife passed away in 1907. They became the parents of five children,—Martha, Mary A., William Worth, Julia and Elizabeth.

From the valued work entitled *Lawyers & Lawmakers of Kentucky* are taken the following facts concerning the career of William Worth Stephenson, such changes being made as bring the data into harmony with conditions of the present time.

After attending the best schools of Harrodsburg, William Worth Stephenson, in 1876, entered the College of Arts, of Kentucky University, in Lexington, where he was a student two years. In 1879 he was graduated in the classical department of Bethany College, of West Virginia, with the first honors of his class, a distinction never before conferred upon a student who had been there only one year. Upon his return home he became the principal of the Harrodsburg Academy, and continued to teach for a few hours each day the second year, while pursuing his law studies in a class under the direction of Hon. T. C. Bell. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1881, since which time he has devoted his attention to the study and practice of law. His clientage is extensive, and the important char-

acter of his cases indicates his ability for the profession which he has chosen. In 1884 he became business manager and editor of the *Harrodsburg Democrat*. He is an expert stenographer, and finds this knowledge a great aid in his legal work. He is also interested personally in agricultural pursuits and all that pertains to the great body of land owners, having for many years superintended a large farm.

In politics Mr. Stephenson has won a prestige that places him among the leading men of Kentucky. He was elected by a handsome majority to the legislature as the representative from Mercer county, in August, 1889, and was highly honored by the speaker of the house by being placed on a number of the most important committees. In the session of 1889-90 he was made chairman of the committee on codes of practice, comprising many of the best lawyers of the house. He was also a member of the committee on general statutes, constitutional conventions and two special committees. His legislative career was a success, and by his efficiency he fully met the hopes and expectations of his friends and his constituency. He was recognized as a valued member of the house by reason of his close attention to every detail of public business, and his characteristic energy in thoroughly posting himself upon all matters brought before the assembly. His powers of oratory were effectively used in support of different measures, and his clear, concise and logical speaking was an influential power in behalf of any object which he championed.

So acceptably did he discharge his duties that he was re-elected in 1891, and in the sessions of 1891-2-3 served on the judiciary and four other important committees. In the session of 1892 he was the author of a number of important acts, among them the Stephenson Revenue Bill, which was passed after the veto of the revenue bill by the governor, and the reconvening of the legislature in a called session, to make all property subject to taxation pursuant to the provisions of the new constitution. This was passed as an emergency measure in the short time of fifteen days, and the state was thus saved several hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Stephenson was one of the prominent members of the house during the session, and on the expiration of his term of service was elected to the state senate in the fall of 1893, from the twentieth district, comprising Anderson, Franklin and Mercer counties. He received a majority of sixteen hundred over his Republican opponent and was one of the youngest members of the senate. As in the

house, he at once took prominence among the leaders, and in the session of 1894 was elected without opposition chairman of the senate Democratic caucus and joint caucus, was chairman of the committee on public offices and library, and a member of the committee on general statutes, rules, etc. Four bills and three joint resolutions introduced by him have become laws. One of these is an act on voluntary assignments, which passed the senate unanimously and almost unanimously in the house. To him is due a large share of the credit for the passage of the "husband and wife bill," and he managed the parliamentary in the senate. In the session of 1896, he was again elected chairman of the senate caucus and joint Democratic caucus, was chairman of the committee on corporations, and after the death of Hon. Rozel Weissinger was chairman of the committee on general statutes, also second member and acting chairman of the committee on rules, constitutional amendments, banks and insurance, library and public offices.

In politics Mr. Stephenson has always been an earnest supporter of the generic principles of the Democratic party. He very early took strong ground in favor of sound money and against the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Being a delegate to the commercial congress at Kansas City, in 1891, he was on the committee on resolutions and there strongly opposed a free-coinage resolution. He declared his opposition to the Chicago platform in an interview the day following the nomination of W. J. Bryan, and was elected as district delegate to the convention of National Democrats at Indianapolis in 1896, and was secretary of the Kentucky delegation to that convention.

Mr. Stephenson is a member of Warren Lodge, No. 53, Free & Accepted Masons, of which he is a past master. He is numbered among those who have won honorable distinction in connection with the affairs of the commonwealth, and is regarded as one of the illustrious characters at the bar of the state. Along with those qualities indispensable to the lawyer—a keen, rapid, logical mind, plus business sense and a ready capacity for hard work—he brought to the starting point of his legal career certain rarer gifts—eloquence of language and a strong personality. An excellent presence, an earnest, dignified manner, marked strength of character, a thorough grasp of the law, and the ability to accurately apply its principles, are factors in Mr. Stephenson's success. He actively interests himself in public affairs and participates earnestly in any effort to propagate a spirit of patriotism

and of loyalty to American institutions, and does all in his power to promote the welfare of the grand old commonwealth, his native state and his life-long residence.

As already intimated in a preceding paragraph, immediately upon learning of the platform adopted by the Democratic National Convention of 1896, under the sway of William Jennings Bryan, Mr. Stephenson publicly announced that he would not support the platform, though he did not know at the time what stand other individual members of the party might take relative to the financial plank of the platform. In stating his repudiation of the platform as adopted Mr. Stephenson also expressed confidence that his action would virtually put an end to his own political career, but he was firm in his convictions and would not sacrifice the same for a matter of political or personal expediency. The stand taken by him in regard to the financial plank exploited by Bryan has since become that of the great majority of the party adherents, who have come to a realization of the fallacy of the proposed system brought forward nearly a decade and a half ago. Mr. Stephenson has frequently been urged to become a candidate for nomination for congress, but he has invariably refused such overtures, preferring private life and the work of the profession in which his success and prestige are of unequivocal order.

In conjunction with his law practice Mr. Stephenson has built up a large abstract business, for the handling of which he has equipped his office with an invaluable compilation of plats and abstract data, from the earliest records in his section of the state down to those of the present day. The task accomplished by him in the gaining and formulating of such material was one that required much diligence, patience, skill and close application. He has frequently been appointed a special judge, and such preferment has come to him at the hands of two governors of the state.

For many years Mr. Stephenson has devoted the major part of his otherwise leisure time to historical research touching the annals of Kentucky, and he is recognized as an authority on the history of Mercer and Boyle counties. He has sought out and established many valuable, interesting and authentic facts pertaining to the early history of this section of the state, has been president of the Harrodsburg Historical Society since the time of its organization, is the author of the chapter devoted to the bar of Boyle and Mercer counties in the previously mentioned publication, *Lawyers and Lawmakers of Kentucky*, and

valuable contributions have been made by him to the present publication devoted to Kentucky and its people. He has been a most appreciative reader of the best in ancient and modern literature and has an especially large and well selected private library. He has further broadened his knowledge and matured his powers by somewhat extensive travels throughout America and in foreign lands. He is a trustee of the Kentucky School for the Deaf, at Danville, is identified with the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, of which he was at one time a vice-president. He was for many years secretary of the Harrodsburg Commercial Club and he has been a most zealous worker in the Christian church of Harrodsburg, in which he has been an elder for many years and of whose Sunday-school he recently resigned the office of superintendent, after thirteen years of continual service in that position. Mr. Stephenson is a bachelor.

HON. JAMES H. POLSGROVE.—Standing as a representative of the highest type of American citizen, true, honest, and "on the square," a man of clear and pronounced views whose influence upon the affairs of the capital city has been deep, lasting and beneficial, is Hon. James H. Polsgrove, mayor of Frankfort, ex-county judge of Franklin county and an attorney-at-law of brilliant attainments. Mayor Polsgrove's loyalty is not an acquired one, for he is a native son of Franklin county and his father and mother before him were born and lived out their lives in the Blue Grass state. O'Banion Polsgrove, the father, was born in Henry county and the mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Petty, in Owen county, and both were representatives of old and highly respected families. The first Polsgrove to come to America had been previous to his emigration a citizen of Holland and he must have brought with him his full measure of the characteristics of the famous "land of pluck," whose people have ever refused to acknowledge difficulty, for his descendants have ever been stanch, independent and courageous.

O'Banion Polsgrove in early life followed the trade of a blacksmith at Lockport, Henry county, and then moved to Flatcreek, Franklin county, where he kept at his trade until he was past middle life. He was thrifty and acquired a good-sized agricultural property and he removed thither and engaged for the rest of his active career in farming. He is now retired from active pursuits and resides in Frankfort, where he is accounted one of the highly respected citizens of the older generation, not only of Frankfort but also of Franklin county. He served as a Confederate soldier, and he

has always felt and displayed a loyalty and affection for Kentucky, his native state, where he has spent his long and active life.

James H. Polsgrove was reared upon the farm and lived amid its peaceful, industrious scenes until the age of sixteen years. He then came to Frankfort, little imagining, no doubt, that he would one day come to stand at the helm of the municipal government. He finished his public school education in Frankfort and subsequently entered the law department of the University of Louisville, from which he was graduated in 1893. He had already been admitted to the Frankfort bar, on July 20, 1892, and after graduating he immediately began the practice of his profession. He met with speedy recognition and success, and in 1894 he was elected county attorney, serving seven years in this office and in 1901 he was elected county judge of Franklin county, in which position he served nearly eight years, resigning to become mayor of Frankfort in December, 1909, having been elected to that office in the previous month.

During sixteen of the forty years of his life Judge Polsgrove has been in public life and office. His fealty to the Democratic party dates since the attainment of his majority and his right to cast his suffrage in its support, and his loyalty to its causes even preceded that event. As a public official he has rendered the most satisfactory service, and already under his guiding hand the city has experienced a period of wholesome growth and advancement. He is a plain, straightforward, upright and downright American citizen, of a sort that will eventually work out the salvation of the nation and place it upon a plane, material, moral and educational, never before reached in all history. He is a self-made man of the best type and has made his ascent unaided up the ladder of life.

On January 31, 1894, Judge Polsgrove was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Stone, daughter of Mr. Robert Stone. Four children have been born to their union, these being Viola, Robert C., Benjamin S. and James H. Jr.

Judge Polsgrove's fraternal relations are limited to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and he and his family have membership in the Baptist church.

HAL S. CORBETT, one of the leading attorneys of Paducah, McCracken county, Kentucky, is a lawyer of unusual ability, legal acumen and skill, and since his admission to the bar, in 1889, he has risen rapidly in public favor and confidence, and taken rank among the leading men of his profession in Kentucky. His career has been one of self-

achievement and he may be proud of the fact that he has advanced by his own efforts from one stepping stone of progress to another until to-day he holds precedence as one of the most prominent legists in the Blue Grass state.

In Ballard county, Kentucky, on the 13th of November, 1864, occurred the birth of Hal S. Corbett. Jacob Corbett, his grandfather, was a native of Virginia, whence he removed to Hickman county, Kentucky, at an early date in its development. He aided materially in the progress and improvement of Hickman county and there discharged various public services in a most commendable manner, being for a number of years incumbent of the office of deputy county clerk. In 1842 he removed to what is now Ballard county, where he served as the first county clerk. So loyal was he to the trust reposed in him that he filled that position for nearly forty years, having been re-elected for many consecutive terms. He married Elizabeth Sumner, a native of South Carolina, and to them were born two sons and five daughters. Jacob Corbett was a man of great force of character, of keen foresight and marked energy, qualities which were exerted in behalf of the general good, as well as for his personal advancement and success. He died in Blandville about 1886, at the advanced age of eighty-three years.

Thomas H. Corbett, the father of Hal S. Corbett, was born in Hickman county, Kentucky, January 8, 1830, and was educated in the old Kentucky Military Institute, near Frankfort. When a young man he began the practice of law in Blandville, where he continued in active connection with the profession until 1876, in which year he removed to Paducah, Kentucky. For ten terms he served in the general assembly, being elected first in 1855. He became one of the active working members of the House and his opinions carried weight in its councils. He made a close study of the questions effecting the weal or woe of the state and left the impress of his individuality and patriotic spirit upon the legislation enacted during his service as representative. In 1887 he was nominated and elected register of the land office for the state of Kentucky, serving in that position for four years after a similar term of service as deputy there. In 1893 he was appointed by President Cleveland as receiver of the land office at Guthrie, Oklahoma, and after acting in that capacity for four years, returned to Kentucky, where he was appointed register of the land office by the state auditor, serving in that office at the time of his death. About the time



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of the inception of the Civil war he was appointed commonwealth attorney, but his strong leaning toward the Confederacy prevented him from serving out the full term. As has been indicated, his political support was always given to the Democratic party and throughout the whole of his public service he labored with conscientious fidelity for what he believed to be the best interest of the state and its people. His sincerity was never called into question and he commanded the respect of even his political enemies.

In early manhood Thomas H. Corbett wedded Rebecca H. Coil, a daughter of Adam and Dorcas A. (Morrow) Coil, both of whom were born in Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Corbett were devoted members of the Christian church and in a fraternal way he was affiliated with the Masonic order. His death occurred in Frankfort, Kentucky, May 9, 1902, and thus passed away one who had figured prominently in public affairs for many years and who left behind him an untarnished reputation and as many warm, personal friends as most any man who has ever grown up in Kentucky.

Hal S. Corbett, the immediate subject of this review, received his preliminary educational discipline in the public schools of Paducah, Kentucky, and in 1888 was appointed deputy register of the Kentucky land office by his father, Thomas H. Corbett, in connection with the discharge of the duties of which office he pursued the study of law. He afterwards resigned his place as deputy register of the land office and went into the law office of ex-United States Senator William Lindsay, at Frankfort, Kentucky, where he remained as a student under that great lawyer until he was admitted to practice in all the courts of this commonwealth, by an order of the court of appeals of Kentucky, entered on the 9th day of February, 1889. Soon after obtaining his license he was, through the influence of Senator Lindsay, employed by eastern capitalists to investigate and perfect the title to large tracts of land lying in the counties of Clay, Bell, and Harlan, in the mountains of eastern Kentucky. After finishing his work in that section Mr. Corbett returned to Frankfort, where he was appointed assistant attorney general, by W. J. Hendrick, the then attorney of the state, but after occupying this position for a short time he was offered a very attractive and lucrative partnership in the practice of law by his kinsman, Colonel Thomas C. Marshall, of Missoula, Montana. Mr. Corbett went to Montana to accept the business arrangements thus offered, in 1893, and after being there but a short time he was, in 1894,

nominated for congress by the Democrats of Montana, from the state at large. He was defeated in the ensuing election by Hon. Charles S. Hartman, the Republican incumbent of that office at the time. Mr. Corbett was educated in the city of Paducah, Kentucky, and his great fondness for that city caused him to leave the west in 1896, and return to his home in Kentucky, where he has since been engaged in the active practice of his profession. He has been connected with many famous cases in the states of Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Missouri and Kentucky.

On the 2d of September, 1880, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Corbett to Miss Mollie W. Gardner, of the city of Paducah. Mrs. Corbett is the only daughter of Jesse Hampton Gardner and Sarah M. Gardner, the former of whom was one of the early settlers of Paducah, of which city he was the first mayor. The five children of this union are: Sarah R., Hannah H., Thomas H., Adine and Agnes E.

DANIEL WEBSTER WRIGHT is actively connected with a profession which has important bearing upon the progress and stable prosperity of any section or community, and his reputation as a lawyer has been won through earnest, honest labor, and his standing at the bar is a merited tribute to his ability.

Mr. Wright is a son of Dr. T. B. Wright and was born in Bowling Green, his father having been born in Warren county in 1806, near Bowling Green. The mother of D. W. Wright was Andromica Loving, the daughter of John Loving, a resident of the state of Virginia. Our subject is of Scotch and English descent, and his father was a prominent man and a fine physician of Bowling Green. He was mayor of that city, built the water works and was president of the Warren Deposit Bank. Dr. and Mrs. Wright were the parents of four children: Dr. A. C. Wright, Mrs. Eliza Thomas, our subject, and Mrs. Ella Smith.

Mr. D. W. Wright received his education at private schools and after attending Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, where he obtained the degree of A. B. in 1859, he finally graduated from the Albany Law School in 1867 and has been practicing law ever since with gratifying success. He has always been interested in educational work and at the present time is secretary of Ogden College. He is an adherent of the Democratic party and takes an active part in politics. He was city attorney for two terms and has been a member of the legislature and a member of the senate. He is a student, earnest and discriminating, a fine conversationalist and a member of the firm of Wright & McElroy.

JOHN BRYAN O'NEAL, who is a member of one of the well known and highly honored pioneer families of Kentucky, has been engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Covington for nearly a quarter of a century and has gained precedence as one of the skillful and versatile members of the bar of his native state. He has been especially prominent in the department of criminal law, in which he has won many distinctive victories and established a reputation as one of the strong criminal lawyers of the state. Mr. O'Neal was born in Grant county, Kentucky, on the 2d of March, 1864, and is a son of Colonel Weden and Carolina (Fenley) O'Neal, both of whom were likewise born and reared in this state, where the respective families settled, in Grant and Boone counties, upon their emigration from Virginia in the pioneer days. Colonel Weden O'Neal served as a valiant soldier and officer in the Union army in the Civil war. He enlisted in 1862 and was made captain of his company in the Fifty-third Kentucky Volunteer Infantry. Later he was promoted to the office of Colonel of the Fifty-fifth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, with which he continued in active service until the close of the war, when he received his honorable discharge. He became one of the leading members of the bar of his state, was a staunch Republican in his political proclivities and was several times candidate of his party for member of congress from the Sixth district, but was unable to overcome the large Democratic majority, thus meeting defeat through normal political exigencies. He was appointed United States marshal of Kentucky by President Grant, and after his retirement from this office he engaged in the practice of law in Covington and also in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, just across the Ohio river. He passed the closing years of his life in Kenton county, Kentucky, where he died in 1906, at the home of the subject of this sketch.

John B. O'Neal, the immediate subject of this review, was a lad of six years at the time of his parents' removal from Grant county to Covington, and in this city he was afforded the advantages of the public schools, including the high school. He began reading law under the able preceptorship of his honored father and was admitted to the bar in 1886, since which year he has been continuously engaged in the practice of his profession in Covington, where he has appeared in connection with much important litigation and where he is known as a most versatile and well fortified advocate. For many years he has been recognized as one of the leading criminal lawyers of this section of the state and he has tried

fully seventy-five murder cases, including the first trial of Jett and White, at Jackson, this state. This was a celebrated case, and at this first trial of the two men the result was a hung jury. Though he has never had an ambition for public office, preferring to devote his undivided attention to the work of his profession, Mr. O'Neal is a staunch advocate of the cause of the Republican party and he has given effective service in the promotion of its interests. He is a member of the Kentucky State Bar Association.

On the 30th of April, 1903, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. O'Neal to Miss Stella MacDonald, who was born in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio. They have no children.

JUDGE JOHN W. HUGHES.—An able and distinguished member of the bar, standing at the head of his profession in Mercer county, and numbered, also, among its most prominent representatives in the state, is Judge John W. Hughes, of Harrodsburg, at present filling the office of county judge, and the incumbent at other times of several high offices. He belongs to a good Kentucky family, and his birth occurred on March 22, 1854, near Nicholasville in Jessamine county. His father, William Calvin Hughes, was a native of Jessamine county, who engaged in farming and trading in slaves, horses and mules. His grandfather, Joseph Hughes, was the first of the family in Kentucky, he having come at an early day with several brothers from the state of Virginia. The maiden name of Judge Hughes' mother was Eunice Davenport Williams and she was a daughter of Dr. Williams of Jessamine county, a prominent practitioner. She was a cousin of John Augustus Williams, president of Daughters' College at Harrodsburg, and also of General John S. Williams, a noted Mexican and Civil war veteran, known as Cerro Gordo Williams, who subsequent to these conflicts was elected to the United States Senate.

John W. Hughes was the youngest of eight children, of whom survive at the present day only himself and a sister, Mrs. Nannie E. Smith, a resident of Jessamine county. His early years were spent upon his father's estate, and he enjoyed the advantages of a thorough education. He attended the public schools in Jessamine county and in Kansas City, Missouri, and afterward entered the Missouri State University, from which he was graduated in June, 1874, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He became principal of the Oakland School of Kansas City and gave eminent satisfaction in that capacity for the two years following. Meantime he studied law, it being his purpose to some day identify himself

with the legal profession. His return to Kentucky came about through the circumstances that when he came home on a visit in 1879 he found his father an invalid, and as he was the only child still unmarried he believed it to be his duty to remain with his father in the declining years of that gentleman. He was admitted to the bar in 1881 and practiced law for several years, being particularly clever and successful in criminal law. In 1882 began his career in public office, for in that year he was made police judge for a four years' term, and shortly after entering upon the duties of this office he was also elected superintendent of county schools, and held both of these offices until 1886, when he was elected county judge, his first tenure of this office being of eight or nine years' duration. In 1894 he was appointed master commissioner and held that office until 1904, when he was elected again to the county judgeship, and at the present day still holds the office. Judge Hughes has always been an active worker for the Democratic party and has stumped the state several times, his support being eagerly sought upon important issues. He is one of the few men, who at the beginning, fought to secure a fair price for tobacco growers for their product. In 1906 Judge Hughes was a candidate for Congress, and it is a matter of deep regret among his friends and admirers that illness prevented his making the race.

Judge Hughes may be numbered among the agricultural stock on which Mercer county bases its strength, for he and his wife formerly owned a valuable farming property of six hundred acres, which he cultivated in a successful manner and upon which he made his home for a good many years. He was an extensive raiser of thoroughbred and standard bred horses and enjoyed an enviable reputation for his achievements in that line. In 1903 Judge Hughes sold the farm and removed to Harrodsburg, where he bought a home, but in 1908, yielding to his preference for country life, he sold his town property and bought a farm of three hundred and forty acres, upon which he resides at present. He devotes a good deal of attention to the raising of stock. He is thoroughly acquainted with real estate values and has bought and improved much farm and city property. He was for some years a director in the Mercer County National Bank and was attorney for the same until 1894. He finds no small amount of enjoyment in his fraternal associations, which extend to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and the Woodmen, in all of which he formerly took a rather more active

part than at present. He is a member of the Christian church.

Judge Hughes was married, December 14, 1892, in Louisville, to Alma, daughter of W. H. Robinson, of Mercer county. Their union has been blessed by the birth of three sons, as follows: John W. Jr., who died in infancy; Leon Robinson, who died February 11, 1909, at the age of thirteen years; and James Taylor Hughes, who is eleven years of age. Among the enterprises which for a time took Judge Hughes from the home county was his purchase and operation of about two thousand acres of rice land in connection with his brother-in-law, J. T. Huguely, of Danville, Kentucky, in Texas, between the years 1901 and 1904.

FRANK PIERCE JAMES, state auditor, president of the Henry Clay Fire Insurance Company of Lexington, and one of the most prominent of Kentucky Republicans, is held in high confidence and esteem in those communities in which he is best known. He is a native of the Blue Grass state, having been born in Mercer county January 26, 1853. His parents were Henry F. and Margaret (Ransdell) James. The former was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, and came with his parents to Kentucky when he was about ten years of age, and the grandfather was John H. James, who settled in Mercer county, with which section the family is still prominently identified. The James family traces its origin to England. The mother of Mr. James was likewise born and reared in Mercer county. She was the daughter of Harrison Ransdell, a native Kentuckian of Scotch ancestry and of devoted Presbyterian convictions.

The father of Mr. James was a farmer by occupation, but was active in public affairs and was twice elected sheriff of his county. He was twice married, his first wife being a Miss Shelton, who bore him two sons and one daughter, W. D., Henry and Mary. His second marriage was to Margaret Ransdell, the mother of Mr. James, who gave issue to three sons and two daughters. They are as follows: Thomas E., John H., F. P., Laura and Maggie.

Frank Pierce James was born upon his father's farm and there spent his early years, learning many of the secrets of the honorable profession of agriculture in the school of actual experience. He obtained his education in the public schools, and when a very young man began farming and at the same time dealing in live stock, mainly in mules. For twenty years he has ranked among the largest dealers in mules in Kentucky, and for as long a period of time has acted as judge of mules at county

fairs. He has been a successful business man, and in all his business transactions has won the reputation of an honest man.

In the matter of politics Mr. James has always been an adherent of the Republican party. He is popular in his section and was the first Republican to be elected sheriff of Mercer county after the war, this being in 1894. In March of 1897 Mr. James was elected cashier of the Mercer National Bank at Harrodsburg, which position he held until he resigned to take up the duties of state auditor. He was elected to this important office November 5, 1907, for a term of four years from January, 1908. He has attended many Republican state conventions, and in 1904 was a delegate to the National Republican convention, at which he was a leader among the supporters of William Taft for president.

In 1875 Mr. James married Miss Ida Terhune, daughter of Daniel C. and Helen (Springer) Terhune, of Mercer county. Mr. James is modest, diligent, a self-made man and very popular.

MATTHEW O'DOHERTY.—As indicating the potency of invincible determination, self-confidence and definite ambition the career of Judge O'Doherty offers both lesson and incentive. He came to America from the fair Emerald Isle when a mere boy, without more than nominal educational training and with no financial resources. From this status it has been his to gain a position of prominence as one of the representative members of the bar of Kentucky and also to have given effective service on the bench of the common-pleas branch of the circuit court of Jefferson county. He is engaged in the active practice of his profession in the city of Louisville, and the large and important business controlled by him indicates the maturity and versatility of his powers in his exacting profession.

Judge O'Doherty was born in county Leitrim, Ireland, on the 20th of March, 1855, and is a son of Michael and Mary (Travers) O'Doherty, who passed their entire lives in Ireland and who were folk of sterling character, though the record of their lives was but the "short and simple annals of the poor," as President Lincoln once stated in connection with his parents. After receiving limited educational advantages in the schools of his native land Judge O'Doherty set forth to seek his fortunes in America, having severed the home ties when but fourteen years of age. He landed in Portland, Maine, where he remained a few months, at the expiration of which he went to the city of Boston, where he tarried about one year. He then came to Louisville, Kentucky, which city has since repre-

sented his home. His education, both academic and professional, has been gained through self-application, and he is known as a man of high intellectual attainments. After being variously employed for a number of years he began the study of law under the preceptorship of Major R. C. Davis, with whom he was afterward associated in practice for several years. He was admitted to the bar in 1879, eight years after taking up his abode in Louisville, and here his labors during the long intervening period have been those of close and effective association with the work of his chosen profession, in which he has gained both success and prestige.

In politics Judge O'Doherty gave his allegiance to the Republican party until 1896, when his convictions on the money question led him to identify himself with the Democratic party, and he has since been aligned as a supporter of the cause of the latter party, although at all times a staunch protectionist. In 1887 Judge O'Doherty was the Republican candidate for lieutenant governor of Kentucky, but he met defeat with the rest of the party ticket. In 1888 he was candidate of the same party for presidential elector. In 1902 he was appointed to fill an unexpired term as judge of the second division of the common-pleas branch of the circuit court, with the understanding on his part that he would not consent to nomination for the office at the expiration of his term. He served on the bench for one and one-half years, and later, when the death of Judge Muir caused a vacancy in the third division of the same branch of the court, Judge O'Doherty was appointed to fill out the unexpired term, at the close of which, in 1904, he was nominated by his party as the regular candidate for the office, to which he was duly elected. His entire period of service on the common-pleas bench covered a period of seven years, and he then declined to become a candidate for reelection, preferring to give his undivided attention to the practice of his profession. He made an admirable record on the bench, and few of his decisions were reversed by the courts of higher jurisdiction.

Judge O'Doherty has won success of the most unequivocal order, implying not alone a high standing as a member of the bar of his state but also the accumulation of a comfortable fortune, representing the concrete results of his well-directed endeavors. He is a member of the directorate of each of the United States Trust Company, the Louisville Title Company, the Louisville Cotton Oil Company, the Kentucky Heating Company, the Kentucky Electric Company, the Louis-



ville Cotton-Seed Products Company, the Louisville Packing Company and the Rogers Book Company, besides which he is a stockholder in other local corporations of important order. He and his wife are communicants of the Catholic church, and he is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus.

JOHN W. LEWIS.—A distinguished member of the bar of Kentucky and a former member of congress, John W. Lewis was born at Greensburg, Green county, Kentucky, and is a son of William and Ann (Carlile) Lewis, the former of whom was born in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, and the latter of whom was born in Green county, Kentucky. William Lewis was a son of John Lewis and the latter was a son of Charles, who was in turn a descendant of Sir Charles Lewis, of Byrd. The lineage is traced back to staunch Welsh stock, and the subject of this review is a direct descendant of John Lewis, father of William who married Mildred Shelton, who was born in Pittsylvania county, Virginia. William Lewis, father of John W., was a nephew of General Charles Lewis of the war of the Revolution, in which he commanded the Fourteenth Virginia Regiment of the Continental line. He survived the war by a number of years and as a reward for his faithful service as a soldier the state of Virginia granted him six thousand acres of land. William Lewis, father of the subject of this review, was one of the successful farmers, stockgrowers and merchants of Green county, Kentucky, and was an influential and honored citizen, known for his sterling integrity and fine mental powers. He died at his home near Greensburg on the 31st of March, 1890, at the venerable age of eighty-seven years, and his wife passed away on the 6th of March, 1909, at the age of eighty-six years. Ann (Carlile) Lewis was a grand-daughter of James Carlile, who was born in North Carolina and who served as a soldier in the war of the Revolution. John Carlile, father of James, likewise a native of North Carolina, also served as a soldier in the Continental line in the war of the Revolution, and he was killed by an Indian. William B., grandfather of him whose name initiates this review, was born and reared in Green county, Kentucky, and he served ten years as sheriff of that county prior to 1850. At the time of the Civil war he was a staunch Union man, though he did not take an active part in the war. Two of his sons were enrolled as gallant soldiers of the Union, John B. having been lieutenant-colonel in the Thirteenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry and James having been major of the Twenty-seventh Kentucky Volunteer Infantry. The latter died

while in the service, and in his soldier's uniform he was laid to rest on the 26th of February, 1862.

John W. Lewis received his early educational training in the school at Greensburg, after which he completed a four years' course in Centre College, at Danville, this state, in which institution he was graduated on the 20th of June, 1862. He was admitted to the bar October 5, 1863, and began the practice of his profession in Greensburg, this state, where he remained until the 1st of January, 1869, when he removed to Springfield, the judicial center of Washington county, where he has since maintained his home and successfully followed the work of his profession. Here he formed a partnership with Hon. Richard J. Brown, one of the leading members of the bar of the state, and this alliance continued until the 1st of January, 1879, since which time Mr. Lewis has conducted an individual practice. He has gained a high reputation as a skilled and versatile trial lawyer and one whose knowledge of the science of jurisprudence in broad and exact, so that he has been called upon to appear in connection with much important litigation in the state and federal courts, not only in his own section of the state but in many of the neighboring counties. He is attorney for the First National Bank of Springfield and also vice-president of the institution, having held these positions for fully a score of years.

A man of broad and mature judgment and fine intellectual powers, Mr. Lewis is admirably fortified in his opinions and convictions as to matters of public polity and he has long held a position of prominence in the councils of the Republican party in Kentucky. In 1880 he was unanimously elected as representative of the Fourth congressional district in the Republican national convention, in the city of Chicago, where he was one of three hundred and six delegates to vote for General Grant for president. He was temporary chairman of the Republican state convention, in Louisville, in April, 1880; in 1884 he was delegate at large from Kentucky to the Republican national convention, in Chicago, in which he served as a member of the committee on credentials. In this convention he cast four ballots in support of the nomination of General Chester A. Arthur for president. He was again elected a delegate from the state at large in the national convention of his party, in 1888, where he deposited eight ballots in support of the Hon. Walter Q. Gresham for president. In 1890 Mr. Lewis was elected delegate to the constitutional convention of Kentucky and was unseated in the convention after serving eight weeks on a partisan contest. Before be-

ing unseated in the convention he introduced a provision controlling the changing of county lines. This was adopted by the convention and is substantially embraced in the present constitution of the state. In 1894 Mr. Lewis was made the Republican nominee of the Fourth congressional district for representative in congress. He made a spirited campaign and carried eight out of thirteen counties, aggregating 16,826 votes. He served as a member of the Fifty-fourth congress, in which he was appointed a member of the judiciary committee, as well as of a sub-committee of three, to which was assigned the framing and reporting of a law on bankruptcy. This sub-committee reported the bill to the house, where it passed, but the same failed to pass the senate. The same bill with a few unimportant changes passed the Fifty-fifth congress and now constitutes the national bankruptcy law. In 1896 Mr. Lewis received the nomination for representative in the United States Congress but was defeated by a small majority owing to the large Democratic preponderance in the district in which he carried seven out of thirteen counties, aggregating 20,222 votes. In 1904 he was again delegate to the National Republican convention, held in the city of Chicago, in which he served as a member of the committee on credentials and in which he warmly supported Roosevelt as standard-bearer for the party. He was chairman of the congressional convention of his district in 1904 and also in 1908. He has labored most effectively in support of the cause of his party in Kentucky and has been a factor in its local councils for many years. He is identified with various fraternal and social organizations of representative order and both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church in the thriving little city of Springfield.

On the 20th of June, 1877, at Lebanon, Kentucky, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Lewis to Miss Elizabeth Phillips, daughter of James G. and Laura (Castleman) Phillips, of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have one daughter, Mary, who is now the wife of Alfred Manget, who is sales manager for Kentucky of the Burrough's Adding Machine Company and he maintains his residence and business headquarters in the city of Louisville.

ANDREW M. J. COCHRAN.—If "biography is the home aspect of history," as Wilmott has expressed it, it is entirely within the province of true history to commemorate and perpetuate the lives and character, the achievements and honor of the illustrious sons of the state. High on the roll of those whose efforts have made the history of jurisprudence in Ken-

tucky a work of fame appears the name of Andrew M. J. Cochran, who for fully thirty-three years has been numbered among the legal practitioners of the state.

Judge Cochran, who is the present able and popular incumbent of the office of judge of the United States district court for the Eastern district of Kentucky, is the oldest son of the late Robert Armstrong and Harriet Frances (January) Cochran and was born at Maysville, Kentucky, on the 4th of February, 1854. Concerning the ancestry of Robert Armstrong Cochran the following is extracted from an article which appeared in a work entitled *Lawyers and Lawmakers of Kentucky* and which was published about a year after his death, which occurred January 13, 1896.

"Robert Armstrong Cochran was born on the 27th of January, 1822, at the family homestead on French Creek, in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, and ten miles below Meadville. The town named after his people stands not far distant, and his grandfather had settled at the spot in an early day. This grandfather, Charles Cochran, with his wife, nee Mary Murray, had escaped from the massacre of Wyoming and had taken refuge in the barracks at Carlisle, where, soon after their arrival the father of Robert A. was born. His name was John Cochran, and that of his wife was Jane Duffield. The grandfather did well his part in the struggle for independence, was a good soldier under Mad Anthony Wayne, and was well up at the front in the perilous storming of Stony Point. An uncle was with Miller and fell wounded to death at Bridgewater, or Lundy's Lane. Another uncle was with Perry when the waters of Erie ran blushing with the blood of our bravest seamen. The name of Cochran is of territorial derivation and can be traced back to Walden, who assumed the name of the place from which he sprang, and who figured in the reign of Alexander III, 1260. His motto, *Virtute et Labore*, was borne upon the banners of his descendants on many a stricken field. The early American ancestors of our subject were from Paisley, Scotland, and claimed the same descent as that of the first Earl of Dundonald. From Scotland they immigrated to the north of Ireland, and thence to Pennsylvania.

"The maternal ancestors of Mr. Cochran—the Duffields—had gone to the north of Ireland from Yorkshire, England, where the records give honorable mention of the name as far back as 1315. William Duffield, the grandfather of Mr. Cochran, was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1743, settled in Pennsylvania in 1760, and was a soldier in the patriot

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army from the beginning to the close of the Revolution. In 1774 he married Elizabeth Hasson, like himself a native of Ireland. In 1800 he removed his family from Center to Venango county, in western Pennsylvania, and settled on a farm on French Creek, a mile below the present site of Utica. There he died in 1827, his wife following him in 1838. William Duffield had ten children, all of whom left descendants who, when assembled at a reunion of the family in September, 1878, numbered five hundred and sixty souls. The Cochrans and the Duffields alike adhered to the Presbyterian faith."

The high public estimate placed upon the work and services of Robert A. Cochran is admirably indicated in the following appreciative words which also appeared in the article referred to above:

"For nearly half a century Mr. Cochran was prominently and most honorably identified with the growth, the material prosperity, and the educational advancement of the city of Maysville and of the county of Mason. He was in the front rank of every public enterprise, the success of which was largely due to his wise counsel, which was invariably sought and which was always freely and frankly given, and to the strong practical common sense which was his most distinguishing characteristic. Besides contributing his ripe judgment in the engineering of plans in public affairs until they reached a firm and safe foundation, he privately gave most generously to all worthy movements, whether they were for the material, educational or the moral and religious advancement of the community. Not content with doing his share, his choice was always to be foremost in aid of good works. The loss of such a man, of the highest integrity of character, of broad philanthropy, of enlightened charity, and of superior business resources and capacity, falls not upon his family alone, but upon the community to which he was a fine example of manhood, to the county which he had served, to the commonwealth which he had adopted, and to the best characteristics of whose people he had assimilated."

The maternal grandfather of him whose name initiates this article and for whom he is named was Andrew M. January, who was a native of Jessamine county, Kentucky, where he was born on the old family homestead some twelve miles distant from the city of Lexington, on the 3d of August, 1794. His father, Ephraim January, was born in Pennsylvania and was of French-Huguenot extraction, his grandfather being a native of France, whence he emigrated to America as the result

of religious persecution. Ephraim January married Sarah McConnell, of McConnells-town, Pennsylvania, and in 1780 they set out on the long and adventurous journey to Kentucky. With several other families they passed down the Ohio river in small flat-boats, fitted out to resist the attacks of the Indians, and in the spring of the following year they arrived at Louisville. With what little property they had been able to take with them they proceeded to a fort, called Spring Station, six miles from the embryonic metropolis, and there remained for a period of six months. They then removed to the fort at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, where they remained for one year, and whence they departed for the fort at Lexington, continuing to reside here until the fall of 1783. The unsettled condition of the country and the savage character of Indian warfare made it absolutely unsafe for a family to venture outside of a fortification. Andrew McConnell, the maternal grandfather of A. M. January, was killed in the battle of Blue Licks, in the summer of 1782. Although that battle resulted disastrously, additional forces pressed upon the Indians and drove them out of Kentucky and an increase of immigration in the course of a year so checked the incursions of the Indians that families were justified in making locations of their own in the neighborhood of Lexington and other parts of the territory. Ephraim January accordingly obtained a pre-emption right to one thousand acres of land in Jessamine county and built thereon a small log cabin in the heart of the virgin forest. Into this primitive abode he moved with his family, in 1783. There he raised a family of eleven children—five sons and six daughters—and there both he and his wife passed the residue of their lives. He was summoned to eternal rest in 1823 in his sixty-fourth year, and his cherished and devoted companion passed away in 1850, at the age of eighty-seven years. They were both characters of most ardent piety, being members of the Associate-Reformed church, a branch of the Presbyterian faith, and they gave great care to the religious training of their children. The family was large and the father unable to provide capital with which to set up his sons in business. They all remained at the parental home and assisted in the work of the farm until they had attained to years of maturity, at which time each selected some mechanical trade and entered upon an apprenticeship at the same.

In 1812 Andrew M. January became an apprentice to the silver-plating business in Lexington, Fayette county, and he served in

that capacity for three and a half years. Being a high-spirited and sensitive youth and feeling that his father was able to furnish him with only the plainest of clothing, he applied himself most assiduously to the interests at hand and after gaining the confidence and goodwill of his employer, he was allowed to work overtime, receiving regular journeyman's pay for his extra work. He often worked until midnight and before long was able to earn one dollar per day. This helped him to present a reputable appearance in society during his apprenticeship. In the spring of 1816 he commenced business of his own account, initiating his independent career as a silver-smith in Lexington, and in the ensuing winter he married Sarah Huston, a daughter of William Huston, an old and highly esteemed resident of Fayette county. He continued in his business operations until the spring of 1818, at which time the country became flooded with goods and manufactured articles as a result of the peace declaration between Great Britain and the United States after the war of 1812. The silver-plating business, together with others, suffered to a great extent, as wares could be purchased in the stores for less money, in many instances, than that required to pay for raw materials. In the summer of 1818 Mr. January abandoned his business and removed to Maysville and in October of that year he purchased an interest in a commission house conducted by his uncle, and in the spring of 1819 he bought the entire business. Having but limited capital he arranged for payments of one, two and three years. He met the payments promptly and increased the scope of his enterprise. He contributed in generous measure to the progress and development of Maysville: He was foremost in promoting the turnpike from Maysville to Lexington, at a cost of four hundred and twenty-six thousand dollars. Later Mr. January engaged in the construction of two or three other turnpike roads in conjunction with his large commission business. Upon the location of a branch of the Bank of Kentucky at Maysville, in 1835, he was made its president. He also gave efficient service as president of the Maysville & Lexington Turnpike Road Company and was actively interested in many other worthy enterprises. Mr. and Mrs. January became the parents of thirteen children. Mr. January was a man of wonderful capacity and ability, honorable and trustworthy in all the relations of life and his record will bear the searchlight of the fullest investigation.

Andrew M. January Cochran, the immediate subject of this review, received his pre-

liminary educational training in the public and private schools of his native county and effectively supplemented this discipline with a course of study in the noted academy conducted by W. W. Richeson, in the city of Maysville. In 1870 he was matriculated in Center College, at Danville, Kentucky, in which institution he was graduated in June, 1873. He chose the legal profession for his life work and in preparation for the law he entered Harvard University, at Cambridge, in the law department of which he was graduated, cum laude, in the class of 1877, receiving his well earned degree of Bachelor of Laws. On the 13th of October, 1877, he was admitted to the bar of Mason county and immediately thereafter initiated the practice of his profession as a member of the firm of Barbour & Cochran. This alliance continued until 1882, when Mr. Barbour retired and thereafter Judge Cochran was associated in business with his father, under the name of Cochran & Son. For fifteen years he figured prominently in many important litigations in Mason and adjoining counties, and he gained precedence as one of the leading lawyers in this section of the state. In the spring of 1901 he was appointed federal judge for the Eastern Kentucky district by President McKinley, the senate not being in session at that time, and he was re-appointed to this position by President Roosevelt in December, 1901. He holds twelve terms of court each year, one term in the fall and one in the spring in each of the following Kentucky cities: Covington, Catlettsburg, London, Frankfort, Richmond and Jackson.

In politics Judge Cochran is aligned as a stalwart in the ranks of the Republican party and though he has never manifested aught of desire for public office he has ever given his aid in support of all measures and enterprises tending to advance the general welfare of the city in which he has elected to maintain his home. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and both he and his wife are members of the First Presbyterian church of Maysville. Concerning him the following appreciative words have been written and are considered worthy of perpetuation in this article: "At the bar he ranks among the ablest lawyers of the state. He makes a clear, concise and candid statement of facts before judge or jury without striving after oratorical display or rhetorical effect, and his utterances ring with sincerity and truth, which makes a deep impression upon his hearers. He loves justice, abhors dishonesty and dissimulation, and is recognized as a man

of inflexible integrity, honored by his business associates and highly esteemed by his many friends."

On the 24th of May, 1882, Judge Cochran was united in marriage to Miss Lucy McElroy, who was born in Marion County, Kentucky, and who is a daughter of the late John McElroy, long a prominent farmer of that county. The maiden name of the mother of Mrs. Cochran was Lou Ann Skiles and she was a daughter of W. H. Skiles, of Warren county, her mother being a Miss Underwood, a sister of Hon. Joseph R. Underwood, who was a prominent lawyer, judge of the court of appeals, and United States senator in the ante-bellum days. Judge and Mrs. Cochran became the parents of three children, John McElroy, an attorney of Maysville; and Harriet Frances and Robert Armstrong, who remain at the parental home. The family residence is maintained in the old Colonial mansion in Maysville, which was the home of the Judge's parents, and grandparents.

JOHN WESLEY NEWMAN.—With a deep and abiding interest in the state of Kentucky, in its progress and improvement, John Wesley Newman has done much for its advancement, laboring earnestly along lines that have contributed to its material upbuilding. He is therefore known as one of its most valued citizens, prominent in business affairs and a recognized leader in the ranks of the Democratic party. In 1908 and again in 1910 he was elected to the office of secretary of the Kentucky State Fair Association and in which he is now serving. As he has served in other offices in the past, a slight sketch of his life will be interesting and instructive.

Mr. Newman is a native son, born in Monroe county, Kentucky, January 23, 1869, and is of an old Kentucky family. His father, John J. Newman, was born in Simpson county, Kentucky, in 1835, the son of Josiah Newman, also a native of Simpson county, the son of John Newman, who was the Kentucky pioneer and who was probably a native of Virginia. The family is of Welsh stock and in America settled first in Pennsylvania, going thence into the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, thence to North Carolina and thence across Tennessee into Kentucky, settling in Simpson county. The mother of our subject was Lucy A. Harlan, who was a native of Monroe county, Kentucky, the daughter of James Harlan, who was also a native of Monroe county, the son of a pioneer of that part of Kentucky, coming from Virginia. Mrs. Newman died in 1898, aged fifty-six years.

John Wesley Newman was reared on the farm and attended the Tompkinsville High

School. He next graduated from the Monroe Normal School, and in 1888 became a teacher in the Kentucky State University at Lexington, pursuing a course of study at the University while teaching. In 1897 he resigned from his position at the Kentucky University and went to Colorado where he occupied a position as teacher in the State Agricultural College at Fort Collins, at the same time taking up and completing a course of study in agriculture, continuing there for two years. He then returned to Kentucky and settled at Versailles, Woodford county, and in 1903 was elected on the Democratic ticket to the Kentucky Legislature, without opposition. In 1905 he was elected to the Kentucky State Senate from the Second senatorial district, composed of the counties of Scott, Woodford and Jessamine. In 1907 he was nominated on the Democratic state ticket for commissioner of agriculture, but with the balance of the state ticket, went down to defeat in that year. In 1908, while still a senator, Mr. Newman was without opposition or solicitation on his part elected secretary of the Kentucky State Fair, and in May, 1910, was re-elected to that position for a term of four years.

He is a member of the State Grange, of the Burley (tobacco) Society and other organizations. Mr. Newman is a member of Landmark Lodge, F. & A. M., of Versailles Commandery, No. 3, Knights Templars, and of Oleika Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine (of Lexington). He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, Improved Order of Red Men and the Elks.

Mr. Newman married Anna Miller Hampton, of Woodford county, Kentucky, the daughter of Johnson and Sarah Miller, of the old Kentucky family of that name. Governor Beckham appointed Mr. Newman a member of the commission for the restoration of the Daniel Boone monument at Frankfort, the commission completing its work and delivering the monument to the state in May, 1910. Interested in the needs and possibilities of the state, he studies the questions bearing upon its welfare with the result that his official prerogatives are exercised in support of many progressive public measures, the value of which have already been proven. Few men are better or more favorably known in Kentucky than he, whose long official service has gained him a wide acquaintance, while his personal qualities have won for him the friendship and respect of those with whom he has been associated. While spending a good portion of his time in Louisville, Mr. Newman claims Versailles, Woodford county, as his home and there his family resides.

JAMES CASWELL SIMS.—This lawyer of national reputation, a product of Kentucky and of whom Kentucky is justly proud, was born in Monroe county October 25, 1849, a son of James and Elizabeth (Chism) Sims. His father, a well to do farmer and also a native of Monroe county, was of Virginian extraction, his father having come to Kentucky from the Old Dominion.

Mr. Sims gained a primary education in public schools near his father's homestead and early began to render assistance in the work of the farm, thus materially adding not only to his health but to his stock of youthful wisdom. Later he was for a time a student at the Edgar County Academy, Paris, Illinois. From that institution he went to the University of Kentucky College of Arts, where he was duly graduated, and in 1876 came to Bowling Green, where he has since lived. His college course was helped out by school-teaching in Warren county. He read law under the direction of Hon. Thomas H. Hines, afterward chief justice of the State. As a practitioner he has been eminently successful. His most noted case thus far has been that of Caleb Powers, whom he defended in all courts against a charge of complicity in the assassination of the late Governor William C. Goebel—a case so celebrated that no detailed account of it in this connection is demanded and which in its conduct marked Mr. Sims as one of the most persistent and resourceful lawyers in the country. For six years Mr. Sims ably filled the office of county attorney, and he was appointed by Governor Brown one of three commissioners to revise the statute laws of the state with a view to bringing them into closer conformity with the new constitution. That important and difficult work he performed with an ability that if possible added to his reputation.

On February 13, 1882, Mr. Sims married Miss Jennie Boyd McClure, a native of Bowling Green, Kentucky, who has borne him three children—Bessie C. Sims, Boyd M. Sims and N. Porter Sims. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the XV Club of Bowling Green. Politically he is in accord with the principles and policies of the Democratic party.

HON. JOHN B. GRIDER.—It will now be attempted to sketch briefly the busy career of one who has won eminence in Warren county and throughout Kentucky not less by his sterling character than by his signal ability. Judge Grider was born March 29, 1850, a son of Benjamin H. and Katharine (Morrell) Grider.

In the paternal line he is of German extraction. His mother was a member of an old North Carolinian family. His father was a lawyer of ability, who traced his ancestry through a grandfather who was among the earliest settlers in Kentucky.

Benjamin H. and Katharine (Morrell) Grider had three daughters and a son, and the father died when John B. was about four years old. The boy was taken into the family of an uncle, for whose care he cherishes all due gratitude. He obtained his education in Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee, and then devoted himself to the study of law. His practice was begun in the office of his early partner, Judge Settle, who rose to be a justice of the Court of Appeals, and has been successful in all its history. His prominence at the bar naturally brought him in touch with the leading political lights of the community and he formed an extensive acquaintance among the prominent men of the state. From time to time the importunities of his fellow citizens have overcome his aversion to office holding and he has been chosen to important public positions. In this connection it is noteworthy that he was in one year elected police judge and city attorney for Bowling Green and county judge for Warren county and held the three offices concurrently, administering each with an ability and a degree of fidelity that brought him to notice as a model official.

Judge Grider married Miss Alice Jenkins, daughter of Thomas W. Jenkins, March 23, 1880, and they have two children, whom they named respectively Gerard and Lucille. The family are attendants upon the services of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. In his political affiliations Judge Grider is a Democrat. He is a popular member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

H. H. CHERRY.—In every sense of the term, particularly in the religious and in the educational senses, the subject of this all too brief notice is an uplifter of the human race, not only theoretically but practically in his every day labor and in his every day living. Mr. Cherry was born in Warren county, Kentucky, November 16, 1864, a son of George W. and Frances Martha (Stahl) Cherry, both born in Kentucky and both came from families famed as pioneers and as useful citizens. He was educated in public schools and at the Kentucky Southern Normal School, and since his graduation has given his time and energies solely to the advancement of education. His work in the organization of the Western Kentucky State Normal School is a part of the history of that region. Of that great institution, the largest in the state



in point of attendance, with its fourteen hundred students, he is president, and it was largely through his devoted interest and his indefatigable labors in its behalf that it was enabled to advance to its proud position among the great educational factors of the state. He is a member of the Kentucky Educational Commission and of the State Normal Executive Committee. His standing as a citizen is attested by his membership in Bowling Green's exclusive XV Club. He is a Democrat in his political alliances. An active and helpful communicant of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Bowling Green, he was for three years superintendent of its Sunday school. Mrs. Cherry was Miss Bessie Lyle Fayre, a native of central Kentucky and a member of an old family honored in more than one section of the Blue Grass state.

ANDREW T. WOOD.—The character of this distinguished son of Kentucky has been the positive expression of a strong and loyal nature, and he has long been an influential factor in public affairs in his native commonwealth. He served as a gallant soldier of the Union in the Civil war, in which connection he attained the rank of major, and a proper recognition of his ability and his services was accorded when he was appointed United States pension agent for Kentucky, of which office he is now incumbent, with headquarters and residence in the city of Louisville. Major Wood has long held prestige as one of the representative members of the bar of the state, has been a dominating power in the councils and work of the Republican party in Kentucky, and has been its nominee for offices of distinguished order, including those of governor and representative in congress. His life and services eminently entitle him to consideration in this history of Kentucky and Kentuckians, for in all the relations of life he has honored the state that gave him birth.

Major Wood was born near Flemingsburg, Fleming county, Kentucky, on the 18th of November, 1834, and is a son of Henry S. and Flavilla (Weaver) Wood, whose marriage was solemnized in July, 1828. Henry S. Wood was born in Virginia in 1806, and was a son of Thomas and Mary (Sweet) Wood, both of whom were likewise natives of the Old Dominion, where the respective families were founded in an early day. In 1812, as a lad of six years, Henry S. Wood accompanied an uncle to Kentucky and they settled in Fleming county, where he was reared to manhood and where for a number of years he gave his attention to agricultural pursuits. Later he became the superintendent of the Martha mills, near Flemingsburg, and he continued the ope-

ration of the same until his death, which came as the result of an accident and which occurred on the day that Abraham Lincoln was first elected president, in 1860. His wife survived him by a number of years and her death occurred at Tilton, Fleming county, this state, in February, 1880. Of the children three sons are now living. Both parents were devout and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church and in the same the father held the office of class leader. He was an uncompromising advocate of the principles of the Whig party and was a man of prominence and influence in his community.

Major Andrew T. Wood is indebted to the common schools of Fleming county for his early educational discipline, and through careful study, reading and investigation, as well as through active association with men and affairs he has become a man of fine intellectual and professional attainments and of mature judgment. He early began to assist in the work and management of the home farm, and at the age of seventeen years he secured employment as a stage driver on the old line between Mount Sterling and Maysville, besides which he became the owner of the stage line between Mount Sterling and Paris. In 1860 he engaged in teaching in the common schools of Fleming county, and he continued to follow the pedagogic profession until he felt the call of higher duty and tendered his services in defense of the Union, whose integrity was jeopardized through the rebellion of the South. On the 5th of August, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Tenth Kentucky Cavalry, but prior to this time he had been engaged about four months in recruiting service. He was appointed a recruiting officer by Governor Robinson, and in this capacity assisted in raising the Tenth Kentucky Cavalry, United States Volunteers. After his own enlistment he was chosen first lieutenant of his company, and he served in that capacity until he was mustered out with his regiment on the 1st of September, 1863. He later was commissioned major of the Seventy-first Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and he continued with this command until the close of the war, when he was mustered out and received his honorable discharge.

The following pertinent and appreciative statements concerning Major Wood are taken from a valuable history of the Lawyers and Lawmakers of Kentucky and are well worthy of reproduction in the present publication: "Few men now living have taken a more active part in the affairs of state without being office holders, and few have left a more indelible impression upon the history of Kentucky than Major Andrew T. Wood. It was not the

representatives and senators in congress who, by constitutional enactment, succeeded in forming the 'new south,'—a progressive, enterprising section, at harmony with the general government and a powerful factor in all the country's prosperity,—but the result was due to such men as Major Wood, who knew and understood the condition of affairs, comprehended the attitude and temperament of the people, and saw how they could be brought to recognize the fact that their best interests could be secured by the preservation of the national integrity. Broad-minded and with marked prescience, Major Wood could look beyond the personal successes of the moment to the glorious possibilities of the future, and he lent his aid and influence to establishing a new order of things in his beloved southland. He was a brave man when it required great moral and physical courage to be so; he adhered strictly to principles and convictions when personal interests and hope of reward would have led him to follow an opposite course. It required a strong mind and great integrity of purpose to stand for the Republican party in its advocacy of the rights of freedmen, but from early youth he had supported the cause of human liberty, believing in the right of every person to labor and to enjoy the fruits thereof.

"After the war he was a bulwark of the Republican party in eastern Kentucky, never wavering in his allegiance during the six trying years which followed the close of hostilities and during which many southern communities, including his own, were terrorized by the Ku Klux Klan, who threatened to take his life and burn his home. Society owes much to such men as Major Wood, for the present prosperous condition of the South has resulted from their unfaltering loyalty and honesty of purpose. He has been long active in public affairs and has been a leader in thought and action in his home state, where he has shown insuperable patriotism and loyalty under all conditions and in face of all exigencies."

After the close of the war Major Wood established his residence at Mount Sterling, Montgomery county, where he began the study of law under effective preceptorship, and through close application and resolute purpose in the face of many obstacles that he had to face, he thoroughly fortified himself in the minutia of the science of jurisprudence, and was admitted to the bar of his native state in January, 1871. Thereafter he continued in the active practice of his profession at Mount Sterling for a period of more than thirty years,—years marked by large and worthy ac-

complishment as an able and versatile representative of the legal profession, in which he gained leadership and became one of the most successful and honored members of the bar of that part of the state. He has touched much important litigation in both the state and federal courts, and his professional business embraces nearly every department of the law. He served as city attorney of Mount Sterling from 1884 to 1886, inclusive, and he has been the candidate of his party for many offices of high public trust, though he has not been able to overcome the large normal majorities of the opposition and dominating political party.

Major Wood has long been a recognized leader in the councils and work of the Republican party in Kentucky, and his services in behalf of its cause have been effective and unstinted. He has done much work as a campaign speaker, was a member of the Republican State Central Committee for a period of eight years, was Republican elector from his district in 1876, and was a delegate to the national Republican convention in 1880, in which he was one of the historic "Old Guard" that voted thirty-six times for the nomination of General Grant for a third presidential term. Major Wood had marked influence in securing the first Republican victory in Kentucky, in 1895, and in succeeding campaigns his efforts and enthusiastic zeal have been unflagging. In 1872 he was the nominee of his party for representative in congress; in 1887 he was its nominee for the office of attorney general of the state; and in 1891 he was its standard-bearer as nominee for governor. He was at one time nominee for the office of judge of the court of common pleas, and on the 5th of March, 1897, Governor Bradley appointed him to a seat in the United States Senate, to fill a vacancy caused by the failure of the legislature to elect a successor to Senator Blackburn, whose term expired on the 4th of March of that year. Major Wood in the federal senate made an admirable record as a member of this dignified deliberative body of the national legislature. In March, 1904, Major Wood was appointed United States pension agent for Kentucky, to fill an unexpired term, and in 1908 he was reappointed to this office, for a term of four years. Upon assuming the duties of this position the Major removed from Mount Sterling to Louisville, where he has since maintained his home. The religious faith of Major Wood is that of the Unitarian church, and he is identified with the Grand Army of the Republic and various other social and fraternal organizations of representative order.

On the 28th day of October, 1852, was

solemnized the marriage of Major Wood to Miss Matilda Pickerell, who was born and reared in Fleming county, Kentucky, and who is a daughter of James and Mary (Jackson) Pickerell. Mrs. Wood's mother was a cousin of General Stonewall Jackson. To Major and Mrs. Wood were born ten children, five of whom are living, as follows: Carrie, wife of Dr. G. M. Cox, of Mount Sterling, Kentucky; James H., agent of the Adams Express Company at Mount Sterling, for twenty-nine years; John C., of Mount Sterling, editor and proprietor of the *Mount Sterling Gazette*; W. Hoffman, of Mount Sterling, in the real estate business, and Henry S., an attorney of Mount Sterling. Major and Mrs. Wood have eighteen grand-children.

OSCAR FENLEY, a prominent citizen and banker of Louisville, where he is president of the National Bank of Kentucky and president of the Louisville Clearing House, is a native Kentuckian, born in Jefferson county on June 25, 1855. The Fenley family is one of the oldest in Kentucky, having been established in the state in 1790 by Isaac Fenley, who came from Virginia and settled in Jefferson county on land which has remained in the possession of the family ever since and is now owned by Mr. Oscar Fenley, he having in his possession the original deed to the farm.

On the maternal side Mr. Fenley comes from the Dorseys, an old Kentucky family who belong to the prominent Maryland Dorsey family. Oscar Fenley received his educational training in the public schools of Louisville and as a boy of sixteen years, in 1871, entered the Citizens' Bank, then a state bank, as a clerk. His natural aptitude for the banking business enabled young Fenley to grasp the essential rudiments and details of his subordinate position and he won promotion rapidly, passing in a comparatively few years from one promotion to another until in 1888 he was made cashier and continued in that position for the following nine years. In the meantime he rose rapidly as a banker, his reputation so generally spreading among local banking institutions that in 1896 he was offered the position of vice-president of the National Bank of Kentucky, which position he accepted. The following year he was made president of this institution, which position he has since held. The National Bank of Kentucky, with its capital stock of \$1,645,000 and surplus of \$1,000,000, is easily the strongest bank in Louisville and of Kentucky, and wields a strong influence on the commercial and industrial life of Louisville; and the standing of the National Bank of Kentucky of to-day only serves to emphasize the

remarkable career of Mr. Fenley as a banker and financier.

To step as a lad of sixteen years of age into a subordinate position in a bank and to rise by degrees until he reaches the head of the largest banking house in a city like Louisville, and that, too, without any agency save that furnished by his own ability and energy and all this accomplished within the scope of less than forty years, is a record which is possessed by few bankers and one of which Mr. Fenley and his friends have just cause to be proud. As a banker, financier and man of affairs, Mr. Fenley stands foremost in Louisville, while throughout Kentucky and the south he is regarded as one of the leading men in financial circles.

Mr. Fenley is also president of the Louisville Clearing House, to which position he was elected in 1909 and re-elected in 1910; he is president of the Bourbon Stock Yards Company; president of the Kentucky Public Elevator Company; a director of the Fidelity Trust Company; a director of the Louisville City Railway Company, and vice-chairman of the Louisville City Sewerage Commission. He is treasurer of the Board of Trade and a member of the Commercial Club, and the Pendenis, Country and Chess and Whist Clubs.

Mr. Fenley married Mary, the daughter of the late Colonel Robert W. Wooley, of Kentucky.

ST. CATHERINE'S ACADEMY.—At Sienna Heights, Springfield, Washington county, Kentucky, is situated one of the venerable and noble educational institutions maintained in the state under the auspices of the Catholic church, and as a valued factor in connection with educational work in this commonwealth it is but due that special reference be made to this institution. The following description is substantially that given in the catalogue of the academy for 1910-11, and only slight paraphrase is made in the subject-matter.

"The Order of Truth"—St. Dominic's gift to the church of God—had its origin in the southern part of France in the twelfth century. The object of this "Militia of Jesus Christ" was the advancement of the divine glory and the salvation of souls. Realizing that learning is the handmaid of religion, the holy founder sent his brethren to the best universities of the old world. Here they applied themselves arduously, ever having in mind the idea that they must know the truth in all its fullness if they would impart it successfully to others, and that men's minds must be convinced ere their hearts can be subjugated. By the growth of the order new

universities were founded by the friar preachers and conducted so well that on the continent of Europe Dominicanism and the best in educational lines grew to mean one and the same thing and the hearts of half a world were thrilled by the burning eloquence that fell from the lips of zealous, white-cowled sons of St. Dominic.

Knowing full well the character of woman and her power to sway the lives of men, the same holy father instituted a community of religious women for the training of young girls. This foundation of Prouille in France was the cradle of Dominican sisterhoods, whence have come to us the beautiful old traditions and practices that span six hundred years of labor. Of these traditions, the most important is that St. Dominic wished his children to devote themselves to prayer, study and work,—particularly the work of teaching,—that by these three means they, like their brothers, the friar preachers, may procure the greater glory of God and the salvation of souls.

This desire of their sainted father has ever been the guiding-star of the sisters of St. Catherine of Sienna convent, founded in Washington county, Kentucky, in the year 1822, by the Very Rev. Thomas Wilson, O. P., with the approbation of Pope Pius VII, and the permission of the Rt. Rev. Benedict Flaget of the see of Bardstown. From its inception the community has been engaged exclusively in the work of instructing youth. The success achieved may be attested by thousands of cultured Christian men and women whose lives have been made sweeter and better as a result of the sisters' training.

The St. Catherine's sisters conduct nine academies and sixteen parochial schools, enrolling about five thousand children of the arch-dioceses of Boston and Chicago and the dioceses of Alton, Louisville, Nashville, Fort Wayne, Lincoln and Omaha.

St. Catherine's of Sienna is beautifully situated sixty miles southeast of Louisville, on the most elevated point in Washington county, Kentucky. Magnificent scenery, pure air, excellent water and an unrivaled climate combine to make an ideal site for an educational home. Five hundred acres of verdant slopes and winding streams form a picturesque environment inviting to out-of-door exercise and fostering in the minds and hearts of pupils a love of nature's ever varying charms.

In 1905 fire destroyed the home that had sheltered for eighty-one years. Immediately the work of reconstruction was begun and pushed forward as rapidly as possible. Today the new St. Catherine's, in its completeness, is a splendid group of buildings. The

plans were drawn after a most careful investigation of the latest and best constructed convent schools in the country and, as a result, the architect has secured a combination of spaciousness, convenience and comfort rarely to be found.

CHARLES W. YUNGBLUT.—It is most consonant that in this publication be accorded recognition to Judge Yungblut, who is one of the representative members of the bar of Campbell county and who is now serving on the bench of the circuit court, maintaining his home in Dayton, a suburb of his native city of Newport, where he was born on the 5th of September, 1868.

Charles Walter Yungblut is a son of John R. and Anna (Sweitzer) Yungblut, the former of whom was born in Canton, Ohio, of Swiss parentage, and the latter of whom was born in the province of Alsace-Lorraine, France, which is now a province of Germany. Her father was German and her mother, whose maiden name was Minot, was of French parentage. John R. Yungblut was reared to maturity at Canton, Ohio, and as a young man he became a clerk in a drug store at Newport, where he learned the business in all its details. He finally purchased his employer's business and thereafter he conducted the enterprise successfully for many years, during and following the Civil war. In the early days his was the only drug store in Newport. He retired from active business about the year 1893 and he passed the closing years of his life at Dayton, a suburb of Newport, where he died on the 19th of November, 1909, at the age of seventy-four years. His cherished and devoted wife was summoned to the life eternal on the 27th of April 1910, and of their nine children six are now living.

Judge Yungblut was reared to maturity in Newport, to whose public schools he is indebted for his early educational training, which included a course in the high school, in which he was graduated. He then entered the Cincinnati Law School, where he completed the prescribed course of three years and where he was graduated, with honors, in 1899, duly receiving his degree of Bachelor of Laws. He immediately engaged in the practice of his profession in Newport and he has since held prestige as one of the able and successful members of the bar of his native county. Though he has maintained his offices in Newport he resides in the attractive suburban town of Dayton. He served as village attorney of Dayton for eight years and later was elected county attorney. In the third year of his incumbency of this office he was persuaded to become a candidate for the office of circuit judge, but



[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

1. *Staphylococcus aureus* (Staph. aureus) is a Gram-positive, spherical bacterium that is commonly found on the skin and in the nose. It is a facultative anaerobe and can grow in a wide range of environments. It is a major cause of skin infections, such as abscesses and boils, and is also responsible for more serious infections, such as pneumonia and sepsis.



he was defeated and completed his term as county attorney. Upon the death of Judge Albert S. Berry, Judge Yungblut was appointed as his successor on the circuit bench, in January, 1908, and in the regular election in the following November he was elected to fill the unexpired term. In the autumn of 1909 he was elected as his own successor for a term of six years. The popular recognition of the ability and sterling integrity of Judge Yungblut needs no further voucher than that afforded by the fact that he is the first Republican elected to the office of circuit judge in this district. He is identified with various fraternal organizations, including the local lodge and chapter of the Masonic fraternity and the lodges of the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Both he and his wife are regular attendants of the Protestant Episcopal church, she being a communicant of the same.

On the 23d of September, 1898, was celebrated the marriage of Judge Yungblut to Miss Mary S. Gibson, who was born and reared in Campbell county and who is a daughter of Charles L. Gibson, of Newport. Mr. Gibson served for more than forty years as express messenger and was the oldest person thus engaged at the time of his retirement. Judge and Mrs. Yungblut have four children,—Charles Gibson, Lucile, Judith and Margaret.

THOMAS F. BIRKHEAD.—Presiding on the bench of the circuit court for the Sixth judicial district of Kentucky, Judge Birkhead is recognized as one of the able and representative legists and jurists of his native state and as one of the leading citizens of Owensboro. He has not only been successful in the work of the legal profession but was also prominent and influential in connection with educational interests for a number of years, during a portion of which time he served as county superintendent of the schools of Daviess county.

Thomas Foreman Birkhead was born in Daviess county, this state, on the 7th of November, 1857, and is a son of James and Miranda B. (Cottrell) Birkhead. The father likewise was born and reared in Daviess county, where his entire active career was devoted to agricultural pursuits and where he died at the age of forty-one years. His wife survived him by many years and likewise passed her entire life in Daviess county. James and Miranda B. Birkhead became the parents of seven children, who attained to years of maturity and of the number five sons and one daughter are now living.

Judge Thomas F. Birkhead was afforded the advantages of the public schools of his native

county and as a young man he began teaching in the district schools. In the meanwhile he also took up the study of law, under the effective preceptorship of William N. Sweeney & Son, of Owensboro, and in 1880 he was admitted to the bar of his native county and state. He continued his successful labors as a teacher, however, until 1884, and he was then elected county superintendent of the schools of Daviess county, an office of which he continued incumbent for six years, during which he did much to promote the best interests of the educational work in his jurisdiction. He then engaged in the practice of law in Owensboro, and through his devotion to its work and his unmistakable ability as advocate and counselor he soon secured a representative clientage. He continued in active general practice until 1903, when he was elected to the bench of the circuit court for the sixth judicial district, which includes Daviess, Hancock, Ohio, and McLean counties. The best voucher for the satisfactory character of his services in this important office was that given in the fact that at the expiration of his first term, in 1909, he was elected as his own successor. His present term will expire in 1915. Judge Birkhead gives his political support to the Democratic party and is an able and effective exponent of its principles, though he has never sought office aside from that directly in line with the profession for which he has so admirably prepared himself. He is affiliated with Owensboro Lodge, No. 130, Free & Accepted Masons; Star Lodge, Knights of Pythias; and with the Improved Order of Redmen.

In December, 1884, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Birkhead to Miss Elnora Welsh, who was born and reared in Daviess county and who is a daughter of Robert and Emeline (Miller) Welsh. The four children of Judge and Mrs. Birkhead are—Guthrie Sweeney, Eva Belle, Flora Lee and Thomas Welsh.

WILLIAM SHERMAN YAZELL, M. D., physician and surgeon, with office and residence at Maysville, Kentucky, enjoys a favorable reputation not only among his brothers in the profession, but in the community in general to whose ills he has ministered so effectually. Dr. Yazell is a son of the Buckeye State, having been born in Brown county, Ohio, in 1867, to Samuel and Elizabeth (Humphreys) Yazell. Both of them, however, were native Kentuckians, their births having taken place in Fleming county, where they passed their early days. In the third generation the Blue Grass state is left for awhile, the mother's parents being Virginians and the father's,

Pennsylvanias. Probably the first of Dr. Yazell's forbears to come to Kentucky was his maternal grandfather, who located here in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Dr. Yazell's father, Samuel Yazell, during his active years followed the vocation of a farmer and was very prominent in matters political, although he never sought or accepted office. He now resides in Fleming county, at the age of seventy-five years, his devoted wife and helpmeet having preceded him to the Great Beyond in 1902, her age at the time of her demise being sixty-two years.

Dr. Yazell comes of an ancestry which has given many stalwart members to the agricultural industry, and although he comes of a family of nine children he is the only one to adopt a professional career. One of his brothers is in business in Cincinnati, Ohio, and one in Cleveland, Ohio. From the tender age of two, when his parents returned from their Ohio sojourn, Dr. Yazell has resided in Kentucky, having been reared in Fleming county, and within its boundaries received his preliminary education. He early discovered his natural predilections for medicine and surgery and at the age of sixteen began the study of these sciences with the well-known practitioner, Dr. J. H. Samuels. A little later he attended the Kentucky Normal School at Pleasureville, Kentucky, and after completing his course in that institution, received his preparation for his career in the medical colleges at Louisville and Cincinnati. In 1888, at the age of twenty-one years, he hung out his shingle at Maysville and has ever since been engaged in this city in the practice of the profession of his choice.

What reserve enthusiasm Dr. Yazell possesses in addition to what he lavishes upon his profession he devotes to the cause of education. He was four years president of the board of education, his administration of affairs during his term of office being of an exceptionally high character. His interest in and deep understanding of educational matters dates from his youth and his school days, when he himself taught several terms of school. He takes a lively interest in public affairs, particularly in politics, and has held several city offices. In striking evidence of the confidence in which he is held by his fellow townsmen is the fact that for ten years he was entrusted with the offices of city physician and health officer. At the present time he is president of the Mason County Medical Society, following a previous service in the office of vice-president. He enjoys numerous fraternal affiliations, which extend to the Masonic order, including the Commandery; the

Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and the Redmen. He and his family belong to the Methodist Episcopal church.

Dr. Yazell was married on the 16th of December, in the year 1891, to Miss Lena Schaffer, daughter of August Schaffer, superintendent of the Maysville water works, who is a native of Germany, although his residence in Kentucky is of thirty years' duration. To the union of Dr. and Mrs. Yazell have been born two daughters, Christine and Marguerite, both of whom are attending school. For many years past Dr. Yazell has made his office at 208-210 Sutton street.

WILLIAM COLEMAN BRIGHT, a successful farmer and good citizen of Shelby county, not only represents the material and moral stability upon which rest the best of the American communities, but comes of parentage and ancestry which have contributed to the civic progress of the commonwealth. He was born in the county of his present residence, on the 8th of January, 1861, and both his grandfather, Jephtha, and his father, Newton Bright, were also natives of that section of Kentucky. Grandfather Bright was born in the northern part of Shelby county, where he engaged in farming and live-stock raising, and amassed property, dying not far from his birthplace as a veteran pioneer upwards of eighty years of age. Hon. Newton Bright, the father, was born October 23, 1828, and not only was a leading farmer, but was so influential that his friends and admirers in the county sent him to represent them (and the Democracy) in the state legislature. He served for a term in the house of representatives, and performed his duties honestly and ably, his death August 26, 1903, being esteemed a marked loss to the community which he had honored and which had honored him. Mr. Bright's mother was Dorcas Helm, daughter of Hon. William S. and Rebecca (Hinton) Helm, and she was born in Shelby county in the year 1834. Her parents both died in the county. At the time of his decease, at the age of eighty, William S. Helm was widely known, being a representative of the historic Helm family (cousin of George) and an able ex-member of the Kentucky legislature.

Hon. Newton Bright and wife were the parents of seven children, as follows: Walter, who died in infancy; Charles; William Coleman, of this sketch; Jephtha; Georgia, who married A. D. Hudson; James C. and Newton Bright.

William C. Bright has always lived in Shelby county, was reared as a farmer's boy,



and has clung to the most healthful and useful of the world's occupations, that devoted to agricultural pursuits. He has also taken a deep interest in those community affairs which promised the most lasting general good, and, as an earnest member of the Christian church, has been specially identified with the movements which concern the moral and religious progress of his fellows.

On the 18th of April, 1895, Mr. Bright was united in marriage to Miss Mary Todd Colloway, who was born in Shelby county, May 31, 1861, and is a daughter of William Dorrett and Elizabeth (Todd) Colloway. Her grandfather, Samuel Colloway, as well as her father, was a native of Henry county, where he died at the age of forty-five. William D., the father, was born November 2, 1832, and passed away in Shelby county on the 28th of October, 1907. Mrs. Bright's mother was born in Shelby county September 15, 1833. She was a daughter of James M. Todd, a Pennsylvanian and cousin of President James Buchanan, who died in that county when more than eighty years of age. Mrs. Elizabeth Todd Colloway was called to the future life in Henry county, on the 2nd of November, 1881. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. James M. Todd have been as follows: Samuella, who died in Shelby county, in December, 1880, wife of Charles M. Hanna; Mary Todd Colloway, now Mrs. William C. Bright; and William James Colloway. Mr. and Mrs. William C. Bright have become the parents of William Colloway Bright, born May 11, 1896. The wife and mother is a faithful member of the Presbyterian church, and a lady of strong, moral and Christian character.

ROBERT C. FORD.—He whose honored name initiates this review is intimately connected with the business and financial affairs of Middlesborough, Kentucky, where he has maintained his home and business headquarters since 1896. He has figured prominently in the banking world at various points in Kentucky, is a lawyer and has also conducted a newspaper. At the present time, in 1911, he is president of the National Bank of Middlesborough, which is widely renowned as one of the most substantial and reliable financial institutions in the mountain section of the state.

In Owen county, Kentucky, on the 12th of October, 1862, occurred the birth of Robert C. Ford, who is a son of Frank and Sarah (Morton) Ford, both natives of Kentucky, the former having been born in Christian county and the latter in Fayette county. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ford were the parents of eight children, four of whom are living and concerning whom the following brief data is here

incorporated,—Alice is the wife of T. A. Bradley, of Boyle county, Kentucky; Miss Fannie resides with the subject of this sketch; Sallie is the wife of J. R. Broadus, of Owenton, Kentucky; Robert C., the immediate subject of this review; Frank Morton Ford, the youngest child, and brother of Robert C., was a prominent lawyer at Georgetown, Kentucky. He married Miss Virgia Graves, of that place, in 1890, and died while visiting in San Francisco, California, in 1897. He left two children, John Graves, and Francis.

Benjamin Ford, grandfather of Robert C., was a native of Virginia, as was also his wife, Nancy Ford. They came to Kentucky in the year 1810, locating in Fayette, where he devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits and where he became an extensive planter and slave-owner. It is interesting to note at this juncture that three of the old slaves owned by Benjamin Ford are still living. Frank Ford was reared to maturity in Owen county and after reaching man's estate he continued to farm on his father's old plantation, on which he resided until his demise in 1894. He was appointed sheriff of Owen county at one time and he served in that capacity for a term of two years. He was an ardent advocate of the cause of the Democratic party in his political proclivities and in religious matters was a consistent member of the Baptist church. His cherished and devoted wife was called to eternal rest in 1906. The old Ford farm, in Owen county, is now owned by Robert C. Ford and his sister Fannie.

Robert C. Ford passed his boyhood and youth in strictly rural environment, his early educational training having consisted of such advantages as were offered in the district schools of Owen county. Subsequently he attended the Georgetown, Kentucky, College, and as a young man turned his attention to the study of law. Under the able preceptorship of O. B. Hallam, he was admitted to practice at the Kentucky bar in 1885. Thereafter he was associated for two years with O. V. Riley, at Owenton, Kentucky, in the active practice of his profession. At that time he also owned and edited the Owen County Democrat, which was later disposed of to Colonel Ed Porter Thompson. In 1888 Mr. Ford went to London, in Laurel county, where he was instrumental in the organization of the First National Bank, of which he was cashier for the ensuing five years. He then became interested in politics and in 1895 he was nominated, on the Democratic ticket, for the office of state treasurer. Due to the overwhelming Republican majority in that year he was defeated but he made a good race for the office.

In 1896 he established his home in Middlesborough, where he became one of the owners of the Manufacturers' Bank, of which he was elected president. In 1904 the Manufacturers' Bank was merged into The National Bank, with capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars and which is officered as follows: Robert C. Ford, president; Dr. L. L. Robertson, vice-president; and C. T. Cleland, cashier. Mr. Ford was president of the First National Bank of Pineville for a time and he also helped to organize the Manchester Bank, of which he was likewise president for a short period.

In addition to his extensive banking affairs Mr. Ford has other business interests of broad scope and importance. He is a heavy owner of valuable coal and timber land, in connection with which he is president of the Greasy Creek Mineral Company; he is president of the Middlesborough Real Estate Company; and is secretary and treasurer of the Greasy Creek Coal and Land Company. He is a Democrat in politics, as previously intimated, and he has ever manifested a deep and sincere interest in all matters affecting the well being of the party and of the general welfare. He has never been an active politician but has served as a member of the city council of Middlesborough and for a time was acting mayor of the city. In the time-honored Masonic order he has passed through the thirty-second degree. He is also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, with the Knights of Pythias and with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Ford started on his career alone and unaided, his only backing, aside from pluck and perseverance, being his father's good name. He has achieved most noteworthy success, has a statewide acquaintance and is one of the foremost business men at Middlesborough, where he commands the unalloyed confidence and esteem of all who know him.

On the 10th of November, 1892, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Ford to Miss Emma Garrard, who was born and reared in Clay county, Kentucky, and who was a daughter of General T. T. Garrard, a prominent Kentuckian and Union general in the Civil war. Mrs. Ford was summoned to the great beyond on the 2nd of March, 1910, at which time she was survived by four children, whose names are here entered in respective order of birth: Theopolis G., born October 30, 1893; Frank M., born November 12, 1895; Lucy Lees, born January 31, 1897; and Robert C., Jr., born October 13, 1909.

REV. PASCHAL H. LOCKETT.—It is a matter of gratification to be able to present within

the pages of this publication a brief tribute to Judge Lockett, who not only held distinction as one of the able legists and jurists of Kentucky but who also labored with consecrated zeal as a clergyman of the Baptist church during the later years of his long and useful life. His name is held in reverent memory by all who came within the sphere of his noble and kindly influence and he was, indeed, a worthy scion of one of the sterling pioneer families of Kentucky.

Paschal Hickman Lockett was born in Henderson county, Kentucky, on the 4th of June, 1832, and passed the closing years of his life at Trenton, Todd county, where he died on the 31st of July, 1890. He was named for his maternal great-uncle, Captain Paschal Hickman, who with all except thirteen men of his company of eighty-six men fell in the massacre of the River Raisin on January 23, 1813. He was also a great-grandson of Rev. William Hickman, the pioneer Baptist minister in Kentucky, and according to Collins' and Smith's histories the first preacher of the gospel in the state. He was a son of Captain Francis Lockett, who became a resident of Kentucky in the year 1807, having removed hither from Virginia and having established his home in Henderson county, where he passed the residue of his life. Captain Lockett served as an officer in the war of 1812 and was a man of strong character and broad mental grasp, so that he was influential in local affairs of a public order in his day and generation. He represented his county in the General Assembly of 1814-15 and his Senatorial District in the General Assembly from 1824 to 1830. Many representatives of the name have been prominent in connection with professional, business and public activities in Kentucky, and upon the family escutcheon there is to be found no spot or other blemish.

Judge Lockett was indebted to the common schools of his native county for his early educational discipline, and in preparation for the work of his chosen profession he went to Mount Vernon, Indiana, where he read law under the able preceptorship of Judge Green, one of the representative lawyers and jurists of that state on the bench of whose superior court he served with distinction at a later period. Judge Green married a sister of the subject of this memoir.

In his native county Judge Lockett was admitted to the bar in the year 1853, and there he forthwith engaged in active practice in Henderson, the judicial center of the county. Concerning his professional career no better estimate can be given than that afforded in the following excerpts from a previously published

history of the "Lawyers and Lawmakers of Kentucky": "After his admission to the bar Judge Lockett at once entered upon a successful professional career. He was elected county attorney, and in this office he served most acceptably for one term. In 1866 he was elected county judge, and for sixteen years he most ably filled this important office, being chosen four times by popular ballot. As a judge he has had few equals on the Henderson county bench. He was fair and impartial, clear and logical in his reasoning, and the comprehensive grasp of his mind enabled him to weigh all the points in evidence. His knowledge of the law was broad and his retentive memory made this knowledge always available. He clothed his office with new dignity, ever commanding this respect of the bar and the approbation of the entire community. During his last year on the bench he devoted considerable time to the study of theology, and when he laid aside the judicial ermine he entered the ministry of the Baptist church, in 1882, in which year he was called to the pastorate of the church of this denomination at Trenton, Todd county, where he labored with all of zeal and devotion until he was summoned to the life eternal, secure in the affectionate regard and high esteem of all who knew him. His whole life was guided by the Golden Rule, and the world that knew him was made brighter and happier for his having been in it. His qualities of mind and heart were such as awakened the admiration and love of all. His strong mind, his loving sympathy, his irreproachable life left a lasting impression and his influence was ever ennobling and pure."

As a man of broad mental ken and distinct individuality, it was but natural that Judge Lockett should take a deep and abiding interest in all that touched the general welfare of the community, and he was essentially liberal and public-spirited in his civic attitude. He was originally aligned as a supporter of the cause of the Whig party, but later became a staunch advocate of the principles of the Democratic party. He was an appreciative member of the time-honored Masonic fraternity.

On the 18th of December, 1855, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Lockett to Miss Ella Eakins, who was born and reared in Henderson county, this state, a daughter of John Eakins, who moved to that county from North Carolina in 1828. Mrs. Lockett survived her honored husband and was summoned to eternal rest on the 4th of March, 1892. Judge and Mrs. Lockett became the parents of nine children,—John Francis, William H., Henry Turner, Lydia, Beulah and Eva A., all of

whom are living, and Mary, Ella and Sallie K., who are deceased. Judge John Francis Lockett, First Assistant Attorney General of Kentucky at the present time, is individually mentioned on other pages of this work.

JOHN F. LOCKETT.—It has been within the powers and province of Judge Lockett to achieve marked success and prestige in the profession dignified by the services of his honored father, and distinguished uncle, John W. Lockett, and he is at the present time First Assistant Attorney General of his native state, with whose annals the family name has been identified for more than a century.

John Francis Lockett, who maintains his home in the city of Henderson, judicial center and metropolis of the county of the same name, was born in this city on the 5th of December, 1856, and is the eldest of the nine children of the late Judge Paschal Hickman Lockett, to whom a memoir is dedicated on other pages of this work, so that further reference to the family history is not demanded in the present connection. John F. Lockett was afforded the advantages of the public schools of his native city, including the high school, and he studied languages, history and political economy under the direction of an able private tutor, Professor Maurice Kirby. This discipline, together with that of a home of signal culture and refinement, gave him adequate foundation for the broad and liberal education which is his today. Judge Lockett was favored in being able to prosecute his study of law under the preceptorship of his father, who was at that time presiding on the bench of the county court of Henderson county, and he made rapid and substantial progress in his acquisition of the science of jurisprudence, as he had not only the advantages of well directed study but also those incidental to the practical work of the court of which his father was judge. He was admitted to the bar in 1878 and came to his chosen profession admirably equipped. In 1881 he was elected city attorney of Henderson, before he was eligible for the position, and the city council held the office open for him until he had been admitted to the bar. He had held his license to practice for the required period of two years, the interim between his election and his assumption of office, however, being of brief duration. He retained this incumbency until 1886, in which year he was elected to the bench of the county court,—a position in which his honored father had served for the period of sixteen years. Here, as in the work of his profession, he well upheld the high prestige of the name which he bears, and through his earnest and able

labors in his chosen calling he has gained impregnable vantage ground as one of the thoroughly representative members of the bar of his native state. Judge Lockett retained the office of county judge for nearly nine years, and upon his retirement from the bench, in January, 1895, he resumed the active practice of his profession in Henderson, where he has retained a large and important business, appearing in connection with much litigation of an important order and being known not only as a versatile and effective advocate but also as a counselor splendidly fortified in knowledge of the law and through long service in judicial office. Judge Lockett was an active, partisan Democrat. In 1887-8 he contributed political articles to the *Courier-Journal* and other papers under the nom-de-plume "Francis" which received editorial mention and commendation throughout the state. In 1896, upon the adoption of the "free silver" platform and the nomination of Mr. Bryan by the Democracy, he allied himself for the time being with those men who nominated Palmer and Buckner at the National Democratic Convention at Indianapolis, to which he was a delegate from the Second Congressional District of Kentucky. He had the distinction of being the originator of the emblem of that so-called party, in collaboration with Judge J. Q. A. Ward of the same state. Shortly afterward, seeing as he believed the determined trend of his old party, Judge Lockett entered the ranks of the Republican party, of which he has since been a consistent member. In 1900-2 he was elected corporation counsel for the city of Henderson and again in 1905-7 by councilmen, the majority of whom were Democrats. Few members of the bar of Kentucky have so broad and exact a knowledge of its constitutional laws and judicial rulings, and thus it was a due recognition of his special eligibility when he was appointed First Assistant Attorney General of the state, by Attorney General Breathitt, in March, 1908. In this capacity his services are proving of marked value and he is a worthy coadjutor of the distinguished attorney general. Broad-minded and public-spirited, Judge Lockett takes a deep interest in all that touches the welfare of his home, city and state, and his course has been guided by those staunch principles of integrity and honor that ever beget popular confidence and esteem. In politics he is aligned as a stalwart advocate of the cause of the Republican party and he is identified with various fraternal and social organizations of representative order. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church.

In the year 1881 was solemnized the mar-

riage of Judge Lockett to Miss Minnie E. Jones, who was born and reared in the city of Henderson, and who is a daughter of the late Alvan S. Jones, a well known citizen of that place. Judge and Mrs. Lockett have two sons, Alvan J. and Paschal Hickman, and two daughters, Sarah King and Marie Frances.

HON. JOHN PEYTON HOBSON.—Although born in Virginia and the scion of a fine Virginia family whose identification with the Old Dominion is of many generations' standing, Hon. John Peyton Hobson, justice of the Court of Appeals, elected from the third district, has since his young manhood cast his fortunes with the Blue Grass state. Mr. Hobson was born in Powhatan county, Virginia, September 3, 1850, and is the son of Willis W. and Arabella (Bolling) Hobson. Willis W. Hobson is also a native of Powhatan county, his birth having occurred there December 30, 1826, and there is he still living, having attained to the good old age of eighty-four years. His life occupation has been agriculture. Mr. Hobson's grandparents were Joseph and Mary (Mumford) Hobson, the former having been born in Virginia on the plantation known as "Obscurity," this being situated in Cumberland county. He was born August 9, 1780, and died September 22, 1832, spending his entire life in his native state. The great-grandparents of the subject of this biography were Caleb and Phoebe (Brackett) Hobson, the former born July 13, 1751, in Cumberland county, and his great-great-grandparents were Adcock and Joanna (Lawson) Hobson, the former born near Yorktown, Virginia. Previous to that time the line is more difficult to trace, the family records having been destroyed in the track of the British army at the time of the American Revolution, but it is authentically stated that the Hobson family is of English origin. Mr. Hobson's grandfather, Joseph Hobson, was the first of the family to live in Powhatan county, where he established "Blenheim" plantation, so named after the battle of Blenheim.

The mother of Justice Hobson was born in Petersburg, Virginia, August 2, 1827, and her death occurred in 1882. She was the daughter of John Peyton and Ann (Gillian) Bolling. Her father, after whom our subject was named, was the son of Thomas Tabb and Signora (Peyton) Bolling. Her grandparents were Robert and Ann (Tabb) Bolling, the former, of Bolling Hall fame, being a Virginian, and his father, whose name is not recalled, being an Englishman.

Hon. John Peyton Hobson was born and reared upon his father's farm and like so many of his generation received an early training

in agriculture which would have fitted him for that calling had he chosen to adopt it. Having taken advantage of the education offered by the private schools he entered the Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Virginia, from which institution he was graduated in 1870, with the degree of master of arts. General Robert E. Lee was president at that time of the university, which was then known only as Washington College. As General Lee was connected with the institution only during the years between 1865 and 1870, Justice Hobson was truly fortunate in being able to attend when he did.

Not long after his graduation Justice Hobson came to Kentucky and between the years 1870 and 1873 was a teacher in the Lynnland Institute in Hardin county. In the meantime he was reading law and in 1873 was licensed to practice the profession of his choice at Elizabethtown, Kentucky. His active identification with the legal fraternity of Elizabethtown was of many years duration, or until the year 1898. He then received election as judge of the Court of Appeals, to which office he was nominated and reelected, without opposition, in 1906. Although he has always been a loyal Democrat who has made the causes of the party his own, he never sought political honors until elected to his present high office, in which he has been signally successful.

Justice Peyton Hobson was married, February 25, 1885, to Miss Mary Eleanor Nourse, daughter of Charles E. and Mary (Brown) Nourse, and a member of a prominent old Nelson county family. Their household consists of five sons and one daughter: Charles, Peyton, Willis, Robert, Joe and Mary Belle. The family are members of the Presbyterian church in the United States, and for over thirty years Justice Hobson has been a ruling elder in the church.

EDWIN FARLEY.—The state of Kentucky is fortunate in having enlisted the services of Captain Farley in the office of state treasurer, of which he is now the able and popular incumbent, with official headquarters in Frankfort, the capital city, though he still maintains his residence in the city of Paducah. He served with distinction in the Civil war and did well his part as a soldier of the Union.

Captain Farley claims the fine old Badger state as the place of his nativity, and he was born on a farm in what is now Walworth county, Wisconsin, on the 28th of August, 1842, at which time Wisconsin was still a territory. His father was numbered among the sterling pioneers of that state and during the childhood and youth of Captain Farley

the Indians were still numerous in the vicinity of his home. His parents, Michael and Mary (Dolan) Farley, were both born in Ireland but were children at the time of the emigration of the respective families to America. Their marriage was solemnized in the state of New York and thence they moved to the territory of Wisconsin about the year 1836. In that state they continued to reside until their death and their names merit a place of honor on the roll of the sterling pioneers of that commonwealth. They were persons of strong intellectual powers and had those sterling characteristics that ever beget popular confidence and esteem. Of their eight children seven are now living.

Captain Edwin Farley was reared to the sturdy discipline of the home farm and under the conditions and influences of the pioneer epoch in Wisconsin, where he was afforded the advantages of the common schools of the period, as well as those of Elkhorn Academy. He was eighteen years of age at the inception of the Civil war and his innermost loyalty and patriotism were raised to responsive protest with the result that on the 26th of August, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, the command which gained renown as the "Eagle Regiment" by reason of the fact that the regiment carried with it a live eagle (Old Abe) throughout the entire war. In the autumn of 1863 Captain Farley was transferred to the Third United States Cavalry, in which he was appointed first lieutenant. With this rank he served until the close of the war in the Western Department. He participated in the capture of Island No. 10 and proceeded with his command up the Tennessee river and participated in the advance on the capture of Corinth. At the battle of Iuka, Mississippi, September, 1862, he was captured by the enemy and he was held as a prisoner of war from September, 1862, until January 1, 1863, when he was exchanged and rejoined his command and with the same served under General Sherman in the campaign against Vicksburg, Mississippi, and in various other campaigns. At the battle of Franklin, Mississippi, he was severely wounded in the right arm and side and was left on the battlefield as dead, but he recovered and continued in active service until January 26, 1866, when he was mustered out of the service and received his honorable discharge. For two years after the close of his military service Captain Farley was engaged in the raising of cotton in Coahoma county, Mississippi, and he then removed to Paducah, Kentucky, where he engaged in the mercantile business, in 1868, and where he

subsequently turned his attention to the manufacturing of staves and heading. Each of these enterprises was made specially successful under his able management and both have been continued by him to the present time, even while he has been incumbent of public office. Captain Farley has been a most zealous advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and he has been active in its affairs since the close of the war. In the city of Paducah he served in various minor offices and at one time he was the Republican candidate for congress, making a creditable race but being unable to overcome the large and normal Democratic majority in his district. President Arthur appointed him internal-revenue collector for the second Kentucky district and he retained this office for three years, retiring therefrom at the time of President Cleveland's first administration. He served as postmaster of Paducah during the administration of President Harrison and in his home city he has ever retained a secure vantage place in the confidence and regard of the community. He has served for several years as a member of the Republican state central committee of Kentucky and also of the Republican committee of his congressional district. He was alternate delegate to the Republican national convention on the nomination of Rutherford B. Hayes for president and was also a delegate to the national convention that nominated General James A. Garfield for president. He has been an active and most effective worker in the ranks of his party, notwithstanding that his congressional district has always been a Democratic stronghold. In 1907 Captain Farley was made the nominee of his party for the office of state treasurer and he was elected on the 7th of November of that year for a term of four years. He assumed the duties of this important office on the 1st of January, 1908, and as state treasurer he has wrestled successfully with the perplexities entailed by a depleted public treasury. He has been indefatigable in his efforts to bring order and stability to the fiscal affairs of the state and all of the teachers in the public schools of Kentucky may well thank him for safeguarding their interests and providing for the payment of their salaries at times when the demands on the treasury from other sources taxed his skill as a financier and administrative officer. Aside from his mercantile and manufacturing interests at Paducah, Captain Farley has long been interested in navigation affairs on the Ohio, Tennessee and Cumberland rivers.

Captain Farley is a valued and appreciative member of the Grand Army of the Republic,

as well as of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States and he is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained to the Knight Templar degree, and he is a member of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also holds membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. The captain is a man of most genial personality and he has a wide circle of staunch friends in the state that has so long represented his home.

In 1871, at Paducah, Kentucky, Captain Farley was united in marriage to Miss Ella M. Nunn, who was born and reared in that state and who has been a valued factor in connection with its best social activities. Captain and Mrs. Farley have five children: William H., Marie, Rosella, Edwin P. and Eudora, the last mentioned being now the wife of William Langdon.

GOV. JAMES GARRARD.—Of the early legal and official life of Kentucky few men stand out in the picture more prominently than Governor James Garrard. He came to the state at a time when he was most needed, and he left his finger-marks upon its early history, telling the story of his handiwork and writing his epitaph in the hearts, not only of his descendants, but of the thousands who reaped and enjoyed the fruits of his labors. He was an exemplary Christian gentleman, an honest and wise statesman and a man of great and practical usefulness. He helped the helpless, aided the weak, fed the hungry and was a generous and warm-hearted friend to all mankind.

He was born in Stafford county, Virginia, January 14, 1749, the son of Colonel William and Mary (Lewis) Garrard. He grew to manhood imbued with the spirit of freedom, and when the colonies threw off the oppressive yoke of old England, Garrard espoused the cause of liberty and became a gallant soldier and efficient officer. He performed active service in that memorable struggle, and, while still in the field, was elected to the Virginia legislature. In that body he became an active working member, and contributed as much energy and wisdom to its deliberations as any statesman of the time. He was largely instrumental, more so perhaps than any other member, in the famous act securing universal religious liberty.

Virginia having been settled by the old Cavalier stock, the Church of England had been the prevailing religion and had been enforced upon the people, entailing persecution in many instances. The Colonial period of Virginia witnessed considerable petty persecutions in the attempts to make the Church of England the state religion. Garrard was himself a Baptist,



and thus exerted his abilities to pass the act mentioned above, securing to all the freedom of religious liberty.

He came to Kentucky soon after the close of the Revolutionary war, in 1783, and settled in Bourbon county, near the present city of Paris. His residence, Mount Lebanon, now the home of his maternal great-grandsons, Thomas H. and William G. Talbot, is still a noted landmark in that section of the state. When James Garrard came to Kentucky it was still claimed by the savages as a hunting ground, and often proved the battle ground of the white and red men for its possessions. He did not deem it an infringement of Christian duty to take part in expelling the murderous savages from the new country he had adopted as his own. He could tell them when he chose, the story of Mount Calvary, and those who had no fear of an angry God had a wholesome dread of his unerring rifle. He filled many positions of honor, and in 1796 was elected the second governor of the Commonwealth. No better illustration of Governor Garrard's popularity can be given than the fact that in the race for governor he defeated General Benjamin Logan, the founder of St. Asaphs and one of the ablest of all the statesmen of pioneer Kentucky, and one of the most popular of her military officers. When it was known that both men entertained the same political sentiments, and when the great popularity and standing of General Logan is taken into consideration, the victory of General Garrard is the stronger testimonial to his worth and character.

He was re-elected governor in 1800, the only instance of a man's filling two successive terms as governor in Kentucky. Both his administrations were characterized by wise legislation and strong, statesman-like measures. In former years Governor Garrard was a Baptist, and after his settlement in Kentucky, he was ordained to the ministry and was for a time pastor of the church of Cooper's Run, which was located on his farm, and which was one of the first churches erected in this part of Kentucky. It appears, however, that later in life his religious views underwent a change and he became a Unitarian, which, of course, met with disapprobation from the churches with which he dissented. He, however, had the independence and strength to stand by his convictions, and the censure or disapproval of others had no effect upon his accepted belief, or the quiet dignity of his life. It appears from the beginning of his residence in Kentucky that he was a prominent citizen, taking part in promoting the best interests of the Commonwealth.

He was a member of the conventions held in Danville, Kentucky, in May, 1785, in August, 1785, in 1787 and 1788. He was also a member of the conventions held in Danville in 1792, which formed the constitution of Kentucky, and was several times a representative in the Legislature. The first court in Bourbon county was held May 15, 1786, at his residence, and continued to be held there for some years afterwards. The county seat of Bourbon was established by the Virginia Legislature in 1789, under the name of Hopewell, and in 1790 a committee was appointed to lay off its environment. James Garrard, being one of that committee, proposed that its name be changed to Paris, which was adopted. Garrard county, Kentucky, was formed in 1796, and was named in honor of James Garrard, then governor of the state.

On December 20, 1769, was solemnized in Stafford county, Virginia, the marriage of James Garrard and Elizabeth Mountjoy. This lady was born in Stafford county, Virginia, May 2, 1751, the daughter of William and Phyllis Mountjoy of that county, and was a refined and exemplary woman. To this union twelve children were born, namely: William, James, John, Mary, John M., Daniel, Elizabeth M., Nancy, Anne E., Margaret, Maria and Sarah.

The death of Governor Garrard occurred January 19, 1822. His wife survived him until August 28, 1832, when she passed to the great unknown. They were both buried at "Mount Lebanon" where stands a monument erected to Governor Garrard by the state of Kentucky.

TALBOT BROTHERS.—Thomas H. and William G. Talbot merit special recognition in this history of Kentucky and Kentuckians not less by reason of being scions of old and distinguished families of this favored commonwealth than on account of their secure status as representative citizens of their native county, with whose civic and industrial activities they are prominently identified, the while they have never infringed by one jot or tittle the high prestige of the honored name which they bear and which has at all times stood exponent of sterling attributes of character. They are associated in the ownership and management of the old homestead plantation of their great-grandfather, Hon. James Garrard, one of the early governors of Kentucky, and the place is one of marked historic interest. It now comprises 380 acres and constitutes one of the magnificent landed estates of Bourbon county, where it is attractively situated about three miles north of the thriving city of Paris, the county seat.

On the ancestral homestead just mentioned

Thomas Hart Talbot was born on the 18th of September, 1852, and here also was born his brother and present business coadjutor, William Garrard Talbot, the date of whose nativity was February 3, 1857. They are sons of William Garrard Talbot and Ellen (Hart) Talbot, the former of whom was born at Frankfort, this state, on the 1st of January, 1813, and the latter was born in the city of Lexington, Kentucky, on the 4th of February, 1818. William Garrard Talbot was a son of Isham and Margaret (Garrard) Talbot, the former of whom was born in Bedford county, Virginia, in 1773, and the latter on the 31st of July, 1788, in the house now owned by the Talbot brothers that her father built in 1785. Isham Talbot was a youth at the time of his parents' immigration from Virginia to Kentucky and the family home was established in Mercer county, this state. He received a classical education and as a young man he studied law under the able preceptorship of Colonel George Nicholas, an eminent member of the Kentucky bar at that time. Mr. Talbot finally removed to Frankfort, the capital city of the state, where he entered the lists of his profession contemporaneously with Clay, Daviess, Bibb, Rowan and Bledsoe, whose names have given lasting distinction to the Kentucky bar and to the annals of American history. He gained prestige as one of the most versatile and brilliant members of the striking galaxy of legal lights, and he soon became an influential factor in public affairs. In 1812 he was elected to the state senate, from the county of Franklin, and of this office he continued incumbent until 1815, when there came still further recognition of his character, talents and eligibility, as he was then elected to the United States senate, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Jesse Bledsoe. In 1820 he was elected as his own successor in the great deliberative body of the National Congress, and he continued to serve as an influential and valued member of the senate until the 4th of March, 1825. As has well been stated, "his career in the senate is a part of the history of our common country, and the records of that body bear ample proof of his eloquence and lofty patriotism." Senator Talbot died at "Melrose," his fine homestead near the city of Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 21st of September, 1837, and his name is inscribed on the roll of those distinguished citizens whose names have reflected lasting honor and dignity upon the state of Kentucky and upon the annals of our national history. Mrs. Margaret (Garrard) Talbot, wife of the distinguished senator, died at Mount Lebanon, Bourbon county on the 22d of March, 1815. She was

a daughter of Hon. James Garrard, who was elected governor of Kentucky in 1796 and who was chosen as his own successor in 1800, thus serving eight consecutive years as chief executive of the commonwealth in whose history his is a most distinguished figure.

William Garrard Talbot, Sr., was reared in a home of signal culture and refinement and was afforded excellent educational advantages, including a course in Transylvania College, at Lexington, Kentucky, in the law department of which institution he was graduated, though he never engaged in the practice of his profession to any appreciable extent. He found satisfaction and ample rewards by maintaining instead a close allegiance to the great basic industry of agriculture, of which he became one of the leading exponents in Bourbon county. He was first married to Miss Cordelia Wood, of Frankfort, this state, and she died leaving him one daughter, Helen, who became the wife of John B. Lindsey, a representative member of the bar of the Kentucky capital. Mrs. Lindsey died at about sixty-six years of age. On the 10th of December, 1845, Mr. Talbot contracted a second marriage, being then united in the bonds of wedlock to Miss Ellen Hart, of Frankfort, a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Gardner) Hart, members of old and prominent Kentucky families. After his first marriage Mr. Talbot settled on the old homestead of his maternal grandfather, Governor Garrard, and the same has long borne the title of Mount Lebanon. This fine estate is located about three miles distant from the city of Paris, Bourbon county. He received this fine property through inheritance and on the place he continued to maintain his home, under the gracious and refined conditions and influences of the old southern regime, until his death which occurred on the 17th of December, 1866, though he endured his quota of vicissitudes incidental to the progress of the great war between the states. His wife survived him by nearly two score years and was eighty-five years of age at the time when she was summoned to the life eternal, on the 17th of June, 1903. She was a woman of most engaging personality and her memory is revered by all who came within the sphere of her gentle and gracious influence. Mr. Talbot was a man of broad mental ken and strong individuality, and though he had no desire or predilection for political preferment he was influential in public affairs and loyal and progressive in his civic attitude. He never consented to accept office of any order, but gave his aid and influence in support of all measures tending to conserve the general welfare. He was a stanch Democrat in his political pro-

clivities and both he and his wife were earnest and devout communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church. They became the parents of nine children, concerning whom brief data are given in the following paragraph.

Mary Gardner, who never married, died at the age of sixty-three years; Dudley is now a resident of the city of Los Angeles, California; Eleanor Hart is the wife of James M. Arnold, of Covington, Kentucky; Isham died when about thirty years of age; Thomas Hart is one of the two immediate subjects of this review; Margaret C. died at the age of forty-two years; William Garrard is the younger of the two brothers to whom this sketch is dedicated; Maria Dudley is the wife of Kelly Brent, of Kansas City, Missouri; and Sophia Hart died at the age of three years.

Thomas Hart Talbot received the advantages of an excellent private school conducted by Rev. Thomas J. Dodd, at Paris, Kentucky, and his entire active career has been one of intimate and successful association with farming and stock-growing. He has shown much interest in public affairs and has given liberal and broad-minded support to all enterprises projected for the general good of the community. In 1893 he was appointed circuit clerk of Bourbon county, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Joseph M. Jones, and he continued incumbent of this office until 1898. He is a stalwart supporter of the generic principles and policies for which the Democratic party has stood sponsor, has been zealous in the local councils of his party and was a member of the Bourbon county Democratic committee for several years. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is one of the popular and influential citizens of his native county. He and his brother have made many improvements on the ancestral homestead, and in addition to diversified agriculture they have given special attention to and gained wide reputation in the breeding of thorough-bred horses. Many fine horses from their estate have won noteworthy victories in connection with leading events on the American turf. Mr. Talbot is a bachelor.

William Garrard Talbot is indebted for the major portion of his early educational discipline to the excellent private school conducted by Professor William Yerkes, at Paris, the judicial center of Bourbon county. Like his brother, he has never severed his allegiance to agricultural pursuits and the allied industry of stock-growing, in which they have been most effectively and congenially associated and in connection with which they are signally favored in owning the beautiful and his-

toric old homestead of their distinguished ancestor, Governor Garrard. Though never an aspirant for public office, Mr. Talbot is progressive and loyal in his civic attitude, and his political support is given unreservedly to the Democratic party. He is affiliated with the Paris lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and both he and his wife are popular factors in connection with the best social activities of their home community, the while the fine old residence of the family is a recognized center of gracious hospitality, for which it has maintained its reputation for many years.

On the 10th of December, 1891, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Talbot to Miss Anna Thomas, who was born in Bourbon county, December 6, 1869, and who is a daughter of Keller and Martha M. (Anderson) Thomas, representatives of sterling old Kentucky families. Mr. and Mrs. Talbot have three children, whose names are here entered, together with respective dates of birth: Marie Dudley, June 27, 1894; Martha Anderson, October 27, 1900; and William Garrard, October 5, 1909. Mrs. Talbot is a zealous member of the Christian church and is prominently identified with the Daughters of the Confederacy, in which she was president of the Kentucky state organization in 1908-9.

JAMES FRANKLIN CLAY.—It is not given to every one to trace back so long and honorable a line of ancestry as our subject is able to do, as his genealogical record can be traced direct for nearly three hundred years. Mr. James Franklin Clay was born in Henderson, Kentucky, on the 29th of October, 1840, and is a lineal descendant of Captain John Clay, the English grenadier who lived in Charles City, Virginia, in 1624. The next in line was his son, Charles Clay, a soldier in the great rebellion of 1676, as is shown by the records of Henrico Court, and who married Hannah Wilson, the daughter of John Wilson, Sr. The descendant of Charles Clay was Henry Clay, who was the great-grandfather of our subject and was born about 1672 and died August, 1760. He was married about 1708 to Mary Mitchell, the daughter of William and Elizabeth Mitchell.

Major Felmer was an early settler in James City county, which he represented in the House of Burgesses, and was an officer of the British Army. Thomas Green, the "Sea Gull," was the son of Thomas and Martha Green, emigrants from Holland who settled near Petersburg, Virginia. He was called the "Sea Gull" from having been born upon the sea en route to America, and he married Martha Felmer, daughter of Major Felmer, their son Marvel

Thomas Green, the great-great-grandfather of our subject, being born in 1665. Marston Clay, grandfather of our subject, was born in Virginia, his parents being Henry and Lucy (Green) Clay, Henry Clay living in the Southern Parish, Cumberland county; his wife, nee Green, was born in 1717 and was the third daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Marston) Green. Elizabeth Marston was born November 25th, 1672, the daughter of Thomas Marston, justice of Henrico county in 1662, and his wife Elizabeth.

Marston Clay was born in Halifax county, Virginia, and emigrated from Halifax county to Kentucky about 1790 and settled in Jessamine county, where he was a pioneer and where he resided until 1802, when he removed to what is now Henderson county and where he again was a pioneer. At that time all this section of Kentucky was a wilderness and deer, bear and other kinds of wild game were plentiful. He bought a tract of timbered land and then built a log house and commenced at once to clear the land, operating with slave labor, and clearing a large tract upon which he lived until his death at a good old age. He was twice married, his second wife, the grandmother of our subject, being Sarah Williams. The will of Marston Clay is filed at the court house in Henderson. He reared a large family, among whom was the father of our subject, James Williams Clay, who was born in Jessamine county, Kentucky, in 1796. He was six years of age when his parents moved to Henderson county, leaving him behind with his maternal grandparents, who reared him and gave him a very good education. At the age of nineteen Mr. Clay came to Henderson and was for some time employed by a firm of tobaccoists and later engaged in business for himself, buying and shipping tobacco, in which business he continued until his death, at the age of sixty-six years. The mother of our subject was Clarissa Ann Berry, a daughter of Benjamin Berry, who came to Kentucky about 1795, and was a pioneer of that part of Hopkins now included in Webster county. He cleared a farm from the wilderness and resided there until his death. The mother of our subject died at the age of eighty-four years and reared seven children: Benjamin, Margaret, Sarah W., Susan R., Helen M., Carrie F. and James Franklin.

James Franklin Clay, our subject, graduated from the Georgetown College in 1860 and then studied law with the firm of Dixon & Glass, and was admitted to the bar in 1862. He immediately commenced practice in Henderson, where he has engaged ever since, successfully and with satisfaction to himself and his clients.

In 1866 Mr. Clay married Elizabeth Eaves, who was born in McLain county, Kentucky, a daughter of Sanders and Jane (Short) Eaves. Mr. and Mrs. Clay have reared eight children, as follows: Margaret, Richard, Leslie, Irene, James W., A. G., Sanders and Bessie. Margaret married Joseph W. Short and lives in Texas and has four sons, James Clay, Joseph, Leslie and Jacob L. Richard attended a technical school at Terra Haute, Indiana, and is now engaged in business in Henderson. He married Lulu Siebert and has four children: Lulu, Virginia, Richard and Henry. Leslie graduated as a pharmacist and engaged in business in Henderson, his wife being formerly Leona Tichner. Irene is at home with her parents. James W. is mentioned at length in a personal sketch elsewhere in this history. A. G. is a graduate of the Henderson High school and the Lebanon Law School and is now a member of the firm of Clay & Clay. He married Carrie Blythe and has one daughter, Candice. Sanders is a graduate of Centre College, after which he studied law in his father's office, and upon being admitted to the bar opened an office in Paducah, Kentucky. He is now prosecuting attorney for McCracken county, and married to Catherine Curry. Bessie, the youngest of the children of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Clay, is home with her parents.

Mr. Clay was one of the members of the Ionian Debating Society. In 1871 he was elected to the state senate, in 1882 was elected as representative to the United States congress. He has served as city attorney and as attorney for the St. Louis & Southern Railroad and the Ohio Valley Railway Company.

PROFESSOR REUBEN HENRY SHIPP, to whose life history we now direct attention, has imbibed the spirit of the precept that if you set your mark high and grasp eagerly every opportunity for raising yourself to its level you are bound to attain your mark. He has gained a prominent position in educational circles as a man of marked ability and to-day is serving as the principal of Warren Baptist Academy at Smith's Grove, Kentucky, which institution was founded thirty-five years ago.

Professor Shipp was born in Owenton, Kentucky, September 12, 1867, the son of E. C. and Sarah (Smith) Shipp, both natives of Kentucky. The Professor was educated in the public schools and graduated from the Georgetown College with the degree of B. S., and has been teaching since 1893. He was principal of Carrollton High School and later was principal of the Owenton High School.

In 1895 the Professor was married to Barbara Allen Bourne, a native of Owenton, Kentucky. He is a member of the Baptist church





and in politics is nominally a Democrat but exercises his privilege of voting independently. Professor and Mrs. Shipp have two children: Loraine and Reuben Henry Jr.

The Professor is very progressive in his educational views and since his appointment as principal of the Warren Baptist Academy he has introduced some innovations that have proved of great benefit to this institution. When he entered upon the duties of this office he at once saw the opportunities for some modern ideas and with much energy undertook the work of improving the methods. For one thing he has introduced vocal music and an athletic association, which is proving both beneficial and interesting and has contributed in a large measure to the progress of the school; also, the branch of agriculture. He is a man of strong individuality, keen mentality and of broad humanitarian spirit, whose interest in his fellowmen is sincere, while his work is ever permeated by a desire to advance the cause of education, which is the bulwark and strength of this nation.

GEORGE WILHELMI.—The present postmaster of Newport is one of the representative business men and highly esteemed citizens of Campbell county, and he resigned his seat in the state senate to assume the office of which he is at present incumbent, these preferments well indicating the popular estimate placed upon him in the community which represents his home. Mr. Wilhelmi was born in Cumberland, Alleghany county, Maryland, on the 13th of September, 1873, and is a son of Frederick G. and Mary Wilhelmi, both of whom were born and reared in Germany, where their marriage was solemnized, and soon after the event they emigrated to America and established their home in Cumberland, Maryland. The father was a photographer by profession and devoted his attention to the same for many years. He moved from Maryland to Ohio and was engaged in business for a number of years in Urbana, from which place he removed to Cleveland, and he passed the closing years of his life in the Ohio metropolis, where he died in 1908. His wife died in Florida in 1902, and of their seven children six are living.

George Wilhelmi was about eleven years of age at the time of his parents' removal from Maryland to Ohio and thereafter he attended the public school of Urbana, that state, until he was thirteen years of age, when he went to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and secured a position in a drug store, where he learned the pharmaceutical business in all its details. Eventually to fortify himself further in his

chosen vocation, he entered the Cleveland College of Pharmacy, in the city of Cleveland, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1892. Immediately afterward he came to Kentucky and located in the city of Newport, where he was employed as a drug clerk, until 1900, when he purchased the business of his employer, Gustave Holzhauer. He has since continued the business with marked success and is recognized as one of the aggressive business men of Newport. In politics Mr. Wilhelmi has ever accorded a staunch allegiance to the Republican party, in behalf of whose cause he has given most effective service. In 1906 he was elected a member of the board of education of his home city and he resigned this position in 1908, in which year he was elected to represent his district in the state senate. He proved a most active and valuable member of the senate, in which he served during the session of 1909 and he was assigned to various committees of importance, including that of libraries and public works, of which he was chairman. He was the author of the anti-pool-room bill, which he zealously championed and which was finally enacted largely through his efforts. He also introduced bills relative to the regulating of pharmaceutical matters and succeeded in having excellent legislation along these lines. He resigned his position as senator in September, 1909, to assume the office of postmaster at Newport, to which he was appointed by President Taft. Mr. Wilhelmi is identified with various fraternal and social organizations, including the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which last organization he has passed all of the chairs of the local lodge and is at the present time junior warden of the grand encampment of the state. His religious faith is that of the Lutheran church and his wife holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

In 1898 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Wilhelmi to Miss Rosa Harr, who was born and reared at Ironton, Ohio, and who is a daughter of John Harr, who has long been a steamboat captain on the Ohio river. Mr. and Mrs. Wilhelmi have two children, George H. and Edna.

WILLIAM B. SEATON.—A prominent citizen, business man and promoter of industrial interests of Boyd county, Kentucky, is William B. Seaton, who is now incumbent of the office of president of the Ashland Coal & Iron Railway Company and of the Ashland Iron & Mining Company. He was born in Greenup county, this state, and is a son of John and Mary (Rice) Seaton, concerning whose ances-

try the following data are here reproduced, with but slight omission, from the family genealogical record.

"Samuel Seaton, son of Deacon John Seaton III, was born July 3, 1796. He was a student, devoting considerable time to fitting himself for a teacher and for the practice of the honorable profession of the law, teaching school as a stepping stone to the vocation of his choice.

"He married Hannah, the youngest of the four children of Nathaniel Eddy and Hannah Shepardson, of Washington county, Northwest Territory, August 22, 1822. Her parents removed from Rutland county, Vermont, in 1798, to the above named place, arriving at Marietta Ohio, October 14. Hannah was born in Adams township, as above, on January 9 of the next year. Her grandfather, Nathan Eddy, was born in Plymouth county, Massachusetts, September 8, 1773. He married Eunice Sampson, of Middleboro, Massachusetts, on November 17, 1757. They moved to Sherburne, Vermont. The above Eddys were descended from Rev. William Eddy, vicar of St. Dunstan church, in Cranbrook, England, from 1589 to 1616. His two sons, John and Samuel, left London for America August 10, 1630, in the ship Handmaid, John Grant, master. They arrived at Plymouth, Massachusetts, October 29, of that year. Samuel was the ancestor of Hannah Eddy, she being the eighth generation from William of Cranbrook, thus: William, Samuel, Obediah, Samuel, Samuel, Nathan, Nathaniel and Hannah.

"The Seaton brothers, James, John and Andrew, from whom John, of Greenup, was descended, arrived at Plymouth in 1727, 1729 and 1740, respectively; therefore the children of Hannah Eddy and Samuel Seaton, being the descendants of both families, are the fifth generation in America of the Seatons and the ninth of the Eddys.

"Samuel and Hannah (Eddy) Seaton had six children: 1. John of Greenup, 2. Rebecca, 3. Emily, 4. Emma, 5. Samuel, 6. Mary Peck. Samuel learned the printer's trade in Amherst and also learned to make hand cards for carding wool and cotton. At the age of nineteen he went to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where he taught school, and from there to Ohio, where he again engaged in teaching in Meigs and Athens counties. From Ohio he went to Greenupsburg, Kentucky, where he continued in the work of teaching the 'young idea to shoot.' Among his pupils in Kentucky were some of the grandchildren of Daniel Boone, and it was in the home formerly owned by one of the Boones that his children or part of them were born. When they went to Greenup they

commenced housekeeping in the house where Daniel Boone had lived with his son Jesse. It was near there that Daniel Boone cut the popular tree from which he made the pirogue in which he went to Missouri. Samuel commenced reading law with John M. McConnell in Greenupsburg, but about 1818 he went to Portsmouth, Ohio, and continued to read there with a Mr. Clough, and was admitted to the bar. He practiced his profession in Piketon, Ohio, in 1819-20, then went to Meigs county, in the same state, but finally returned to Greenupsburg, where he practiced for a time, then engaged in merchandising. In the fall of 1826 he took his family, consisting of his wife and two children, John and Rebecca, on a trip to New Orleans, on a flat-boat loaded with produce for sale along the route. His cargo consisted of leather, bacon, apples, castings made in the iron foundry in Greenup county, and various other articles, altogether making a large boat load. He traded along the Ohio and Mississippi rivers as he found opportunity till the arrival at their destination. The boat was frozen in the ice at Shippensport, near Louisville, during the winter, but in the spring of 1827 the trip was continued, and the trading resumed until they arrived in New Orleans, where the remainder of the cargo and the boat were sold.

"In trading along the river he had received a considerable sum of money, which he carried in a belt around his waist for safe-keeping. One very dark night on the lower Mississippi river, while managing the steering oar, his boat came into collision with a vessel at anchor in the stream. The shock threw him into the river, loaded as he was with his clothes and the money belt. As he went down he heard his boat crash against the other, and, as he could see nothing he supposed his boat had sunk. He started to swim to shore, but could see nothing for some time, then spying a light some distance down the river he swam in that direction. He soon heard his wife's voice calling, 'Man overboard,' so he continued to swim down the river in the direction of the voice. He became greatly exhausted and could make but slow progress toward overtaking his boat and family that were floating with the current, his clothing hampering his movements and making his efforts almost of no avail, but by great effort and persistency he finally overtook the boat and was carefully helped on board. He said afterward that if the pole that was reached to him had been carelessly pulled from him, he would not have been able to swim any longer and must have drowned.

"From New Orleans he took his family by

sailing vessel to Boston, Massachusetts, and from there they went to Amherst, New Hampshire, to visit his parents and relatives, after an absence of about thirteen years. His parents and brothers Nathan, Kendall and Ambrose were then living at Amherst.

"On the return to their home they went by way of the lakes and stopped at Niagara Falls, where they saw a vessel containing live animals and geese sent over the falls for a show, gotten up to attract visitors to the falls.

"It was upon his return from this trip, in 1827, that Samuel Seaton began his career as a merchant, which business he continued to manage successfully until his death. He was a Whig in politics, and was twice a member of the Kentucky legislature, in 1833 and in 1846. He was the author of the law passed in 1847, called the 'Seaton act,' which secures to married women certain property inherited or given to them separately from their husbands.

"Samuel Seaton was engaged in many enterprises. In 1847, at an expense of about five thousand dollars, he built a large stone dam, twelve feet high, across little Sandy River at the falls, one mile from the Ohio River, and a large mill. In the same year he commenced building a large charcoal iron furnace twelve miles westerly from Greenup, in the same county, on a tract of twenty thousand, six hundred and twenty-six acres (the Thomas Keith patent), which he had bought of the heirs of Thomas Keith, who was before his death a paymaster in the Revolutionary war, and who was an uncle of Chief Justice John Marshall, of the United States supreme court. The furnace was completed and in blast in November, 1849, at a cost of fifty thousand dollars, and was named the 'New Hampshire,' after his native state. He died of lung fever, at the furnace, on the 29th of March, 1850, and was first buried there, his remains later being removed to the Seaton burial-ground on the hill back of Greenup. All give him the name of being a 'friend to the poor,' an honest man.

"John Seaton, of Greenup, Kentucky, who died on the 1st of December, 1910, and who was the father of William B. Seaton, of this review, was born in the old Boone house near Greenup, on July 25, 1823. He attended school principally at home, but also attended the Boston & Hingham (Massachusetts) schools from 1836 to 1839. He was almost raised in his father's store in Greenup as a salesman and bookkeeper.

"He was married to Mary Elizabeth Rice, daughter of John and Elizabeth Rice, on Thursday, Thanksgiving Day, November 20, 1845, the first Thanksgiving ever observed in

Kentucky. Mary E. Rice Seaton was born in Greenup county, Kentucky, on the 26th of October, 1825, and died December 5, 1908, at Greenup. They were married three miles below Greenup at her uncle, William Bigg's, home. Their two oldest children were born at Grayson, Hannah Elizabeth on August 7, 1847, and Anna on February 16, 1849. While they lived in Grayson, John Seaton built a large frame dwelling and store building on the hill opposite the court-house square, which was afterward called the Gable House.

"He quit business in Grayson in the fall of 1849, having lived there five years to a day. From Grayson he moved to his father's New Hampshire charcoal and iron furnace in Greenup county, arriving a few days after he quit at Grayson. At the furnace he assisted in the store and office until his father's death, which occurred at the furnace on March 29, 1850. In July of that year John moved his family to Greenup, where his eight other children were born. His father had bequeathed all his estate to his wife so that it could the more easily and cheaply be settled up, she having the power to sell or rent real estate without a decree of court. John then set to work to assist his mother in settling his father's business, attending to various tedious land and other suits, some of which caused great trouble and expense, being forty years, from 1852 to 1892, in court.

"John Seaton was a practical accountant and was employed in writing up sets of books at various places in Kentucky and Ohio, and as expert in writing and straightening up tangled accounts for the Ashland Coal & Iron Railway Company and others. He opened, in 1854, the books for the Kentucky Iron, Coal & Manufacturing Company. He was deputy clerk, also master commissioner in chancery several years and he was licensed to practice law, the interesting document being signed by Judge W. L. Andrews and Richard Apperson, Jr.

"He 'was for the Union at all hazards' in the war of the rebellion, and this in Kentucky, and was selected as a straight-out Union man in 1862 as county judge, serving as such until 1866. He received a certificate of qualification as clerk of the court of appeals and was an unconditional Union candidate for that office in 1866, but withdrew in favor of General Hobson, who ran and was defeated by Judge Alvin Dewal, a Democrat.

"In 1864 he warmly supported Lincoln's re-election and upheld the Republican party, canvassing several counties for the cause. He favored, canvassed for and voted for the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments

to the Federal constitution and felt proud that he was able to see the right and that he never supported the 'so-called Democratic, Populist, Greenback, nor any other party in opposition to the old Whig and Republican parties,' perhaps having inherited his opposition to them from his father and grandfather. He voted for several individuals who were Democrats when there was no national issue at stake—the best man for local office, but never for Democratic principles.

"He received several copies of the family coat of arms from his uncle, Nathan K. Seaton, and also had one very old copy that he had for nearly seventy years and that tradition says was brought from Scotland to Ireland and thence to America. It was transmitted to him from his grandfather, Deacon Seaton III.

"The ten children of John and Mary E. Seaton were: Hannah Elizabeth, Anna, Rebecca, John, William Biggs, Nathaniel Eddy, Edward Eddy, Mary (Molly), Dora Peck and Samuel."

William Biggs Seaton, the immediate subject of this review, was reared and educated in the public schools of Greenup county. In 1872 he began the work in the store of the Bellefonte furnace near Ashland, continuing to be identified with this concern as clerk and in various capacities until 1881, in which year he became manager of the Mount Savage Furnace, retaining this position for a period of three years, at the expiration of which he accompanied C. P. Mead to Charleston, West Virginia, in which place they organized the Charleston National Bank, this being the only national bank in the city. Of this substantial monetary institution Mr. Seaton became cashier, while Mr. Mead was elected president. In 1886 he resigned the cashiership of that bank and came to Ashland, where he assumed the position of cashier and general bookkeeper of the Ashland Coal & Iron Railway Company. In the following year he took charge of the Bellefonte Furnace for Means, Russell & Means, now the Means & Russell Iron Company, which owned thirty thousand acres of land—timber, farms, etc. He is now connected with this company as president. In addition to his other duties he became secretary and general manager of the Kentucky Iron, Coal & Manufacturing Company, in which he still retains the office of secretary. He was the leading factor in the organization of the Independent Telephone Company, known as the Citizens' Telephone Company and is one of the principal owners in the Park City Telephone Company, besides which he also organized the telephone companies at Russell, Kentucky, and Ironton, Ohio. In 1908 he was proffered and

accepted the position of president and general manager of the Ashland Iron & Mining Company and of the Ashland Coal & Iron Railway Company, of which positions he is still incumbent. He is also vice-president of the Norton Iron Works, is president of the Ashland Fire Brick Company, of which he was formerly active manager, and is a director in the Ashland National Bank and the Merchants' Bank & Trust Company.

In politics Mr. Seaton accords a staunch allegiance to the cause of the Republican party, in the local councils of which he has taken an active part, though he has never sought political preferment of any description, his time being entirely taken up by his extensive business affairs. He is in the most significant sense of the word a self-made man and his eminent success is the more gratifying to contemplate inasmuch as it is the direct result of his own well applied efforts. He is a man of most extraordinary executive ability, quick perception and keen business sagacity. He holds a high place in the regard of his fellow men and in all the relations of life his record will bear the fullest searchlight of investigation. He and his wife are devout members of the Christian church at Ashland and they are prominent figures in connection with the best social activities of the community.

On the 17th of September, 1885, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Seaton to Miss Eliza Isabella Means, a native of Ashland and a daughter of John Means, who is now deceased and who was long one of the most influential figures in the industrial world of this section of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Seaton became the parents of five children, concerning whom the following brief record is here incorporated—Harriet Hildreth and Isabelle are graduates of Andover College, at Andover, Massachusetts; John Means is a student in Yale University; Kendall Gordon is attending the Tome School for Boys, at Port Deposit, Maryland, preparing for Yale; and William Edward is at home.

ROBERT L. GREENE.—Perhaps no other man in Kentucky to-day has a wider acquaintance or is more favorably known among the lawyers of the state than Robert L. Greene, attorney-at-law of Frankfort. Mr. Greene is a Kentuckian both by birth and by long residence within the borders of the state, for it was in Warsaw, Gallatin county, that he first saw the light of day, December 3, 1855. He is the son of George and Jane (Diltz) Greene. His father was born in the Keystone state and was of Pennsylvania Dutch stock, while his mother was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, and was the daughter of Watson P.

Diltz, who was one of five brothers who in the early days came over the line from Virginia to Kentucky and were among those doughty pioneers of whom the state is so proud. The Diltz family is of Scotch-Irish lineage. Mr. Greene's father, George Greene, was for years a prominent tobacco merchant, and at one time engaged in this business at Louisville, although at the time of his death he was a resident of Augusta, Kentucky. He and his wife were the parents of five sons and four daughters.

When Robert L. Greene was less than three years of age his parents moved to Milford, Bracken county, Kentucky, and it was there that his boyhood and youth were passed. He attended the public schools, and after obtaining his preliminary education, entered Augusta College. He was not permitted to finish, however, for he was confronted with the problem of having to earn his own living. He taught school for a time, his experiences as a pedagogue beginning when he was only sixteen years of age. In 1873 he became deputy clerk of the circuit court of Pendleton county, and later filled the same office in Kenton county. In January, 1884, he became deputy clerk of the court of appeals at Frankfort, a position he held until January, 1904, a period of twenty years, during which time he rendered splendid service and became well acquainted with leading lawyers from all parts of the state who came to Frankfort to practice before the court of appeals of Kentucky. In the convention in Frankfort in 1897, he was defeated by the narrow margin of five votes against a combination of five candidates for the office of clerk of the court of appeals, and in 1903 he again became a popular candidate for the Democratic nomination in primary for the same office, and was barely defeated for the nomination, even though a strong political combination had been formed against him. Since leaving the office of deputy clerk of the court of appeals Mr. Greene has successfully practiced law at Frankfort. He has been keenly interested in public matters for many years and ever since the attainment of his majority has given effective support to the Democratic party, being counted as one of the influential workers in the ranks. He is an active member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Greene was married in 1882 to Miss Sue Boude of Augusta, and they have one son, Lewis Brent.

GEORGE L. BARNES.—Among the most popular, efficient and reliable of those engaged in the government service must be numbered

George L. Barnes, postmaster of Frankfort, who has now served in this capacity for more than four years. He is a Hoosier in the matter of birth, having been born in New Albany, Indiana, October 10, 1869, but in all other respects he is a loyal Kentuckian, having been brought to Bowling Green when he was four years of age. He is the son of Julius J. and Maggie J. (Lindsay) Barnes. The father was born in Enfield, Massachusetts, of English ancestry, but in early life removed to New Albany, Indiana, where he embarked in the woolen mill business, and he accepted a position in a factory of this kind when he removed to Bowling Green. On the maternal side Mr. Barnes is Scotch, his mother having first seen the light of day in Glasgow, Scotland, and through her he doubtless inherits some of those stanch traits which have contributed to his success as a citizen. Julius J. Barnes was among those who offered life for the service of country at the time of the Civil war, his service being as a member of Company E, Second Massachusetts Regiment.

George L. Barnes received his education in the common schools of Bowling Green and he early exhibited those traits which in an especial manner fitted him for public office. His first political position was that of assistant postmaster at Bowling Green under the Harrison administration. He subsequently became private secretary to Congressman W. G. Hunter in 1894, and after holding this position for about two years he became deputy clerk in the office of state auditor Samuel H. Stone and served in this capacity for four years. Later, as special agent in the revenue department of the national government, he for two years manifested capabilities of an unusually high order. In February, 1906, President Roosevelt appointed him postmaster at Frankfort, to which office he was reappointed March 6, 1910, by President Taft. He is a life-long Republican and is one of the hardest workers in the party. He was delegate from his congressional district to the last Chicago national convention.

Mr. Barnes finds no small amount of pleasure in his lodge relations. He is prominent in Masonry, being a Knight Templar and present eminent commander of Frankfort Commandery, No. 4, and a member of Oleika Temple, Lexington, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is also past exalted of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, lodge No. 530.

In 1897 Mr. Barnes married Miss Sallie Taylor Kirtley, daughter of John E. Kirtley, of Frankfort. They have three children, Lindsay T., Dorothy B. and George L., Jr.

GRANT L. ROBERTS.—In matter of birth Grant L. Roberts, deputy internal revenue collector, is a native of the Buckeye state, in Canton, Ohio, having first seen the light of day, on July 31, 1864. He is, however, of immediate Welsh extraction, his parents, Caleb K. and Caroline Matilda (Kelly) Roberts, both having been born in Wales, where they were reared and spent their early days. They were still in their youth when they recognized the greater opportunity presented by the newer country across the Atlantic and it was after arriving in the land of the stars and stripes that they were married. They have long been residents of Canton, in which city they are numbered among the substantial and upright citizens, partaking as they do of those staunch and commendable characteristics which one involuntarily associates with the name of Wales.

Grant L. Roberts was reared and educated in the city best known as the home of the martyred president, William McKinley. It was in 1888, when a young man only a few years past his majority, that he came to Kentucky and became business manager of the Lexington "Leader," which paper was then and is now owned, published and edited by his brother, Samuel Judson Roberts. Two years later he assumed his first public office as gauger in the internal revenue department, a position which he held for three years. He was then transferred from Lexington to the state capital, Frankfort, where he continued in the same capacity until 1893, when he resigned to accept the superintendency of the O. F. C. and Carlisle distilleries. This three years later he resigned to become clerk in the claims department in the office of the auditor of state. Samuel H. Stone was at that time state auditor. He held the above-mentioned office until 1900, in which year he went to Washington, D. C., and for twenty months was employed in the census department. Returning to Frankfort he became deputy internal revenue collector, in charge of the stamp office for the Frankfort division, a position which he has ever since held and of which he is the incumbent at the present time.

Mr. Roberts, as everyone knows who is fortunate enough to have his acquaintance, is a Republican, being of the most loyal stamp and very active in his labors in behalf of the party. He is one who takes a great amount of pleasure in his social relations and is a prominent lodge man. He is high in Masonry, being a Master Mason; is past exalted ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and was for the year ending July 1, 1911, District Department grand exalted ruler of this order for the western district of Kentucky. He is

an able man and numbers many friends and admirers in the state of his adoption.

Mr. Roberts was married on the 26th day of March, 1890, to Miss Mary Pennock, of Minerva, Stark county, Ohio, she being a daughter of Pusey and Sarah Pennock. Their three children are James H., Caroline and Samuel J. P.

CHARLES N. WIARD.—One of the representative citizens and public officials of Kentucky's capital city is Charles Norman Wiard, who is incumbent of the responsible positions of clerk of the United States Circuit and District Courts and United States Commissioner, at Frankfort. Mr. Wiard is a native of Kentucky, having been born in the city of Louisville on the 25th day of May, 1876. He is a son of William La Pierce Wiard and Lavinia Blackburn (Brawner) Wiard, the former of whom was born in East Avon, Livingston county, New York, and the latter of whom was born in Franklin county, Kentucky. William La Pierce Wiard was a son of Thomas Wiard, a native and resident of East Avon, New York, and who was a mechanical genius and a veteran plow manufacturer, he came to Louisville, Kentucky, about the year 1850, and was associated with the late B. F. Avery, as inventor and pattern-maker at the inception of what is now the famous Avery Plow Company; he finally returned to the State of New York where he passed the residue of his life on his farm, until his death at the age of eighty-two. William La Pierce Wiard was reared and educated in the old Empire State and was about twenty years of age at the time of his removal to Louisville, Ky. He was for a time connected with the Avery Plow Company and finally engaged in the wholesale and retail seed and implement business, being a member of the firm of Pitkin, Wiard and Company; later he became a traveling salesman for Studebaker Brothers Manufacturing Company for the sale of their carriages and wagons. He continued to be identified with this line of enterprise for many years. He removed his family to Frankfort about the year 1884, here he continued to reside until his death in 1909 at the age of seventy-six years. His wife still survives him and continues to reside in Frankfort, she is a daughter of the late Robert Brawner, who was a pioneer of Franklin county, a prominent and influential citizen, his lineage being traced back to staunch Scotch-Irish.

William L. P. and Lavinia B. (Brawner) Wiard became the parents of ten children, of whom three sons and three daughters are now living. Charles N. Wiard was reared to maturity in Frankfort as he was about four years of age at the time of the family removal from



Louisville to this city. He was afforded the advantages of the public schools and when eighteen years of age he secured a position as deputy clerk in the United States circuit and district courts at Frankfort, which are the oldest federal courts west of the Appalachian Mountains. Mr. Wiard has been continuously identified with these courts during the intervening years and thus his entire business experience has been in this connection, though he served a brief period as gauger in the internal-revenue service of the government, in the meanwhile he from time to time assisted in his court positions. On the 14th of March, 1908, there came just recognition of his efficiency and faithfulness in his appointment to the position of clerk of the United States courts, with which he had been so long identified, and shortly afterward he was also appointed United States commissioner.

In politics Mr. Wiard accords an unqualified allegiance to the Republican party and he is an appreciative member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained to the chivalric degrees, and he also holds membership in the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is affiliated with the lodge, chapter and commandery in Frankfort and he has held various offices in these bodies, being a past presiding officer in the first two, besides which he is also past exalted ruler in the Frankfort Lodge of the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks.

In 1901 Mr. Wiard was united in marriage to Miss Lillian May Spiers, daughter of John R. and Georgia (Wright) Spiers, of Lexington, Kentucky, and the four children of this union are: Charles Norman, Jr., Lillian Murray, John William and Mary Eleanor.

ROBERT G. EVANS.—Kentucky has been the home and scene of the labor of many men who have not only led lives which should serve as lesson and incentive to those who come after them but who have also been of important service to their state through various avenues of usefulness. Colonel Evans, who is one of the extensive land holders and representative agriculturists and stock-growers of Boyle county, is a native son of Kentucky and here has well upheld the prestige of the honored name which he bears. He has wielded much influence in connection with public affairs, though never a seeker of official preferment, and his character has been ordered according to those high principles of integrity that ever beget objective confidence and esteem. His position as a citizen of prominence and influence is such as to specially entitle him to representation in this history of his native state.

Colonel Robert G. Evans was born in Lincoln county, Kentucky, on the 9th of October, 1856, and is a son of William F. and Josephine (Graham) Evans, who were born in Pulaski county, this state. William Fox Evans became one of the large land holders and successful agriculturists of Lincoln and Boyle counties and gained a high reputation as a breeder of fine live stock. He was a man of fine education and broad mental ken, having been graduated in Georgetown College, where he had as an instructor Hon. James G. Blaine, with whom his personal friendship continued throughout life. Though he was well qualified for leadership in public affairs he never sought or held political office. He passed the closing years of his life at Danville, where he died in December, 1889, at the age of fifty-eight years. He was a staunch adherent to the Democratic party and both he and his wife held membership in the Baptist church. Mrs. Evans was a daughter of Robert W. Graham, a representative citizen of Lincoln and Boyle counties and was a woman of most gentle and gracious personality, ever retaining the affectionate regard of all who came within the circle of her influence. She died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Morris J. Farris, in Danville, this state, in May, 1908, at the venerable age of seventy years. She is survived by one son and one daughter.

Robert G. Evans was reared on the homestead farm and after duly availing himself of the advantages of the common schools of his native county, he was matriculated in Centre College, at Danville, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1876, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Later he continued his study in Johns Hopkins University, in Baltimore, Maryland, after which he took a special post-graduate course in history and literature in Princeton University. His beautiful homestead, which lies contiguous to the city of Danville, came to him by inheritance from his father at the time of the latter's death. It comprises five hundred acres of fine land and is under a high state of cultivation, besides being equipped with the best improvements of a permanent order. He is also the owner of a valuable farm of one thousand acres on Salt River, the same being located about four miles distant from Danville. Colonel Evans gives the major portion of his time and attention to the supervision of his agricultural and stock-growing interests and is recognized as one of the leading representatives of these lines of industry in his section of the state. For fully a score of years he has given special attention to the raising and dealing in standard-bred horses,

and a number of horses which he has bred have gained world-wide fame on the trotting turf. He also has made a specialty of raising hemp, and for a quarter of a century it is doubtful if any other citizen of the state has produced a larger average amount annually of this important product. The Colonel is one of the substantial men of his native state and is a stockholder and director of the Citizens' National Bank of Danville.

In politics Colonel Evans has ever been a staunch advocate of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, and he has been a zealous worker in behalf of the party cause, though he has never been an aspirant for political preferment, as has already been intimated. He was for four years chairman of the Boyle County Democratic Committee and he has put forth the most loyal and effective efforts in behalf of the interests of his party and its candidates. His labors in this field have been more notable by reason of the fact that he has been in a personal sense without political ambition. He is a member of the Baptist church, in Danville, and contributes liberally to the support of the various departments of its work, while Mrs. Evans is a member of the First Presbyterian church. He is affiliated with the Beta Theta Phi college fraternity, with which he identified himself while a student in Centre College, and he is also a member of the Danville lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On the 26th of January, 1898, was solemnized the marriage of Colonel Evans to Miss Lillian Sumrall, of Danville. She is a daughter of Judge Joseph K. and Bessie (Moore) Sumrall, whose beautiful home, Blythewood, is located near Danville. Judge Sumrall was one of the honored and influential citizens of Boyle county, and formerly served on the bench of the Mason county court.

CHRIS MILIUS plays an active part in the town of his birth, being deputy sheriff of Campbell county, one of the organizers of the recently established Citizens' Commercial Savings Bank, and prominent in Masonry, not to mention numerous other associations of an important character. He was born in Newport, Kentucky, August 12, 1877, and is the son of Jacob and Louisa (Stickling) Milius, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Newport. For nearly thirty-five years the father manufactured willow ware goods in Cincinnati, and did a large wholesale and retail business. In 1895 he retired from this and engaged in the grocery trade in Newport. Some five years afterward he disposed of the latter business to his sons and has since retired from the commercial world, his age being seventy-

three years. He resided in the Queen City until 1876, when he removed to Newport, where he has ever since made his home. He and his wife are the parents of four living children, Mr. Milius being the next to the youngest of the number.

Chris Milius received his education in the public schools of his native place and supplemented it with a course in Bartlett's Commercial College in Cincinnati. He was associated with his father for several years and later succeeded to the Newport grocery business. In January, 1902, he retired from the grocery business and was appointed chief deputy sheriff, under Daniel Riedel, a Republican, and gave efficient service for the following four years. In the fall of 1905, John P. Nagel, Democrat, was elected sheriff and Mr. Milius was again appointed chief deputy and served for four years. The office seems to be one of which he is destined to have long tenure, for when Joseph Dietz, Republican, was elected sheriff in the fall of 1909 he was appointed to the deputyship for another four-year term. In the fall of the latter year Mr. Milius was a candidate on the Republican ticket for the office of county clerk, but was defeated at the polls. He has doubtless a political future before him for he enjoys the confidence of his fellow citizens and fulfils with ability any trust imposed upon him. In 1910 he assisted in the organization of the Citizens' Commercial and Savings Bank and was a member of its first board of directors. He holds membership in the Masonic order of Kentucky, his degrees including the Knights Templars and the Mystic Shrine. He is also affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Milius laid the foundation of a happy home life by his marriage in April, 1903, to Stella Heyne, a native of Buffalo, New York. They have a daughter, named Dorothy.

REV. CORNELIUS J. O'CONNELL, Dean.—Father O'Connell is the able and honored pastor of the Catholic church at Bardstown, Nelson county, and is one of the revered members of the priesthood of the church of this section of the state of his nativity, the name of his parish being St. Joseph's. He has been also a prominent figure in connection with the educational affairs of the church in Kentucky and served many years as president of St. Joseph's College, in Bardstown.

Father O'Connell was born at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 21st of November 1853, and is a son of Patrick and Honora (Hartnett) O'Connell, both of whom continued to reside in this state until they were summoned to the life eternal. Rev. Father O'Connell gained his preliminary educational discipline in the

parochial and public schools of the city of Louisville, and when thirteen years of age he was sent to St. Trond, Belgium, where he entered St. Trond College, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1873. Thereafter he continued his philosophical and theological studies for four years in the American College of the great Louvain University, in the city of Louvain, Belgium, and in this institution he was graduated in 1877, being there also ordained to the priesthood. In the same year he returned to Louisville, Kentucky, and taught in the Preston Park Seminary and assisted the clergy at the cathedral. In 1877 he became professor of philosophy in St. Joseph's College at Bardstown, of which institution he became vice-president in 1878 and president in 1879. He held the presidency of the college for two years, having resigned the office in 1880 and having been appointed pastor of St. Joseph's church, in Bardstown, in the preceding year. In 1887 he again became president of the college, and he continued as its executive head until the college was closed by the bishop of the diocese for a period of twenty years, which expired in 1909, and at this writing (1910) he is in charge of the college. He is the author of the following works: "Sermons and Orations," "History of Loretto," "Sermons, Panegyrics, Miscellanea," "Christian Education," "The Holy Eucharist and Frequent and Daily Communion," and the "Pope and Saint Peter at Rome."

JAMES VIRGIL CHAPMAN has long stood as an exponent of progress in educational lines, and his ability and scholarship are widely recognized. A native of Kentucky, he was born in Allen county May 23, 1870, the son of John I. and Frances (Anthony) Chapman, the father a merchant of Simpson county for a number of years, where he died in 1885. The Chapman family is an old and prominent one, figuring in the early history of Kentucky, the Chapman settlement in southern Kentucky being well known in the annals of the state as one of the first settlements, founded by Thomas Chapman. The family of the mother of J. V. Chapman originally came from the Carolinas, and his great-grandfather, Joseph Anthony, who lived to the extreme old age of one hundred and five years, was a pioneer of the country.

The above-mentioned Thomas Chapman, great-great-grandfather of the immediate subject, whose ancestors had come to Virginia from England early in the eighteenth century, moved to a point on Barren river three miles eastward from the present city of Bowling Green about the close of the Revolutionary war. On pages 330 and 331 of Dr. Smith's

History of Kentucky interesting mention has been made of his subsequent career. "A year later he moved his family to a stockaded dwelling he had prepared some four miles above the valley of Drake's Creek. Here, every morning and evening, with beat of drum and shouldered rifles, he marched around his stockade at the head of his family. Besides himself, six sons could carry guns, and his wife, daughter, and a negro woman, with hats, coats and guns, joined the procession. This was done as long as hostile bands of Indians roamed and hunted through Kentucky. After sunset no one ventured out, nor even in daylight without the trusty rifle." In 1791 his youngest son, David Chapman, was born. So far as is known he was the first white child born in southern Kentucky; and he lived an honored citizen of Warren county until his death in 1884.

Mr. Chapman's maternal grandfather, Joseph Anthony, with his wife and sister, came from Germany in the year 1800, and soon afterwards settled and took up land near Bowling Green, Kentucky. The site of the present city is largely on his claim. As he did not like the "Barrens," or the water, he soon migrated to Allen county, where there was plenty of timber, and settled at New Roe, near a large spring of clear, sparkling water. He was the father of a large family, whose members became leaders in the business, social and political affairs of southern Kentucky. At least three of his sons held public office, to wit: William Anthony, Lee Anthony and Henry Anthony, elected at different times as members of the State Senate, House of Representatives and the county court. Professor Chapman's mother was the daughter of Henry Anthony, Esq. Her brother, William A. Anthony Jr., was a member of the Orphan Brigade and fell at Baton Rouge, fighting for the Southern Confederacy. The Anthony family are remarkably long-lived, Joseph Anthony, the elder, who came from Germany, living, as before mentioned, to the age of one hundred and five, and his maiden sister lived to the age of one hundred and two.

James Virgil Chapman was educated in the public and high school at Stowers, Kentucky, formerly Middleton. After completing his education he turned his attention to teaching, and he has followed it as a life pursuit with most satisfactory results. In 1894 he taught in the Middleton high school and in 1895-1900 was principal of the Scottsville high school. In 1900 he was elected principal of the seminary in Portland, Tennessee, and continued there until 1907, when he accepted the position of superintendent of the city schools in

Franklin, Kentucky. Mr. Chapman occupies a most important position, and has general supervision of the graded and high schools, teachers, pupils, buildings, grounds, etc. He also arranges the course of study, assigns the teachers to their rooms, and superintends the deportment of the pupils. As a disciplinarian he has few equals in the state. Under his supervision a handsome and commodious brick school building of classic design has been erected, which stands upon a beautiful eight-acre campus and is a monument not only to his talent and popularity but also to the enterprise and patriotism of the good people among whom he lives.

Professor Chapman, in July, 1892, married Miss Lily M. Munday, the daughter of George W. and Mary E. (Thomas) Munday, of Logan county, Kentucky, the father being a prominent citizen of that section. Mrs. Chapman's grandfather, Nathaniel Munday, moved from Virginia about the year 1800, and settled in Barren county; and in 1807 he moved to Logan county, where he lived until his death, some twenty years later. He was survived by one son, George W. Munday, who was born in 1823, and who, true to the instincts of his aristocratic ancestors, acquired a large plantation and devoted his attention to farming and stock-raising. He was distinguished for his high ideals of honor and integrity; and his large Colonial home was noted before and after the Civil war for its old-time Kentucky hospitality.

Professor Chapman is an extremely busy man, is connected with many societies and takes an active part and interest in all. He is a member of the Baptist church, is president of the Baptist Young People's Union, and has a Bible class in Sunday-school. In fraternal societies he is a member of the Masonic order, having taken the degrees as high as the Royal Arch Masons and is Past Master of Fountain Head Lodge, No. 326. He is also Past High Priest of Portland Chapter, No. 66, and Past Grand Patron of the Order of the Eastern Star, of Tennessee. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he is Past Grand; he is Past Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias; and a member of the Woodmen of the World. In politics he owns allegiance to the Democratic party. In educational circles he is pre-eminent, having membership with the Kentucky Educational Association, in which he takes an active part, the Southern Educational Association, and the National Educational Association. He also spent two years in special educational work in St. Louis.

Professor and Mrs. Chapman have a happy

home and two children, Virgil Munday and Mollie Munday.

CURTIS FIELD BURNAM.—Mere words can only pay a feeble tribute to the memory and character of such a man as the late Hon. Curtis Field Burnam, for a man so honored, so revered and so respected is seldom met with even in a distinguished community and in the highest class of the most prominent men.

Mr. Burnam was born in Richmond, Kentucky, on May 24, 1820, the descendant of English ancestry, the first authentic knowledge of his paternal ancestry coming from Cecil county, Maryland, where they located in the early part of the Eighteenth century. There his grandfather, John Burnam, was born in 1761, and was taken by his parents to Virginia. He joined the Revolutionary army on July 31, 1776, in the Third South Carolina Regiment, and participated in the battles of Cowpens and Guilford Court House and closed his military service at Yorktown. After the war he went south and settled near Raleigh, North Carolina, living there for a number of years and on December 4, 1787, married Ann Fort, the daughter of Captain Frederick Fort, a Revolutionary soldier. Here Thompson Burnam, the father of the subject of our sketch, was born in 1789 and in 1790, becoming imbued with the spirit of the pioneer, John Burnam crossed the mountains and brought his family by way of the Wilderness Road to Kentucky. After living at various places he finally settled in the Green River country and died near Bowling Green, Kentucky, in 1831, honored and respected by all who knew him. His wife, who was a woman of strong character and intellect, also died near Bowling Green, where they are both buried.

Thompson Burnam, the father of our subject, received only a limited education and entered the store of a merchant at Richmond at an early age and by his industry and ability soon acquired a competency and became a successful merchant in his own name. He was a man who wielded a great influence in the community and helped to give it a remarkable standing for integrity and solvency with the merchants on the eastern states. He married Lucinda Field in 1815, in Bourbon county, Kentucky. She was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, April 8, 1792, and was the daughter of John and Diana Field and the granddaughter of Colonel John Field, killed at Point Pleasant in 1774 in the battle with the Indians, led by the celebrated chief Cornstalk. This battle is considered by many historians as the beginning of the Revolutionary struggle. The wife of Colonel John Field was



1911

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Ann Rogers Clark, thought to be, as the name would indicate, a near relative of General George Rogers Clark. Both of Curtis F. Burnam's parents lived to be an honored old age and died in Richmond, Kentucky, where they were buried. They left numerous descendants and to all the priceless heritage of a name without stain or blemish.

Mr. Burnam received his preliminary education at the Mission Male Seminary at Richmond, Kentucky, which was a preparation for college, and in January, 1837, when he was seventeen years of age, he left his home to enter upon his career at Yale College, New Haven. He traveled to Philadelphia in stage coaches, where he first saw a steam car, and took his first ride from Philadelphia to New York and from there to New Haven by boat. He passed examination for the Sophomore class, but on account of his youth was advised to enter the Freshman class, which he did. He did not return home during his college career, but remained at New Haven continuously until May, 1840. He always loved books and to the end of his life they were his companions. He won many college honors, alike for literary productions, oratory and scholarship, in the Senior year being elected class orator, delivering the farewell address. He was chosen a member of the Skull and Bones Club and of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and in fact had more college honors than usually fall to the lot of one boy. It is interesting to note that his college career foreshadowed his future. Professor Olmstead in writing to his father at the close of his college career says: "I think he will cut a figure in politics."

During his college life he acquired the habits of systematic study and reading which continued throughout his whole after life. His vacations had been spent largely in the college library reading books of every character. By reason of this summer work he acquired a familiarity with English literature, both prose and poetry, which was destined to be of the greatest service to him and of pleasure to his friends. He possessed a wonderful memory and the unusual ability to make apt quotations and to tell exactly from whence they came.

Mr. Burnam began the study of law soon after reaching home, commencing his studies in the office of Judge Daniel Breck, a distinguished jurist. He continued his studies in the law department of Transylvania University, from which he graduated in 1842. For a time he was the partner of William C. Goodloe, who shortly afterward became circuit judge and continued as such for many years. Mr. Burnam practiced with great success and in a few years he was engaged on one side or

the other in practically all the important cases in Madison and the adjacent counties. During this period and until the beginning of the war there was a great deal of litigation relating to slaves, and although Mr. Burnam and his people were all slave-owners, his sympathies were in accord with Mr. Clay's for the gradual emancipation of the negroes. Mr. Burnam's success as a lawyer through his whole career was attributable not only to his knowledge of the law, but to his unswerving loyalty to his clients, his great ability as a pleader and his conscientious preparation of his cases.

His pleadings, always *written* by himself, were models of brevity, clearness and elegant English. He was a great jury advocate, during a period when the reputation of the Kentucky bar for eloquence was at its height. He had the charm both of voice and language and many of his arguments in celebrated cases have become traditional among the great speeches of the Madison county bar. Mr. Burnam's speech-making was not confined to his profession or political questions, as he was from early manhood to old age being constantly asked to deliver addresses by literary institutions and on public occasions of all kinds, many of his addresses having been printed in pamphlet form for preservation.

Mr. Burnam's political career began early in life, the law, government and politics having been closely associated, especially in the south. He was commonwealth attorney for a while and presidential elector more than once. In 1851 he first represented his county in the state legislature. During the years from 1850 to 1860 Mr. Burnam was twice a candidate for congress, losing the nomination in each instance by a narrow margin, which reverses he afterward considered fortunate because they sent him back to the practice of the law, which was much more remunerative than holding office. Mr. Burnam became a warm personal friend of Mr. Lincoln and supported all measures tending to strengthen his administration of the government and in 1864 was active in his advocacy of the re-election of the great abolitionist. At the outbreak of the Civil war, although Kentucky was a slave state, Mr. Burnam, animated by that intense patriotism which ever characterized him and by the anti-slavery principles inherited from his father, gave himself up to work of the preservation of the Union.

Mr. Burnam was a member of the legislature from 1860 to 1864, and being chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations, did everything in his power to keep Kentucky from passing acts of secession. His services

were of great value after the issuing of the Emancipation Proclamation in the endeavor to mediate between the parties so hotly in conflict at that time. In 1863 he was captured in Lexington by a detachment of Morgan's cavalry and held as a prisoner of war because of his prominence as a leader of the Union party in the state. He was exchanged for a younger brother of General Morgan's, who was also a prisoner of war.

In 1875 Mr. Burnam was, without solicitation, offered the position of assistant secretary of the United States treasury by General Bristow. He accepted and held the office until General Bristow's resignation. The following fifteen years of Mr. Burnam's life were devoted almost exclusively to his profession, although he took the greatest interest in the progress and welfare of his county, state and nation and was actively interested in everything pertaining to the progress of his community, banks, schools and public improvements of all kinds. He was a member of nearly all the state conventions of his party, also a delegate to a number of national conventions. In 1883 he took a vacation and spent several months in Europe, and during this absence was unanimously elected president of the Kentucky State Bar Association. He was instrumental in the organization of a constitutional convention and in 1890 was elected a delegate to this constitutional convention by an overwhelming majority from his county. He enjoyed the work of the convention very much and often said that he expected this to be his last public service, but he was mistaken, for during the strenuous times of 1899 Mr. Burnam was called upon to make the race for state senator in his district, although he was in his eightieth year and not present at the convention. He remained in Frankfort during the whole of the legislative session, endeavoring in every way to uphold and maintain the majesty of the law. Mr. Burnam was re-elected to the state senate in 1903, and during that period introduced and had passed the law establishing the Confederate Home, thereby showing his liberal views on such questions. He made a great speech on the Berea College bill during this term and all this service was given after Mr. Burnam had passed his eighty-fifth year, and with the adjournment of this session of the legislature, March, 1906, his public career closed.

The closing years of his life were beautiful. Mr. Burnam enjoyed them; he loved his home, his family and his friends; he loved nature, birds, trees and books and from the latter he derived more recreation than from anything else. He read and re-read fiction, poetry and

history. His memory was wonderful and in no wise impaired and his knowledge of Latin was remarkable. One of his great pleasures was in reading, in the original, of the poems of Horace, Virgil and others, and in the evening he frequently played whist with the members of his family and with friends.

Mr. Burnam was married in May, 1845, to Miss Sarah Helen Rollins, of Boone county, Missouri. She was a daughter of Dr. Anthony W. Rollins and a sister of Hon. James Rollins, both of whose names are connected with the early history of Missouri, especially with the establishment and growth of the University at Columbia. The married life of Mr. and Mrs. Burnam was blessed in every way, with children, health and many years. Mrs. Burnam was a woman of the old type, handsome, gracious, frugal and industrious, preferring to devote her time to the duties of home instead of the modern women's clubs, charitable, a true friend and her first care the happiness of her husband and children. After more than fifty-nine years of wedded life they were parted by her death on May 13, 1904. They were the parents of eight children, all of whom grew to maturity and six of whom have survived their parents, namely: Anthony Rollins, Thompson S., Robert Rodes, Edmund Tutt, Lucia Field, Mrs. Waller Bennett, James Rollins, who died in 1905, and Sallie Rodes, who died in 1906.

Mr. Burnam was a member of the Masonic fraternity and was held in great esteem by the brotherhood. A most beautiful incident of his life was the occasion of his eighty-seventh birthday, when a banquet was tendered him by the Masons of his native town and county, a tribute of the esteem in which he was held among them. In religion he was an "Old Baptist," this being the church of his fathers.

Mr. Burnam died March 19, 1909, at his home, Burnamwood, after a short illness. He was buried from the Baptist church with full Templar honors, in the cemetery at Richmond, which more than fifty years before he had helped to dedicate and of whose business organization he was long president. His force of character, his gentleness of disposition and his fixed purpose always to do the right impressed all who met him. He never willingly gave offense or wounded the feelings of those whom he opposed but rather seemed to win their confidence and respect by his courtesy and ability, and his most glorious epitaph is that he is loved and remembered in the hearts of his family and friends. The Richmond bar, many corporations, college presidents, prominent ecclesiastics, the present governor and many others sent reso-

lutions and letters of condolence to the family and in all ways demonstrated the personal and public loss the community sustained when Curtis Field Burnam died.

ANTHONY ROLLINS BURNAM.—Among the many illustrious names written upon the pages of Kentucky's present day history that of Anthony Rollins Burnam is peer of the most honored and esteemed, viewed both as regards ability and personal character. He is a stalwart Republican, high in party councils, and he has received some of the highest honors in the gift of the state, having served for eight years in the court of appeals, in the last two of which he acted as chief justice. He likewise has to his credit a fair record of statesmanship, having been elected to the state senate in 1907, and in the halls of the assembly having brought about legislation of the most enlightened and beneficial sort. In both state and national politics Mr. Burnam has ever been active, and he has done much for the advancement of the principles which he believes to be best.

Anthony Rollins Burnam is the eldest child of the late Curtis Field Burnam and his wife, Sarah Rollins Burnam. He was born in Richmond, Kentucky, October 10, 1846, and is a lifelong resident of the fair city upon whose scenes his young eyes first opened to the light of day. His father was a native of Richmond, Kentucky, born in the year 1820, and likewise a lawyer, and his mother's family came originally from the state of Virginia. Mr. Burnam spent his boyhood and youth in Richmond and gained his elementary education in the public schools, subsequently matriculating in Asbury college, of Greencastle. Early in young manhood he concluded to follow in the paternal footsteps in the matter of a life vocation. Shortly after the completion of his collegiate and professional studies he began the practice of law in his native city in partnership with his father, their legal firm being known as C. F. and A. R. Burnam. This association, begun in 1869, continued until after the appointment of Mr. Burnam, by President Harrison, as collector of internal revenue, and from the beginning of his professional career Mr. Burnam met with unusual success both as a lawyer and advocate. From the first was evident the fact that he was an effective advocate before court or jury, and a conservative and well fortified counselor, and even when a young man he had made himself the possessor of a clientage of essentially representative character. In 1896 he was elected as a Republican to the court of appeals of Kentucky

and he filled this position to the satisfaction of the bar of the state during his eight years' term of office, the last two of which he acted as chief justice. He eminently justified his selection to this high position, his service being a credit both to himself and to Richmond, which regards him as one of her representative citizens. As previously mentioned, Judge Burnam has in recent years been a member of the state legislature, and during his term as a senator he has been the leader of his party in the senate and has rendered effective service in the establishment of normal schools for the preparation of teachers for the common schools of the state. He has frequently represented his party in both state and national conventions and in 1908 he was one of the delegates-at-large from Kentucky to the Chicago convention which nominated Mr. Taft for the presidency. He was, indeed, one of the most ardent of the advocates of the former Secretary of State. He was also a delegate to the conventions which nominated Rutherford B. Hayes and Wm. McKinley for the presidency. From his earliest voting days he has subscribed to the articles of faith of the Republican party, having in truth been bred upon them, and his loyalty to the cause has ever proved itself unflagging. He is at the present time a member of the Republican National Committee for Kentucky. In addition to his professional duties, Judge Burnam has several other interests of large scope and importance, and among them is his connection with that substantial institution, the Southern National Bank of Richmond, of which he is president. For fifteen years he was likewise president of the Madison National Bank, and for thirty years was a director of the same.

On the 5th day of November, 1874, Judge Burnam laid the foundation of a happy life companionship by his marriage with Miss Margaret Summers, daughter of George Summers, of Quincy, Illinois. They have eight children, concerning whom the following data are entered: Curtis Field, a professor at the Johns Hopkins university; Esther, wife of W. C. Bennett, clerk of the circuit court at Richmond, Kentucky; George Summers, general agent for the L. & N. Railway at St. Louis, Missouri; Anthony Rollins, an attorney of Richmond, Kentucky; Lucien A., of Danville, Kentucky; Sarah R., wife of Judge J. J. Greenleaf, of Richmond; Margaret, at home, and Paul, a teller in the Southern National Bank of Richmond, Kentucky.

The Burnam home is one of the attractive abodes of Richmond and the centre of a refined and gracious hospitality.

HON. THOMAS JEFFERSON NUNN.—One of the most able and distinguished members of the Kentucky bar is the Hon. Thomas Jefferson Nunn, whose splendid standing as a lawyer has been stamped with highest approval by his elevation to the post of chief justice of the Kentucky court of appeals. The career of Judge Nunn presents an unusual record, his judicial service having been inaugurated in 1876, when he was scarcely thirty years of age, and in the subsequent time the confidence and esteem of the state and county have had most eloquent and irrefutable proof in the bestowal upon him of many high trusts.

Judge Nunn is a native Kentuckian and like so many Americans who have come to enjoy unusual prominence, was born upon a farm and there spent his early years. The farm in question was situated in Crittenden county and it was there that on March 9, 1846, he first saw the light of day. His parents were John and Emily (Love) Nunn, both of whom were likewise natives and life-long residents of Crittenden county. The Nunn family is of Scotch-Irish descent, but their history for many generations has been identified with America. The paternal grandfather, Ira Nunn, came to Kentucky from either Georgia or South Carolina at a very early date in the settlement of Crittenden county, and the maternal grandfather, Colonel Andrew Love, was also a pioneer of that county. Both families became very prominent in the life of the new community and figured in some of the most important crises in its history.

John Nunn, the father of Judge Nunn, was a farmer by occupation and it was upon the farm that his children were reared to manhood and womanhood. He was twice married, the mother of the subject being the first wife and she bore him four sons and six daughters. Of these ten children Judge Nunn was the youngest of the sons and one daughter is deceased. By his second wife, Mrs. Clarrisa Phillip Crowell, John Nunn became the father of two sons and one daughter, all of whom are living. Thus twelve children and many grandchildren are living to represent this sturdy, able and sensible Kentuckian who was permitted to watch and assist in the progress of the state for well-nigh a century, his birth occurring on March 12, 1812, and his age at the time of his death being eighty-seven years, three months and nine days.

Thomas Jefferson Nunn attended the country schools and partook of the usual experiences of the farmer's lad, assisting in the manifold occupations to be encountered upon the farm, living "near to Nature's heart," and acquiring those habits of independence and industry

which have insured his success in life. When he was twenty-one years of age he went to Marion, Kentucky, and entered a select school located there, later reading law and being licensed to practice on December 7, 1869. He at once began his practice at Marion and his success was speedy and certain. Seven years later he was elected county judge of Crittenden county, and after serving one term he resumed the practice of the law. In 1890 he was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, representing the counties of Crittenden and Livingston. In 1893 professional considerations made expedient a change of residence from Marion to Madisonville, which latter city has ever since been his home. In 1897 he was elected judge of the circuit court, fourth judicial district, and served five years, his tenure of office being recognized as one of unusual distinction and accomplishment. In 1902 he was elected to the court of appeals from the first appellate district, and in 1910 he was renominated and re-elected which happily insures his further service as chief justice of the Kentucky court of appeals and is a matter of congratulation to all those who hold in high regard the status of the bench and bar of the Blue Grass state. It is a most eloquent commentary upon the case that he was renominated and elected without opposition. Although he has never been a politician he is deeply interested in public affairs and has always been a loyal Democrat, giving his heart and his hand to the furtherance of the party's measures and principles. He is identified with the great Masonic fraternity, being a Royal Arch Mason and he is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On April 21, 1869, Judge Nunn was united in marriage to Miss Sallie Ann Clement of Crittenden county, a daughter of I. N. Clement. They have five children, namely: Clement S.; Emma Miles, widow of Robert L. Flanary; John L.; Narnell, who became Mrs. Ollie M. Tucker; and Miss Virginia Lee.

Judge Nunn may be referred to as one of the most shining examples of the self-made man, for he began, with no favors, and has by his own unaided efforts forged his way to the fore, with unsullied integrity and the confidence of all who know him best. He had an early experience as a school teacher, and the vicissitudes of the country pedagogue form humorous and diverting memories for the present chief justice.

HON. GEORGE GILMORE GILBERT.—When the impartial historian shall write a complete history of the state few names will have a more conspicuous place in the history of its jurisprudence, its politics and its citizenship than

the late Hon. George Gilmore Gilbert, lawyer, State Senator and Congressman, whose career reflected honor upon the old commonwealth and added to her fame in the nation. Mr. Gilbert was a native of Spencer county, Kyboon near Waterford, Kentucky, and was born on the 24th of December, 1849, and died November 8, 1909. Between these two dates, a noble life was spent in usefulness and conspicuous public service whose lesson should not be lost. He was the son of James and Elizabeth (Stone) Gilbert, both of whom were Kentuckians, the father born in Lincoln county and the mother in Spencer county. The Gilberts came into Kentucky from Virginia, while the Stones came from Holland. George Stone, the grandfather of Mr. Gilbert, was a music teacher of talent who came from Holland and located in Spencer county at an early date, and there built the first powder mill, which mill was one of the pioneer mills of Kentucky.

Mr. Gilbert spent his young days on the farm in Spencer county and attended the country schools. At the age of seventeen years he entered the Lynnland Institute and Cecelian College near Elizabethtown, Kentucky, where he won first prize in his class. He next entered St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, where he was a student for sometime, reading law and teaching school occupying his attention until he was admitted to the bar in 1874, when he began to practice his profession at Taylorsville. He had applied himself with a zeal and energy which recognized no obstacle as insurmountable to the mastery of the law and its underlying principles, and having thus qualified himself for its practice he entered upon his professional career admirably equipped in every way to command success. His knowledge of the law was broad and thorough; his judgments accurate; his ideas high and his devotion to his profession of that chivalrous character which evidences appreciation of the dignity of a noble calling. He served a term as County Attorney of Spencer county and in 1884 he was nominated by acclamation and elected without opposition to represent the Fourteenth Senatorial District in the Kentucky Senate, where he served as a member of the Judiciary Committee and was regarded as one of the ablest men of that body. In 1886 while still a senator, he removed to Shelbyville, where he at once was accorded the rank of one of the leaders of the bar and became an attorney for the Cumberland & Ohio Railroad Company. Few of his competitors at the bar possessed the same degree of mental strength and culture, and few were so indefatigable in their work.

Mr. Gilbert was an ardent supporter of Will-

iam Jennings Bryan and was a delegate to the National Democratic convention in Chicago in 1896, where he was conspicuous as a Bryan man and where he gained a national reputation. After the campaign of 1896 in which he worked early and late for Mr. Bryan, Mr. Gilbert determined to enter national politics, and in 1898 he contested for the Democratic nomination for Congress with the Hon. James B. McCreary, the incumbent, who had been governor and at this writing (1910) United States Senator and who is a candidate for the nomination for Governor a second time. The task of securing the nomination over so strong and popular a man as Mr. McCreary was a gigantic one and one that very few people thought Mr. Gilbert equal to. But he was a much more resourceful and brilliant campaigner than he was given credit for even among his friends and supporters and at the Danville convention Mr. Gilbert was victorious and received the nomination. He was elected and for three consecutive terms was re-elected serving four full terms, retiring in 1906 on accounting of declining health, and on only one term did he have opposition for re-nomination, that being in 1904 when the present member of Congress, Harvey Helm and D. L. Moore contested with him. At the Shelbyville convention after a deadlock lasting for several days, the convention, being unable to break the deadlock, referred the nomination to a primary election in the district. But before the primary was held, the other contestants retired and Mr. Gilbert was declared the unanimous nominee of the Democratic party. In Congress Mr. Gilbert was recognized as one of the leaders on the Democratic side. He was eloquent, quick in debate, a leader in thought as well as in speech and action. His carefully matured opinions were expressed in language clear and concise, his argument was enforced with all the power of a skilled logician, his diction was pure and elegant. In every situation and under all circumstances he was a gentleman, polite, courteous, honorable. Strong in the assertion of his own views he sought to impress them in a manner not to give offense or wound the sensibilities of others who held opposite views. John Sharp Williams, then the minority leader, now United States Senator from Mississippi regarded him as one of his most brilliant lieutenants.

After retiring from Congress voluntarily, Mr. Gilbert returned to his law practice, and so continued until his death. In November, 1875, Mr. Gilbert married Miss Elizabeth Hinkle, who was born in Nelson county, Kentucky, the daughter of Captain John P. Hinkle, who was a native of Oldham county, of Ger-

man descent. To this union children were born as follows: Marvin, married Lawson Wooddridge and they reside in Louisville, Kentucky; Mary, married A. L. McCormick, of Baltimore, Maryland, and they reside now in Louisville; and Ralph, who is now county judge of Shelby county. Throughout his entire life Hon. George G. Gilbert was one of the most zealous promoters of public improvements and his services in this field of enterprise were hardly less important public services than those rendered him in an official capacity. Everything calculated to promote the public welfare of his city or state found in him an influential and powerful supporter. His mind was comprehensive in its grasp of affairs and he surveyed the whole field of development. One of the busiest of busy men, he found time to devote to the moral and intellectual betterment of the community as well as to the development of its material resources. He was a prominent member on the floor of the senate and in the intelligent discussion of all subjects of legislation he was the peer of any member of the legislature and he was potent in formulating and supporting some of the most important measures that were enacted into statutes. His generalship was admirably displayed in parliamentary tactics, pending the consideration of partisan measures. No more fitting eulogy can be said of him than that "He was a man among men."

MIKE HUGHES, the postmaster of Shelbyville, and a well known citizen of Shelby county, Kentucky, was born on a farm in Henry county, this state, on April 16, 1862, the son of J. W. and Elizabeth (Floyd) Hughes, both natives of Henry county, Kentucky. Woodford Hughes, the grandfather, came from Virginia to Kentucky and was a pioneer of the latter state.

On the farm Mike Hughes was reared and he attended the public schools. He followed the business of farming almost all his life. In 1898 he removed to Shelby county and came to Shelbyville in 1906, where he engaged in the trading of tobacco. In politics he has been a staunch and loyal Republican all his life, casting his first vote for James G. Blaine, and while not taking a conspicuous part in politics has always been a man that was to be depended upon, a man of responsibility whose word was unquestioned, and who while pursuing the "even tenor of his way," was not hidden from the discerning gaze of those who had the public affairs at heart, and when a trustworthy man was wanted to fill the responsible position of postmaster, Mr. Hughes was the one whose appointment met with entire satisfaction. He was appointed

on April 6, 1909, succeeding Mr. Petty, who had been appointed internal revenue collector.

Mr. Hughes married Miss Annie Pearl Clemmons, who was born in Henry county, Kentucky, being the daughter of James Clemmons. To Mr. and Mrs. Hughes four children have been born: Leonora, Ethel Todd, John W. and Willana.

JAMES B. BROWN.—To say of him whose name heads this sketch that he has risen unaided from comparative obscurity to rank with the first business men of Louisville is a statement that seems trite to those familiar with his life, yet it is but just to say in a history that will descend to future generations that his business record has been one that any man might be proud to possess. Beginning at the bottom of the ladder he has advanced steadily step by step until he is now occupying a place of prominence reached by few. Through his entire business career he has been looked upon as a model of integrity and honor, never making an engagement that he has not fulfilled, and standing to-day an example of what determination and force, combined with the highest degree of business probity, can accomplish for a man of natural ability and strength of character.

James B. Brown, president of the First National Bank of Louisville, Kentucky, was born in Lawrenceburg, Kentucky, November 28, 1872. His father, Thornton Brown, was born in Anderson county, Kentucky, the son of John Benjamin Brown, a native of Virginia. The mother, Paralee McKee, was born in Anderson county, Kentucky, the daughter of William McKee, a Kentuckian and son of William, a Virginian. Both parents are living. When our subject was a boy the family moved to Shelbyville, Kentucky, where the father was a merchant for many years. After attending the public schools James B. Brown in 1887, at the age of fifteen years, came to Louisville and started out in life for himself, commencing the engagement by entering the employ of the Southern News Company as office boy. He worked his way up until he became cashier and then resigned to take the position of cashier in the office of the city tax receiver, which position he held for four years and was then elected tax receiver for a term of four years. From that time on his advancement was an assured thing, his reputation established as the best and now Mr. Brown is enjoying the just reward of all his endeavors. In 1906 he was elected cashier of the First National Bank and on November 5, 1908, was elected president of that institution.

His services are in great request in other interests and corporations; he is a director in



the Kentucky Title Savings Bank and Trust Company, a director of the Kentucky Refining Company, a director of the Louisville Gas Company, a director of the Louisville Lighting Company and is president of the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners for the city of Louisville. Mr. Brown also takes a part in social societies and is a member of the Commercial Club and the Lodge of Elks.

Mr. Brown married Miss Elizabeth Kennedy, a daughter of "Bud" Kennedy, who was engaged in the coal business in Louisville for many years. Mr. Brown's success in life has come as the logical sequence of his own labor, thoughtfully planned and well directed.

JOSEPH DIETZ.—Campbell county is signally favored in the personnel of its executive officers at the time of this writing, and one of the able and highly esteemed members of the corps is Mr. Dietz, the efficient sheriff of the county and a valued resident of the city of Newport.

Joseph Dietz was born in Newport, this county, on the 27th of May, 1861, and is a son of Adam C. and Mary L. (Schultz) Dietz, both of whom were born in Germany and both of whom were children at the time of the emigration of the respective families to the United States. Adam Christian Dietz has been one of the honored citizens of Newport for many years, and here he and his wife still maintain their home, being now of venerable age and having here resided since the time of their marriage. Of their eleven children seven are now living, and the present sheriff of Campbell county was the third in order of birth. Adam C. Dietz devoted the major portion of his active career to the shoe business, and his life has been characterized by sterling integrity of purpose and by well directed industry. At the time of the Civil war he was unreservedly loyal to the cause of the Union and made an attempt to enlist in its service but he was rejected on account of being unable to pass the required physical examination.

Sheriff Dietz was reared to manhood in Newport, to whose public schools he is indebted for his early educational training, which was limited in scope, as he early assumed the practical responsibilities of life. At the age of twelve years he secured employment in a shoe factory in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, on the opposite shore of the Ohio river, and he continued to be thus engaged for several years. At the age of twenty years he began work at the trade of plasterer and lather, and to this vocation he gave his attention for a number of years, working both in Kentucky and Ohio. In 1896 he was appointed a member of the police force of Newport, and he continued in this department of

the city service for six years, during which he made an admirable record for discrimination and efficiency. Thereafter he continued in the work of his trade until the autumn of 1909, when he was elected sheriff of Campbell county, as candidate on the Republican ticket, and he assumed the duties of his office in January, 1910. He was elected for a term of four years, and his administration of the office has well justified the selection for the exacting and important position. Mr. Dietz is a member of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics and also is affiliated with the Knights and Ladies of Honor.

Sheriff Dietz has been twice married. On the 10th of October, 1882, he wedded Miss Caroline Rich, who was born and reared in the city of Cincinnati, and of the four sons of this union three are now living,—Charles, Harry and Earl. Mrs. Dietz was summoned to the life eternal in 1898, and in 1900 Mr. Dietz was united in marriage to Mrs. Cora Megerle, who was born in Covington and who has one son, Charles, by her first marriage.

THEODORE BECKER BLAKEY.—Occupying a conspicuous place among the representative citizenship of Frankfort is Theodore Becker Blakey, second assistant attorney general of Kentucky and a man who for a good many years has played a leading role in the management of public affairs in his part of the state. His ancestors were pioneers and patriots and their spirit still lives in his breast. Mr. Blakey was born in Logan county, Kentucky, September 8, 1861, his parents being Churchill H. and Mary (Becker) Blakey, both natives of Logan county. The paternal grandfather, Thomas Blakey, answered to the double calling of physician and farmer, and the great-grandfather, George Blakey, was a Virginian and a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He was of English descent, and his early removal to Kentucky made him one of the pioneers of the gallant Blue Grass state. The maternal grandfather, Theodore Becker, was a native of France, served as a soldier under Napoleon, was captured by the British and transported to Canada, ultimately working his way southward to Kentucky. It was in this roundabout fashion that the Becker family became identified with the early history of the state, and reminds one of the sentiment,

"God works in a mysterious way, His wonders to perform."

The father of Theodore Blakey was a farmer, and it was upon his country estate in Logan county that the son's younger days were passed. He attended school at the nearest town and was graduated from the Auburn

high school. He entered the Louisville Law School and received his degree in 1883, soon after locating in Russellville, Kentucky, where he continued to practice his profession until 1889. In the latter year he removed to Beattyville, his present place of residence. At both Russellville and Beattyville, he held the office of city attorney and he served for eight years as county attorney of Lee county, being twice elected. In 1903 he made the race on the Republican ticket for judge of his district, and though elected, was "Counted out." In 1904 Mr. Blakey became the Republican candidate for congress from the Tenth district and reduced the Democratic majority from 3,500 to 1,000. His splendid candidacy bore fruit, if not for himself, for two years later the Republican candidate was elected. He was appointed to his present position as second assistant attorney general in January, 1908, for a term of four years.

Mr. Blakey was married, in 1890, to Miss Lula Beatty, daughter of Captain J. M. Beatty, of Beattyville, at which place her grandfather, Samuel Beatty, was the first settler. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Blakey has been blessed by the birth of the following six children: Theodore Jr., Hubert, Henry B., Lula, George T. and James C.

PHILIP P. JOHNSTON.—In the career of General Philip Preston Johnston, present adjutant general of the state of Kentucky, is illustrated in a very marked degree the power of concentrating the resources of the entire man and lifting them into the sphere of high achievement; of supplementing splendid natural endowments by definite application, impregnable integrity and marked tenacity of purpose. Along the manifold lines in which he has directed his energies and abilities he has made of success not an accident but a logical result. Many men excel in achievement in some given course, but to few has it been permitted to follow several lines of endeavor and stand well to the front in each. Such a one is General Johnston, who won distinction as a gallant soldier in the war between the states; gained prestige as a member of the bar of Kentucky; has won recognition and definite endorsement as a public official and business man, and as a progressive citizen has produced results of most positive character. Though his official headquarters are maintained in Frankfort, the capital of the state, he resides on his farm near the city of Lexington.

General Johnston was born in King George county, Va., on the 4th of April, 1840, and is a son of Philip P. and Nancy J. (Greer) Johnston, both of whom were likewise natives of the historic Old Dominion. The Johnston

lineage is traced back to staunch Scotch-Irish origin. His father was a planter and merchant in Virginia. Both he and his wife are buried at the old homestead where they had lived and where the children were born. General Johnston was reared under the invigorating discipline of the home plantation and after availing himself of the advantages of the schools of the locality and period, he went to the city of Baltimore, Maryland. In April, 1861, General Johnston returned to his native state, and enlisted in the Confederate service at Richmond on the 8th of May, 1861, becoming a member of the First Maryland Infantry, which fought at Manassas and in the valley under Joseph E. Johnston, Beauregard, Jackson and Lee. At the expiration of his one year's term of enlistment he received an honorable discharge. With this document in his pocket, he proceeded from the valley of Virginia to Richmond, where he at once joined the Stuart horse artillery of General J. E. B. Stuart Cavalry Division commanded by Captain John Pelham. General Johnston passed through all the minor positions and in the fall of 1862 became first lieutenant of his company. In this position he served about one year and was then made captain. He performed the duties of this office until the winter of 1864-5, when he was advanced to the rank of major and chief of artillery, of General Lomax's Cavalry Division, in which position he served until the close of the war. The history of his command is practically that of his military record, as he was with it in all the engagements in which it participated in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. The horse artillery lead when the army advanced and was in line when the battle was on, and the rear when it retreated. His service was continuous from May, 1861, until June, 1865, never having asked for or received a furlough, except while suffering from dangerous wounds. After the surrender of General Lee he set out for the western armies, but accepted a parole in South Carolina, in June, 1865. The General has ever maintained a most insistent and appreciative interest in his old comrades in arms and as a member of the United Confederate Veterans' Association, has sought to have it perpetuate the true status achieved by the soldiers when the war was on and has deprecated the confusing and disreputable practice of bestowing fictitious titles, instead of those that indicated the soldier's real standing.

After the close of the war General Johnston returned to Baltimore and soon after left for the west, finally halting in Texas, where he remained about eighteen months in the cotton and commission business. He then came to

Kentucky and located in the city of Lexington, where he took up the study of law under the effective and brilliant lawyer, Colonel William C. P. Breckenridge, after which he entered the law department of Transylvania University, graduated in the class of 1868, and received his degree of Bachelor of Laws. He immediately began the practice of his profession in Lexington, and soon afterward was elected city attorney, and later during the eighties was elected to represent his district in the state senate and as chairman of the joint committee of the general assembly reported the bill for the segregation of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, from Kentucky University. The result of the report was the separation of the two institutions and the establishment of the present state university. General Johnston was elected county judge of Fayette county and a member of the state constitutional convention of 1891 on the same day. He resigned the judgeship before the expiration of his term. Subsequently he served in the lower house of the general assembly. In 1908 Governor Willson, soon after his inauguration, appointed General Johnston adjutant general of Kentucky, in recognition of his experience as a soldier and his high standing as a representative Confederate veteran. As adjutant general he has done much to discipline the militia and bring them nearer the standard of the regular army.

Though a staunch supporter of the basic principles of the Democratic party and active in behalf of its cause, having served several years as chairman of the State Democratic committee, General Johnston maintains a somewhat independent attitude in politics and often gives his support to men and measures without regard to party lines. He has been prominently identified with newspaper affairs, having owned and published both weekly and daily papers at Lexington. He founded the Kentucky Stock Farm, a paper which has attained wide celebrity as the exponent of the live stock interests of the country. His Fayette county farm has been his home for more than a quarter of a century. It is equipped with modern improvements and is one of the comfortable old homesteads that has given prestige to the Blue Grass state. Here the General has made a specialty of breeding trotting and running horses. He has wide reputation as a horseman, having been president of the National Trotting Association continuously for twenty-three years, a position of high trust and power which he still holds with the confidence of turfmen in all sections of the country. The General is a man of most gracious and courtly presence, genial and kindly in his

association with his fellow men and his popularity is of the most unequivocal order.

In the year 1880 General Johnston married Miss Sallie Chiles, daughter of Henry Chiles, a well known citizen of Fayette county. She died in 1906 and is survived by four children, Philip P., Jr., Marius Early, John Pelham and Fayette.

NAPIER ADAMS is now incumbent of the important office of clerk of the court of appeals of Kentucky and his effective handling of the responsible duties of this important position makes him one of the valued members of the corps of state officers, besides which he was admirably fortified for the office by reason of the fact that he had previously served three terms as circuit-court clerk in Pulaski county.

Napier Adams was born on a farm in Pulaski county and is a son of George M. and Eunice (Hendricks) Adams. George M. Adams was born in the same house as was his son and he passed his entire life in Pulaski county, where he was a prosperous farmer and influential citizen, ever commanding the unqualified esteem of all who knew him. He was born of the 3d of July, 1836, and his death occurred in 1900. He was a son of John Adams and the latter was a son of Robert ("Robin") Adams, who was of Irish lineage and who served as a soldier in the war of the Revolution. He came from South Carolina to Kentucky in the pioneer days, soon after the close of the Revolution and settled in Pulaski county, where he passed the residue of his life. Many of his descendants still reside in that county and other sections of the state and the name has ever stood exponent of sterling integrity and productive energy. Eunice Hendricks Adams was a daughter of Armstrong Hendricks, who was of Irish descent and who was a representative of a family early founded in Kentucky.

Napier Adams was reared to the sturdy discipline of the old homestead farm and was afforded the advantages of the public schools of the locality. That he made good use of his scholastic opportunities is evident when it is stated that at the age of seventeen years he began teaching in the common schools and that he was a successful worker in the ranks of the pedagogic profession for a period of five years. In the meantime, in 1892, he received the nomination for the office of circuit-court clerk, on the ticket of the Republican party, in Pulaski county. He was victorious at the polls and was twice re-elected, thus continuing incumbent of the office for fifteen consecutive years, as each term was of six years duration. He finally resigned his position to assume the duties of his present responsible office of clerk

of the court of appeals, to which he was elected, on the Republican ticket, in November, 1907, for a term of four years, beginning in January, 1908. He has since given his attention to the exacting duties of his office, in which his work has been satisfactory to the court and to all others concerned. He has been an active worker in the ranks of the Republican party since his early manhood and as a citizen is essentially loyal, progressive and public-spirited. Mr. Adams is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and is popular in both business and social circles. He has never married.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.—A scion of one of the old and honored families of Kentucky, this well known and representative citizen of Bourbon county has served in both branches of the Kentucky legislature; has contributed in generous measure to those enterprises and undertakings which have tended to conserve the civic and material welfare of the community, and is recognized as one of the leading representatives of the agricultural and livestock industries in his section of the old Blue Grass commonwealth. Concerning the family genealogy and history more detailed information may be found in the sketch devoted to Colonel Ezekial F. Clay, on other pages of this work, and thus it is not demanded that the facts be again entered in the present article.

Hon. Cassius M. Clay was born on the old family homestead in Bourbon county, Kentucky, on the 26th of March, 1846, and is a son of Brutus J. and Ann M. (Field) Clay, of whom more specific mention is made in the sketch to which reference has just been made. Mr. Clay was reared under the influences of a home of distinctive culture and refinement and was afforded the best of educational advantages in his youth. After completing a course of preparatory study in the Sayers Classical School, at Frankfort, he gave himself a famous alma mater by entering Yale University. He was graduated with the class of 1866 and delivered an oration on commencement day, being fifth in his class in scholarship.

After his graduation Mr. Clay returned to his native county and has ever since engaged in general agriculture and stock-growing, through the medium of which he has gained gratifying success, his methods being of the most enlightened character. In short, he has exemplified much progressive spirit and effective generalship in his extensive operations along these lines and has contributed in no small degree to the furtherance of the best interests of his native county and state, whose many magnificent farms constitute the basis of its prosperity and prestige.

A man of broad intellectual ken and well fortified opinions, Mr. Clay has very naturally become a leader in thought and action in his section and has proved a beneficent force in public affairs. He has written various articles on economic and political subjects, often anonymously, and he has ever given his heart and hand to the articles of faith of the Democratic party. He has, in truth, given yeoman service in behalf of its cause, being one of the recognized leaders of the Democratic party in his section of the state. In 1871 it elected Mr. Clay to represent Bourbon county in the state legislature and so satisfactory was the quality of his statesmanship that he was chosen his own successor in the election of 1873. He was a valued and loyal worker on the floor and in the committee room and did much to further wise legislation. In 1885 still further honors were accorded him and he was elected to represent his district in the state senate, in which he served one term and made a splendid record in promoting liberal legislation and the regulation of corporations and expenditures on the part of the state. In 1889 he was a delegate from Bourbon county to the constitutional convention by which was formulated the present admirable constitution of the state of Kentucky, it being his distinction to serve as president of this important convention. Mr. Clay has large capitalistic and landed interests in his native county and for a short time he served as president of the Deposit Bank at Paris, the county seat. He has given his aid and influence in support of all measures tending to advance the best interests of his county, has been specially prominent in connection with bringing its industrial enterprises up to the present high standard and for three years he was president of the Bourbon County Agricultural Society, with whose affairs he is still actively identified.

In Bourbon county, on the 27th of January, 1869, Mr. Clay was united in marriage to Miss Sue E. Clay, a daughter of Samuel and Nancy T. Clay, and of this union were born four children—Junius B., who died at the age of thirty-three years; Samuel H., who was twenty-two years of age at the time of his death; Ann L., who is the wife of William R. Shackelford, of Richmond, Kentucky; and Sue E., the wife of Dr. Cyril Goodman, of Cairo, Egypt. Mrs. Clay died on the 6th of June, 1880, and in October, 1882, Mr. Clay wedded Miss Pattie F. Lyman, daughter of Dr. A. B. Lyman, of Bourbon county. She survived her marriage by only one year, the only child dying in infancy. On the 6th of December, 1888, Mr. Clay contracted a third marriage, Miss Mary Blythe Harris becoming

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his wife. She was born and reared in Madison county, this state, and is a daughter of the late Major John D. and Nancy (White) Harris. Major Harris was one of the prominent and influential citizens of Madison county and represented his district in the state senate from 1885 to 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Clay have two children—Cassius M. Jr., who was born on the 2d of March, 1895, and John H., who was born on the 27th of March, 1897. The beautiful family home is known for its generous and gracious hospitality and is located three and a half miles distant from Paris, the county seat.

GRAHAM VREELAND.—Prominent among the men who have given the state prestige in the journalistic field is the subject of this sketch. His identification in this respect is one of personal predilection and eminent fitness, and true to the instinct known to every newspaper man he has followed this profession without deviation. Showing his remarkable ability and having a decided liking for the business in all its departments, he has advanced until he is known as one of the best and most prominent journalists in Kentucky. For many years he has exerted a widely felt influence in journalistic and political fields, having been associated with interests that have had direct bearing upon the business development of the country, thus having contributed to general prosperity as well as to individual success.

Graham Vreeland was born in Washington county, Kentucky, March 8, 1871. The family of Vreeland is of Holland-Dutch extraction and was established in America during the pioneer days of the republic by three Vreeland brothers, one of whom settled in New York, one in New Jersey and one in New Orleans. This latter one was the progenitor of the Kentucky Vreelands. George W. Vreeland, the grandfather of our subject, was born in New Orleans and there married Roxana Howe, whose father was a native of England and her mother of France. George W. was a well known steamboat captain on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, and located in Louisville in about 1825 or 1830. His son, Charles Elmer Vreeland, the father of our subject, was born in Louisville in 1838. He went from Louisville into the Confederate army during the Civil war and served as captain of a company in General John Morgan's command. After the war he engaged in merchandising in Nelson county, Kentucky. He later spent several years at Dallas, Texas, engaged in merchandising, then put in two years on his ranch in western Texas, next returning to Kentucky and engaging in merchandising at Glasgow,

Kentucky, and from there coming to Louisville, where he carried on business for a number of years and died in 1892. He married Ida Belle Quint, who was born at New Albany, Indiana, the daughter of Captain Alden P. Quint, a native of Maine, of Scotch parents, a salt sea sailor, then for years a captain of some of the largest steamboats plying the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The mother of our subject is still living.

Graham Vreeland received his preliminary education in the public and high schools of Louisville and was graduated in 1890. He was accepted for the Sophomore year for Vanderbilt University, Tennessee, but before the term opened became identified with the *Louisville Courier-Journal*. He filled the positions in rotation of reporter, assistant city editor, special political and legislative correspondent, city editor and night editor, and in 1905 became managing editor of the paper. He attended eleven consecutive regular and special sessions of the Kentucky legislature up to and including the 1909-10 sessions, each time representing the *Courier-Journal*. Mr. Vreeland was there representing his paper as reporter during the session when Governor Goebel was assassinated, which event he handled in such a masterly manner that the *Courier-Journal* gave him two editorial notices during that time commending his work, this being an almost unprecedented occurrence in the newspaper line. Mr. Vreeland was one of Governor Goebel's closest and most confidential friends for five years and up to the time of his death. He was one of fourteen men present when Beckman secretly took the oath of office as governor, following the death of Governor Goebel.

Mr. Vreeland had a wide experience, reporting state conventions, both Democratic and Republican, for the *Courier-Journal* for twelve years. The last three sessions of the Kentucky legislature he attended as the special representative (but not in the capacity of correspondent), looking after special matters in which the *Courier-Journal* and other Kentucky papers were interested. For ten or twelve years the Kentucky Press Association, through its committees, had tried to have the legislature revise the newspaper libel laws, which were regarded as severe and unjust, but met with failure until Bruce Haldeman, on account of Mr. Vreeland's wide acquaintance over the state and his experience at Frankfort, placed in his hands solely the fight for the revision of the above laws, which was regarded as a most difficult proposition owing to the disposition of the people not to give the press greater freedom, but after a hard fight

Mr. Vreeland accomplished his end, and the present libel laws are the result of his labors.

While Mr. Vreeland has taken a most active part in politics for the benefit of the Democratic party, he has never sought nor held public office of any kind. He and his brother John W. managed the campaign for their brother Hubert when he was elected commissioner of agriculture for Kentucky, and when he made the race for secretary of state. In 1907 he and his brother Hubert established the Frankfort Printing Company, which besides doing a large job printing business, including considerable state work, publishes the *Frankfort News*, the largest newspaper in Frankfort, and it is the largest printing plant in Kentucky outside of Louisville. In 1911 they purchased the *Kentucky State Journal*, and merged the two papers as *The Frankfort News-Journal*, the only daily newspaper at the State Capital.

After his success with the passing of the libel laws, Mr. Bruce Haldeman and Mr. Henry Watterson in recognition of his services offered Mr. Vreeland the management of the *Courier-Journal's* Washington city business.

Mr. Vreeland, in 1894, married Sarah Dohoney, of Washington county, Kentucky, who died in 1899. In 1901 he married Anne Crutcher, of Woodford county, Kentucky, and they have two daughters: Annabel and Margaret.

HUBERT VREELAND, ex-commissioner of agriculture of Kentucky, and president of the Frankfort Printing Company, was born in Washington county, Kentucky, September 14, 1873, the son of Charles Elmer Vreeland and Ida Belle (Quint) Vreeland. He received the advantages of study in the Louisville public schools and began his newspaper career at Russellville, Kentucky, where he published a paper for five years and then for a like period was a reporter on the staff of the *Courier-Journal* of Louisville and also on the *Louisville Times*. The commencement of his political life was his appointment as assistant commissioner of agriculture of Kentucky by Colonel I. B. Nall, and at the next election he was elected superintendent of agriculture, and his administration of that office was commended by Governor Beckham in a message to the legislature. One very important institution that he established deserves especial mention; the system of holding county farmer's institutes, and as commissioner he had charge of the first Kentucky state fair held. He was nominated by the Democratic primary for secretary of state, but was defeated with the remainder of the ticket.

Mr. Vreeland married Miss Hallie Rodman,

daughter of Attorney-General Rodman of Frankfort.

WALTER Q. VREELAND, chaplain of the Frankfort, Kentucky, state prison, was born in Worthington county, Kentucky, October 6, 1865, the son of Charles Elmer and Ida Belle (Quint) Vreeland. After acquiring the usual amount of education in attending the public schools he started out in life as chief auditor for the Belknap Hardware and Manufacturing Company of Louisville and retained this position for a number of years, until 1887, when he resigned from the company to enter Vanderbilt University to study for the ministry. He distinguished himself in this institution, where he took the full academic course in three years, then completed the theological course and was ordained a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. His preaching covered a large extent of territory in the various places in which he held charges, including Owensboro and Lexington, Kentucky, and in Alabama, Tennessee and Florida, in which last state he organized a congregation and built a \$25,000 church at Pensacola, paying every dollar in two years' time.

He returned to Kentucky and preached one year in Lexington, then purchased all the Methodist Episcopal church papers of Kentucky, west Tennessee and West Virginia, merged them into one official organ known as "The Central Methodist," which he published in Frankfort and Louisville for three years and then sold the property, he having been appointed chaplain of the state prison at Frankfort.

FRANCIS P. CLAY.—Engaged in the great basic industry of agriculture in Bourbon county, Kentucky, Francis Povall Clay has gained recognition as an eminently successful farmer and as a citizen who has contributed materially to the progress and development of his native county. He was born on Castle Comfort, the fine farm on which he now resides, about four miles west of Paris, on the Georgetown pike, in Bourbon county, Kentucky, the date of his birth being October 18, 1852. His parents, Francis Povall and Susan Ryan (Wornall) Clay, were likewise native Kentuckians, the former being born in Bourbon county on the 26th of October, 1819, and the latter in Clark county, November 12, 1823. Francis Povall Clay, Sr., was a son of Colonel Henry Clay, who was a native of Virginia, whence he came with his parents to Kentucky when but eight years old. He was born on the 14th of September, 1779, and was a son of Dr. Henry and Rachel (Povall) Clay, who settled in Clintonville precinct, Bourbon county, in a fort or stockade, immediately after their ad-

vent in Kentucky. The Clay family dates back to Sir John Clay, who came from England in 1613 and settled in Virginia. This Clay family are descended from him and his son Captain John and his son Captain Charles. Colonel Henry Clay continued to maintain his home in Bourbon county until his death in 1863. He gave valiant service as a soldier in the war of 1812, under General Harrison, and he attained to the rank of second lieutenant. He probably got his title as Colonel in the old state militia. He was a man of remarkable energy and fine judgment and took an active interest in political issues of his day. He married Miss Margaret Helm, a daughter of Joseph Helm, of Lincoln county. To this union were born twelve children,—Henry, John, Sally, Joseph H., Letitia, Henrietta, Elizabeth, Samuel, Mary A., Francis Povall, Matthew M., and one who died in infancy.

Francis Povall Clay, Sr., was reared a farmer and continued to follow that vocation throughout his entire active business career. His marriage to Miss Susan Ryan Wornall was solemnized in Clark county, Kentucky, on the 27th of October, 1842. She was a daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Ryan) Wornall. The former was a son of Roby and Edy Wornall. He was born December 13, 1775, and died November 3, 1838. Sarah Ryan was born January 21, 1777, and they were married January 27, 1797. They had the following children: Richard, Elza, Ann, who married George Anderson, November 26, 1829; Thomas, Jr.; Alfred, Major James R., Oliver Perry, John Ryan, Keturah, Susan, who was the mother of our subject; and Nancy, who married Samuel Clay. Most of these families lived to be old. After his marriage Francis P. Clay, Sr., settled about two miles south-east of Paris, on the Winchester pike, where he continued to reside until March, 1852, when he settled on the farm now owned and occupied by his son Francis P., the immediate subject of this review. He named his estate Castle Comfort and he was an extensive farmer and stock-raiser, owning about one thousand acres of well improved land in Bourbon county. He and his wife were devout members of the old school Baptist church, in the various departments of whose work they were most zealous. Though never ambitious for public office of any description Mr. Clay accorded a staunch allegiance to the cause of the Democratic party and ever contributed in liberal measure to all worthy projects advanced for the general welfare of the community. He held a secure vantage ground in popular confidence and esteem and at the time of his death was deeply mourned as a loyal and public-spirited citizen.

Mr. Clay was summoned to his reward March 17, 1900, and his cherished and devoted wife passed away July 20, 1903. They became the parents of six children, concerning whom the following brief data are here recorded: Wornall, born December 17, 1843, died March 15, 1844; William H., born May 27, 1845, resides in the city of Lexington, Kentucky; Henrietta P., born August 6, 1849, died October 4, 1850; Francis Povall, born October 18, 1852, is the subject of this review; Nannie, born December 18, 1858, is the wife of Walker Buckner, a farmer in Bourbon county, a sketch of whose career appears elsewhere in this work; and Oliver P., born March 27, 1862, is engaged in agricultural pursuits in Bourbon county. Mention is made of the latter on following pages of this work.

Francis Povall Clay was reared to the sturdy discipline of the home farm, in the work and management of which he early began to assist his father. His rudimentary educational training was secured in the public schools of his native county and this discipline was effectively supplemented by a course of study in a private school, conducted by Rev. George Varden, at Paris, Kentucky. He has been engaged in farming throughout his entire life thus far and his success in this line of enterprise has been on a parity with his well-directed endeavors. He owns two hundred and fifty acres of land. In politics he is aligned as a stalwart in the ranks of the Democratic party and though he does not take an active part in political affairs he has ever shown a deep interest in all matters touching the general welfare. He is highly respected by his fellow citizens and is a man of unquestioned honesty and impregnable integrity of character. He is affiliated with various fraternal and social organizations and his wife is a member of the Christian church.

In the city of Paris, Bourbon county, Kentucky, on the 14th of June, 1890, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Clay to Miss Emily Depue Miller, who was born near New Orleans, Louisiana, on the 27th of November, 1878. Her parents were Abram and Margaret (Rhea) Depue and both parents died when she was an infant. She was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Horace Miller, of Paris, Kentucky, and in their home was reared to maturity. Mr. and Mrs. Clay have two children, Horace Miller, who was born on the 3rd of September, 1900, and Francis Depue, whose birth occurred on the 27th of July, 1905.

OLIVER P. CLAY.—In view of the nomadic spirit which is growing to influence all classes of American citizens to move restlessly about from place to place, it cannot be otherwise

than gratifying to come across a locality in which are to be found citizens who have passed their entire lives in the community in which they were born and who command the respect and esteem of those who have been familiar with their careers from the time of their birth. Oliver Perry Clay was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, March 27, 1862, and he has gained recognition as an essentially loyal and public-spirited citizen in this county, where he is now actively engaged in agricultural pursuits. He is a son of Francis Povall and Susan Ryan (Wornall) Clay, concerning the former of whom a more complete sketch appears on other pages of this work in the sketch of his brother, Francis P. Clay, so that further details in regard to the family history is not deemed necessary in this connection.

Mr. Clay was reared to maturity on the old homestead farm and he has been identified with agricultural pursuits throughout his entire active business career thus far. He received his preliminary educational training in the public schools of his native county and this discipline was later supplemented by a course of study in the excellent private school, conducted by Professor William L. Yerkes, at Paris, Kentucky. After leaving school he engaged in farming on his present farm, which he inherited from his father, an estate of two hundred acres, eligibly located on Paris and Georgetown pike, three miles distant from Paris. His land is in a high state of cultivation and he owns a splendid home, fitted with every modern convenience and widely renowned for its gracious and generous hospitality. In politics he is aligned as a stalwart supporter of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor and though he has never manifested aught of desire for the honors and emoluments of public office, he is ever ready to do all in his power to advance the general welfare of the community. He and his wife hold membership in the Missionary Baptist church and they are popular factors in connection with the best social activities of their home community. Held high in popular confidence and esteem, Mr. Clay is a most worthy citizen and his contribution to general progress and development have been of insistent order.

On the 9th of February, 1892, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Clay to Miss Willie Kern, who was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, on the 29th of June, 1869, a daughter of Caleb L. and Eleanor (Branham) Kern, both of whom were likewise natives of Bourbon county, where the former was born May 20, 1840, and the latter on the 10th of December, 1839. Caleb L. Kern was a son of Michael

S. and Lottie (Letton) Kern, natives of Kentucky and representatives of early pioneer families in the Blue Grass state. Michael S. Kern was a son of George Kern, a native of Virginia, whence he emigrated to Kentucky in an early day, settling in Bourbon county. His marriage to Miss Amanda Payne was solemnized in the Old Dominion commonwealth and they became the parents of seven children—five sons and two daughters. Michael S. and Lottie Letton were married in Bourbon county and settled on Cain Ridge, this section representing their home until death. Lottie Letton was a daughter of Caleb Letton, a native son of Maryland. He removed to Bourbon county, Kentucky in an early day and there passed the residue of his life. Lottie (Letton) Kern was summoned to the life eternal in March, 1849, and her honored husband passed away in April, 1850. They became the parents of seven children, four of whom grew to maturity, namely, John, who is a farmer in Colorado; Robert, who is a prominent attorney in St. Louis, Missouri; James, who is engaged in agricultural pursuits in Bourbon county, Kentucky; and Caleb L., father of Mrs. Clay. Caleb L. Kern was fourth in order of birth of the aforementioned children and as his parents died when he was a mere youth he went to live with Caleb Letton, a cousin, at Jacksonville, Illinois. When twenty years of age he returned to the place of his birth, Bourbon county, and on June 1st, 1864, he was united in marriage to Miss Eleanor Branham, of that county. She was a daughter of Webb and Sithey (Hedges) Branham and she passed to the life eternal on the 19th of December, 1888. Mr. and Mrs. Kern became the parents of the following children: Roy G., who is an attorney at Mount Sterling, Kentucky; Willie, wife of the subject of this review; Lottie Lake, who is unmarried, remains at the paternal home; Mary is deceased; Sithey is unmarried and resides with her father; and Cornie is deceased. Mr. Kern is a prominent farmer in Bourbon county and he is a man of genial personality, highly honored by all with whom he has come in contact. To Mr. and Mrs. Clay have been born one daughter, Eleanor Branham Clay, born July 27, 1896.

JUDGE GEORGE MORGAN THOMAS, of Vanceburg, Lewis county, Kentucky, who is now living practically retired from active participation in business and professional affairs, long held prestige as one of the most brilliant lawyers in the state and as a politician of the first rank. In the many and varied political offices of which he was incumbent he served his state with the utmost proficiency and with all the ardor inspired by a good cause. He is a fine old man and one who is eminently



well worthy of representation in this publication devoted to Kentucky and Kentuckians.

Judge Thomas was born on Salt Lick Creek, Lewis county, Kentucky, on the 23d of November, 1828, and he is a son of Elijah and Araminta P. (Bogges) Thomas, the former of whom was a native of Lewis county, and the latter of whom claimed Loudoun county, Virginia, as the place of her birth. George Thomas, grandfather of the Judge, was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, in 1770, a son of Michael Thomas, the latter of whom was likewise a native of the old Dominion state and who traced his ancestry back to staunch Welsh extraction. Michael Thomas was twice married and became the father of fifteen children by his first and ten children by his second marriage. He died in Virginia, in 1799, and his widow, who long survived him, came to Kentucky, with representatives of the Thomas family, and she passed away in Lewis county at an advanced age. Michael Thomas gave valiant service as a soldier in the war of the Revolution and he was a man of influence and prominence in public affairs in the community in which he maintained his home. Of his children by his second marriage, George Thomas was the oldest in order of birth, was reared in Virginia, and soon after his father's death, he immigrated with other members of the family to Kentucky, sojourning about one year in Clark county, where he married. In 1801 he and his wife came to Lewis county and settled on Salt Lick creek, he being founder of this branch of the family in Kentucky. In those early days the country was new and he lived the pioneer life of the day and died in 1834, at the age of sixty-four years. He was one of the founders of the Christian church in Lewis county, to whose doctrine the Thomas family have long been faithful. He built the first log church of that denomination on his farm and he now lies buried in its churchyard. This church weathered the storms of many years and was but recently razed. The widow of George Thomas, whose maiden name was Levina Schull, was a native of Clark county, Kentucky. Her mother was born in North Carolina, whence she came to Kentucky, her death having there occurred, in 1848, at the patriarchal age of one hundred and one years of age. She immigrated to this state as a member of the colony headed by Daniel Boone and was at Bryant Station, when that stockade was under siege by the Indians. She was a woman of strong and noble character and was of much assistance in those strenuous, pioneer days, even leaving the fort to go to the spring after water, as the Indians were

supposed not to shoot at women. George and Levina (Schull) Thomas became the parents of three sons and eight daughters, all of whom were reared to adult age in Lewis county, where they married and had large families. George Thomas and his brother Israel were gallant soldiers in the war of 1812.

Elijah Hart Thomas, father of him to whom this sketch is dedicated, was the second in order of birth of the children of George Thomas and his birth occurred in Lewis county, in 1804. He was reared on the old homestead farm and being the oldest son early became identified with his father in the work and management of the estate. He was engaged in agricultural pursuits during practically his entire business career and his death took place in 1883, at the home of his son, the Judge. His wife was a daughter of Captain Thomas Bogges, a native of Loudoun county, Virginia, and a captain in a Virginia regiment in the Revolutionary war. He was captured by the English and held prisoner on one of the islands of the West Indies for some time. After the close of the war he returned to his home state and there was married to a Miss Smith, of Culpeper county, one of whose ancestors was at one time governor of Virginia. Captain Thomas Bogges removed with his family to Nicholas county, Kentucky, in 1814, and two years later he established his home in Lewis county, where he was summoned to eternal rest in 1832. In those early days he and his wife frequently made trips on horseback across the mountains of Virginia to visit relatives and friends. Araminta P. (Bogges) Thomas was born in 1801 and was a child of eight years at the time of her parents' removal to Kentucky. Her marriage to Elijah Thomas was recorded in 1826 and they became the parents of four children—three sons and one daughter, of whom Judge Thomas, of this review, is the only one living at the present time, in 1911. The mother died in 1863.

Judge George M. Thomas was reared to the invigorating influences of the home farm and his early educational training consisted largely of private instruction. He remained under the parental roof until he had attained to his legal majority, at which time he went to Clarksburg, where he was engaged in the pedagogic profession for a period of two years, in the meantime studying law during his leisure time. He was admitted to the bar of the state in 1851 and concerning his subsequent career as lawyer, jurist, politician and statesman extracts are taken from a review of his life made by Hon. Robert D. Wil-

son, at a banquet given by Judge Thomas to members of the Lewis county bar on June 4, 1901, to celebrate his retirement from active practice.

George M. Thomas was born on November 23, 1828, on Salt Lick Creek, near the valley in Lewis county, educated in the common schools in the county—taught school, read law and was admitted to the bar in 1851. Elected school commissioner in 1850 and served nine years. Elected county attorney in 1854 and served four years—elected a member of the Kentucky legislature in 1859 and re-elected in 1861. In 1862 elected commonwealth attorney in the 10th Judicial district and served six years. Elected county judge in 1868 to fill a vacancy and served two years. In 1871 nominated for lieutenant governor by the Republican convention and made a joint canvass of the state with Hon. John G. Carlisle. In February, 1872, elected a member of the legislature to fill a vacancy and re-elected in 1873. In 1874 elected circuit judge and served six years. Defeated for circuit judge in 1880 and in the same year was a candidate for Congress in the Ninth Congressional District, receiving eight hundred more votes in the district than General Garfield, candidate for president, but was defeated by Judge Phister. Was appointed, in 1881, United States District Attorney for Kentucky, by President Garfield and served for four years. In 1886 elected a member of Congress in the Ninth district by two hundred eighty-six majority. In May, 1897, was appointed solicitor of Internal Revenue by President McKinley and served four years, at the expiration of which he returned to Lewis county, and after fifty years of professional and official work retired from active labors. Judge Thomas, as he is familiarly known to almost every citizen of this section of our state and to every politician of any note in the state, is a man who has been eminently successful as a lawyer of recognized ability, a judge of strict integrity and sound judgment and one who delivered the judicial ermine to his successor in office without spot or blemish. In every position of honor or trust to which he has been called, he gave his time, his energy, his unceasing zeal and almost unerring judgment to the work incident to the office. Although a man of delicate health, yet by his strong will in governing his appetite and in dieting himself, he has no doubt been able to prolong his life and to accomplish a vast deal more than many men of rugged and robust health. One of his mottoes has been: "Nothing succeeds like success." How ap-

plicable this trite saying has been to his remarkable career.

Teaching school as nearly all our great men do in their early careers, reading law at odd times until at the age of twenty-three he was admitted to the bar and, as heretofore shown, what a record is his from that day until the present time. In all these years of arduous toil, his energy never lagged, his vigilance for the welfare of his clients never ceased and he was a doer not a dreamer. If one was called to the court house in the early morning he would find the Judge there reading the orders of the previous day. He would not rely on the clerk to see that the orders were promptly entered for he knew the clerk to be often overworked during the short time our courts are in session. He has often said that his client was paying him and not the clerk to see that the work was properly and efficiently done. In all the long years he was an active practitioner no one, who ever knew his unfaltering devotion to his clients' interests, ever whispered that he wavered or faltered in doing all that the requirements of the profession demanded at his hands to advance and protect the rights of his client. He was never found occupying the anomalous position of representing two clients whose interests were antagonistic. His career has demonstrated that one of the old ideas "that a good lawyer could not be a good financier" is untrue. For in this respect he has shown himself to be a financier of no mean ability although not trying to become a Rockefeller or a Pierpont Morgan. As a judge of human nature it is conceded that he is not excelled by many. This has been often demonstrated in the court room much to the discomfiture of opposing counsel. As a historian, I do not believe there is a man in Lewis county or eastern Kentucky who has read more extensively, and retained what he read, better than the Judge. His memory at this late day is apparently as good as when he was in the prime of life and then none possessed a better memory for facts or events. As a politician, it is conceded by those who know him and who have suffered from the "solar plexus blows" he was able to deliver that he is unsurpassed by any members of either party in the state.

On the 8th of July, 1850, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Thomas to Miss Catherine Willim, the ceremony having been performed at Clarksburg, this county. Mrs. Thomas is a native of Clarksburg, where she was born in 1831, and she is a daughter of Harry and Mary Wallace (Purnell) Willim, the former of whom was a native of Stafford-

shire, England, and the latter of whom was born near Snow Hill, Maryland. Mrs. Thomas' parents were married in Union county, Kentucky, in 1819, and in 1825 they removed to Lewis county, where they passed the residue of their lives and where their deaths occurred, in 1867. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas became the parents of three children, one of whom died in infancy. Bruce Fraser was born on the 20th of April, 1851, and died January 2, 1882. He studied law, was admitted to the bar and practiced his profession as a partner of his father, until his death. He was graduated in Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, and at the time of his demise was survived by a wife and two children. Walter William Thomas was born September 1, 1853, and died September 25, 1854. The third and only living child is Araminta, whose birth occurred on the 25th of July, 1855. She is now the wife of Judge Pugh, of this city. Judge and Mrs. Thomas have five grandchildren and nine great-grandchildren.

As already noted Judge Thomas was active in business and professional affairs for fully half a century, during which time he has aided materially in the upbuilding of his home city and of the state at large. He is the owner of considerable valuable property in Lewis county and has constructed several of the best business blocks at Vanceburg. In addition to his other interests he is an extensive stockholder in the Citizens' Bank of Vanceburg. In a fraternal way he is affiliated with the Masonic order, with which he has been connected since 1850. Politically, he is a staunch Republican and it may be said without fear of contradiction that no man in Kentucky has done more for the good of the party and more for the general welfare of the state than has Judge Thomas. He is a man of broad and generous thoughts, of high ideals and untarnished morals, a man whose entire life record will bear the searchlight of closest investigation and one whose career may well serve as lesson and incentive to the younger generation. The splendid and almost unequalled record made by Judge Thomas in the service of his county, his district, his state and the Nation is highly appreciated by all who are familiar with it.

COL. CARL M. BEST.—As founder, principal and commandant of Millersburg Military Institute, at Millersburg, Bourbon county, Colonel Best occupies a unique position among the representative educators of Kentucky, and the splendid success that has attended the institution of which he is the executive head offers adequate testimony to his ability in the field of practical education and in the matter of technical and administrative talent. He has

succeeded in the upbuilding of an institution that ranks high among schools of similar functions throughout the Union and that offers facilities and discipline of which parents may well be glad to avail themselves in connection with the training of their sons for lives of usefulness, self-poise and honor.

Colonel Carl Meade Best views with no small measure of satisfaction the fact that he is a native son of a section that has figured as the cradle of much of our national history. He was born on the old homestead plantation, near Winchester, Frederick county, Virginia, on the 11th of December, 1861, and is a son of Dr. William J. and Frances E. (Jefferson) Best, representatives of old and distinguished families of the Old Dominion commonwealth, where the father was a leading physician and surgeon until his death, his wife also having passed her entire life in Virginia. Colonel Best had in his youth discipline that has contributed materially to his success as head of a splendid military school, as, after due preliminary study, he entered the Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington, Virginia, and was graduated with distinction in the class of 1886. Later he was a student in the University of Virginia and the celebrated Johns Hopkins University, in the city of Baltimore. When about eighteen years of age Colonel Best put his scholastic acquirements to practical test and utilization by engaging in teaching in the public schools of his native state, and for two years he was principal of the schools of Brucetown, Frederick county, Virginia—the county of his birth. It was after this that he entered the military institute, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1886. He then attended the historic old University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, for one year, and for the ensuing three years he was principal of the public schools at Woodstock, Virginia. He then went to Arkansas, where for two years he was teacher of mathematics in Galloway College, at Searcy, from which institution he went to the Missouri Military Institute, at Mexico, Missouri, where he retained a similar position for one year. After retiring from his office in this institution the colonel entered Johns Hopkins University, where he passed one year in effective post-graduate work, and he then, in 1893, came to Kentucky and established his home in Millersburg, where he taught a private school for the ensuing five years. Impressed with the eligible location of this thriving little city and realizing the eventual possibilities in connection with the maintaining at this place of a well ordered military school, he showed the courage of his conviction by founding, in 1898,

the Millersburg Military Institute, of which he has since been the proprietor and executive head and which he has brought up to a high standard of efficiency in all departments of its work. He has spared neither time nor effort in promoting the upbuilding and advancement of the school, and the popular appreciation of its advantages has been shown in the constantly increasing patronage granted to it. The number of students is limited to about seventy cadets who board at and are under the general supervision of the institution, the while accommodations are also afforded for a few day cadets whose homes are in the immediate vicinity. The curriculum of the institute is admirably defined, including the military discipline, which is of inestimable value, and students are here carefully prepared for admission to the colleges and universities of the best order. The institution has gained a high reputation, and it may well be said that its capacity is far below the demands placed upon it, as it has secured its patronage from fully a dozen different states. The institution is most attractively located on a tract of about ten acres of land, its buildings are essentially modern in architectural design and facilities, and the youth who attend the same are not only assured of healthful surroundings and careful training and attention but also of that discipline which tends to make the most manly of men. The institute has its own electric-light and water plants, its own system of heating by hot water, and the various buildings are of the best modern type throughout. Graduates of the school have been found enrolled as students in Leland Stanford, Michigan, Virginia, Chicago and other leading universities, as well as in other important institutions of higher academic training. Full details concerning the advantages and facilities of the Millersburg Military Institute may be secured upon application to the principal, and it is extraneous to the province of this article to enter into details that are covered by the specific literature of the institution. Colonel Best is a man of buoyant, optimistic nature, is enthusiastic in his chosen profession, and his hold upon the confidence and affection of his students is of the most impregnable type. Though never a seeker of public office, he gives a loyal support to the cause of the Democratic party and takes a lively concern in all that touches the general welfare of the community in which he maintains his home and in which his interests are centered. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

At Searcy, Arkansas, on the 26th of De-

cember, 1889, Colonel Best was united in marriage to Miss Margaret E. Dottes, who was born and reared in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and who is a daughter of Alfred and Louisa Dottes, both still living in Philadelphia. Mrs. Best has proved an effective coadjutor in the work of her husband, and is matron of the institute of which he is principal and owner.

REV. CHARLES C. FISHER.—Kentucky has every reason to be proud of the character and scope of her higher educational institutions, and prominent among those that are exercising most beneficial functions in the training of girls and young women is the Millersburg Female College, which is most eligibly located at Millersburg, Bourbon county, and of which the able and honored president is he whose name initiates this paragraph. Professor Fisher has been an effective power in the field of educational as well as that of religious work, and his fine intellectual and administrative talents eminently fortify him for the responsible and exacting office of which he is now incumbent.

Charles Crockett Fisher claims the historic Old Dominion commonwealth as the place of his nativity, and the name which he bears has been identified with the annals of America since the early colonial epoch. Professor Fisher was born in Wythe county, Virginia, on the 29th of March, 1855, and is a son of Rev. Andrew and Sally (Vaught) Fisher, both of whom were likewise born and reared in Virginia and both of whom were of stanch Holland Dutch lineage, the original progenitors of the respective families in America having emigrated to this country from Holland in the early colonial days. Rev. Andrew Fisher was a man of strong intellectuality and noble character—one who labored with much of ability and consecrated zeal in the ministry of the Methodist church, South, besides which he was a prosperous farmer of his native state, where both he and his devoted wife continued to reside until they were summoned to the life eternal.

Professor Fisher was reared under the beneficent influences and environment of the home farm and after availing himself of the advantages of the schools of his native county he entered Asbury Academy, at Cedar Springs, Virginia, where he continued his studies for three years. At the age of twenty-three years he was matriculated in Emory & Henry College, at Emory, Virginia, in which well ordered institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1880 and from which he received at that time the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1883 his alma mater

conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. Soon after his graduation Professor Fisher initiated his efforts in connection with the pedagogic profession by assuming the position of principal of the Abingdon district high school, in Russell county, Virginia, where he continued his successful labors for a period of four years, at the expiration of which he accepted a call to the presidency of the People's College, at Pikeville, Tennessee, a position which he retained for the ensuing three years. He then became a member of the faculty of Sullins College, at Bristol, Virginia, and after retaining this incumbency for two years he returned to Emory, Virginia, where he made a radical change of vocation by engaging in the mercantile business. He found this line of enterprise ill suited to his tastes and after an interval of one year he yielded again to the allurements of the profession for which he has admirably prepared himself and in which his success had been of unequivocal order. In 1890 he was elected to the chair of mental and moral science in Martha Washington College, at Abingdon, Virginia, and he continued in service at this historic old institution for a period of seven years, at the expiration of which, in 1897, he accepted his present office, that of president of Millersburg Female College. Here his work has been attended by splendid and definite results, in advancing both the temporal and educational standard of the institution. When he assumed the position of chief executive he found the school on the decline, though its history has covered a period of fully sixty years, and, with characteristic zeal, earnestness and devotion, he set to himself the task of revitalizing and upbuilding the institution, which has significantly grown in strength and popularity under his effective administration. This is evidenced by the fact that within the past two years he has been compelled to deny admission to a number of students, as the capacity of the college was exhausted.

On the 9th of October, 1907, the college buildings, together with the greater part of their contents, were totally destroyed by fire, and fortunate was the institution in having at the time an executive head of such marked courage, discrimination and administrative talent. The president at once formulated definite plans for the rebuilding of the college, consulted ways and means with unbounded assiduity and enthusiasm, and finally enlisted the co-operation of the alumni, the citizens of Millersburg and other parts of Bourbon county, and also that of other friends of the college, with the gratifying result that within a very short time was instituted the erection of

the present fine and essentially modern building, which is a monument to his zeal and to the earnest and liberal benefactions of the friends of the college. Temporary quarters were occupied during the time of erecting the new building, and the latter was placed in requisition in October, 1908.

In 1887 Professor Fisher was licensed as a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and for several years thereafter he was a member of the Holston conference, in Virginia, from which he was transferred to the Kentucky conference upon his removal to this state. While thus identified with these conferences Professor Fisher has never held a regular pastoral charge, following the ministerial work as an avocation while devoting himself earnestly to his regular vocation in the field of education. He and his family are held in the highest esteem in their home community, and he has ever had the power of gaining and retaining the confidence of those who have studied and received other discipline under his direction. He has signal power in the facile imparting of knowledge and also in arousing enthusiasm in students, so that his work in the various positions he has held has invariably been attended by beneficent results. In politics he has usually given his allegiance to the Democratic party, in whose faith he was reared. His sentiments on the question of temperance are very pronounced, and he not infrequently casts his vote with the Prohibition party.

On Christmas day of the year 1881, was solemnized the marriage of Professor Fisher to Miss Elizabeth B. Dickenson, who was born and reared in Russell county, Virginia, the date of her nativity having been June 20, 1859. She is a daughter of James H. and Nancy G. (Bickley) Dickenson, who are now deceased. Professor and Mrs. Fisher have six children—Garland Pierce, James Ernest, Ethel Love, Olive, Elizabeth, and Charles Jennings. It may be noted that full information concerning Millersburg Female College may be secured upon application thereto, and the institution is conceded to be one of the best in the state in its equipment for the training of girls and young women.

CLAUDE M. THOMAS.—The president of the First National Bank of Paris is numbered among the able members of the bar of Bourbon county and through his services he has lent honor and dignity to his profession. He is a man of fine attainments and practical ability as a lawyer and the success which he has achieved stands not only in evidence of his ability but also as voucher for intrinsic worth of character. He has used his intellect

for the best purposes, directed his energies along legitimate lines and his career as a lawyer and business man has been based on the assumption that nothing save industry, perseverance, study and fidelity can lead to success deserving of the name. The profession of law furnishes nothing except to such determined spirits. To the true and earnest devotee it offers a sphere of action whose attractions are unequalled and whose rewards are unstinted. He is at the present time representative of the Twenty-eighth district in the state senate and in this office, as well as in others, of which he has been incumbent, he has brought to bear his splendid abilities and has shown himself loyal to his constituents and to all interests of his native state.

Hon. Claude M. Thomas was born near the village of North Middletown, Bourbon county, Kentucky, on the 5th of February, 1863, and is a scion of one of the oldest and most honored families of this section of the state. He is of the fifth generation in line of direct descent from William Thomas, who emigrated from Culpeper Court House, Virginia, to Bourbon county, Kentucky, in the year 1785. He secured a tract of land near the present village of North Middletown and there devoted the residue of his life to the great basic industry of agriculture. He became one of the prominent and influential citizens of Bourbon county and the family name has been identified with this county for a century and a half. Edwin K. and Caroline S. (Jameson) Thomas, the parents of Senator Thomas, were natives respectively of Bourbon and Montgomery counties; the father was born on the 24th of August, 1840, and the mother on the 5th of April, 1842. Edwin K. Thomas was a son of John W. and Eliza (Kerr) Thomas, both of whom were born in Bourbon county, where the former still maintains his home, having attained to the patriarchal age of ninety-one years (1910). Mrs. Caroline S. (Jameson) Thomas is a daughter of Milton and Sarah (Badger) Jameson, both of whom were born in Montgomery county, this state, where the respective families were founded in the early pioneer days. John W. Thomas, grandfather of the Senator, was a son of John Thomas and the latter was a son of William Thomas, the founder of the family in Bourbon county. The greater portion of the large tract of land secured by William Thomas is still in the possession of his descendants.

Edwin K. Thomas was reared on the homestead plantation and his entire active career has been one of close identification with farming and stock-growing, in which latter

enterprise he has made a specialty of raising short-horn cattle and saddle horses. In these lines he has achieved high reputation and many of the fine saddle horses raised by him have been unexcelled by any in America. His marriage to Miss Caroline S. Jameson was solemnized in Montgomery county, in 1861, and he immediately established his home on his present fine farm near North Middletown, Bourbon county, where he and his wife have been prominent in connection with the best social activities of the community. Of their three children Claude M. is the eldest; Edwin K., Jr., died at the age of twenty-four years; and Lida K. died when but five years of age. In politics the father is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party and he and his wife are members of the Christian church.

Like many another who has attained to distinction in professional life, Claude M. Thomas was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm. His early educational advantages were those afforded in the common schools of his native county, and after completing the curriculum thereof he was matriculated in Princeton University, in which celebrated institution he was graduated in 1884, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Soon afterward he entered the law department of Columbia University, in the city of New York, and here he amply fortified himself for the work of his chosen profession. He was admitted to the bar of his native state in 1889 and he immediately engaged in the practice of his profession in Paris, the judicial center of Bourbon county. In 1887 Mr. Thomas was elected to represent his native county in the state legislature and he was chosen as his own successor in 1889. In 1888 he was presidential elector for the state at large on the Democratic ticket and had the distinction of being chosen president of the electoral college, which cast the vote of the state for President Cleveland, in that year. In 1892 he was again a Democratic elector for the state at large as was he also in the election of 1904. In 1893 Senator Thomas was appointed by President Cleveland to the post of United States Consul at Marseilles, France, and he served in this capacity for four years, resigning the position at the time when William McKinley became president, in 1897. Upon his return to the United States Senator Thomas located on a farm near North Middletown, Bourbon county, where he devoted his attention to agriculture and stock-raising for the ensuing two years. In 1899 he established his home in Paris, where he has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. He is recognized as one of the leading members

of the bar of this section of the state, has been identified with much important litigation and has gained much reputation as an able and versatile trial lawyer. He has been an efficient worker in behalf of the cause of the Democratic party and is an able exponent of its principles. In 1909 further official honors were conferred upon him, when he was elected to represent the Twenty-eighth senatorial district in the state senate, his district comprising Bourbon, Clark and Montgomery counties. He has been a valued working member of the upper house of the state legislature, in which he has served upon a number of important committees and in which he has taken a vigorous part in the deliberations of the floor and committee rooms. In 1903 Senator Thomas was elected treasurer of Bourbon county and he continued incumbent of this office for four years. While devoting himself with all of zeal and earnestness to the work of his profession and to all official positions to which he has been called Senator Thomas has amplified his activities through identification with various lines of business enterprise. He was one of those prominently identified with the organization of the First National Bank of Paris, in 1902, and he has served as its president from the time of its incorporation. He is also president of the Baldwin Packing Company of Paris, and was one of those prominently instrumental in effecting the organization of the Burley Tobacco Society, in the work of which he has been active. He is one of the commissioners of the Garth fund, which is of extensive proportions and the income of which is devoted to the education of poor but worthy boys of Bourbon county. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church and are prominent in connection with the social life of the community, their home being notable for its generous and gracious hospitality. Senator Thomas is affiliated with the time-honored Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the chivalric degrees, being a member of the commandery of the Knights Templar, in his home city, and he is also identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In the year 1893 was solemnized the marriage of Senator Thomas to Miss Margaret Chambers Brent, who was born in Paris, Kentucky, on the 30th of March, 1870, and who is a daughter of Judge James H. and Elizabeth (Chambers) Brent. Senator and Mrs. Thomas have two children, Edwin K., Jr., who was born on the 12th of July, 1900, and Christian Brent, who was born on the 28th of May, 1904.

WILLIS ALVIN BERRY.—The legal profession in Paducah, Kentucky, has an able representative in Willis Alvin Berry, whose career has been of the most successful character and who is a worthy successor of a father who enjoyed high prestige as an attorney among his contemporaries. Like so many of the state's eminent men, Mr. Berry is a native son, his birth having occurred in Uniontown, January 17, 1870, his parents being William Franklin and Anne (Berry) Berry, both natives of Union county. The family has long had a predilection toward the law, the paternal grandfather, Martin M. Berry, who was also a native of Union county, having also been a lawyer of prominence. As is the case with so many well-known Kentucky families, the forbears of Mr. Berry came from Virginia, the subject's great-grandfather having been a citizen of the Old Dominion, where he enjoyed prominence and consideration. The maiden name of the mother, as has been noted, was also Berry, she being a daughter of Philander Berry, a native of Kentucky and an early settler of Uniontown, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Mr. Berry's father, William Franklin Berry, was born May 24, 1828, and for his preliminary education he is indebted to the public schools afforded by the county. Upon looking about him for a life work he concluded to follow in the paternal footsteps and prepared for a practice of the law, in which he engaged for about thirty-five years. He was a Democrat of stanch convictions, and he was one of the dominant forces in the politics of his party, which he twice represented in the state legislature. In 1880 he served in the lower house and as a distinctive mark of satisfaction felt in his services he was some years later sent to the state senate, his service in the upper house being from 1886 until 1891. He represented Union and Henderson counties. Among the many tributes paid to him the ensuing conservative estimate is quoted: "As a lawyer he was a good advocate and pleader, an able attorney and commanded a large clientele. He was noted for his eloquence and uprightness both as a lawyer and as a citizen. In religious profession he was a stanch Presbyterian, and always gave liberally toward the support of the church." This honored gentleman was called to his eternal rest February 14, 1893, and his widow survives and resides in Uniontown, where she enjoys the affection and respect of all who know her. Nine sons were born to William Franklin Berry and his wife, and all who reached maturity came to be prosperous and esteemed citizens. The subject is the sixth in order of birth, the

others being: Henry E., deceased; Philander, of Uniontown; John J., editor of the *Paducah News Democrat*; and Noel A., a merchant of Uniontown. The first four died in youth.

Willis Avery Berry was educated in the common schools of his native county, and after finishing his literary course, studied law with his father, being admitted to the bar August 24, 1890. The first three years of his professional career were spent in the office of his father in Uniontown and like his father he attained to considerable prominence in the ranks of the Democratic party. In 1898 he made a radical step by removing to Paducah, where he was associated with William M. Reed under the firm style of Reed & Berry, the firm soon winning recognition as one of the leading ones in the locality. In 1904 a change was made and Mr. Berry became a member of the firm of Wheeler, Hughes and Berry. Six years later, in 1910, Mr. C. C. Grassham and Mr. Berry entered into the partnership which still exists, under the name of Berry & Grassham. Their splendid standing as lawyers is an enviable one, and as Mr. Berry as a man of stanch financial and business ability and of broad practical views is easily in the van of the most progressive and influential citizens who have given to the Blue Grass state a bright name for a superior brand of aggressiveness and evolution. His loyalty to the Democratic party is of deeds quite as much as of words and he is ever ready to do anything within his power to advance the interests of the party whose cause he believes to be just. He is a member of the State Central Committee of the First congressional district of Kentucky.

On the 22d day of April, 1896, Mr. Berry assumed marital relations, the lady to become his wife being Miss Pearl Baker, of Paducah, a daughter of John W. Baker. Their union has been blessed by the birth of five children, namely: Alvin and Elwyn, twins; Mahlon, Mildren and Pearl. Both Mr. and Mrs. Berry are consistent members of the Christian church and take an active part in its good work. His social and fraternal instincts have not been submerged by weightier considerations and he derives no small amount of pleasure from his affiliations with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Intelligent, able and eloquent, Mr. Berry has attained an enviable distinction in his profession and has very brilliant prospects for the future.

COL. EZEKIEL F. CLAY, one of the worthy and representative citizens of Bourbon coun-

ty, Kentucky, is descended from an ancestry of which he may justly feel proud, various representatives of the family having figured prominently in public affairs in Virginia and Kentucky. The name has honorably adorned many pages of American history and Colonel Clay's forebears were men of notable mental caliber, rare versatility and extraordinary executive ability. He was born in Bourbon county on the 1st of December, 1840, and is a son of Hon. Brutus J. and Amelia (Field) Clay, concerning whom further mention will be made in ensuing paragraphs.

The Clay family traces its origin back to John Clay, a native of England, who came to America as a British grenadier at the time of Bacon's rebellion. In direct line of descent from him was John Clay, a native of Virginia, where he was married and where he passed his entire life. He became the father of four sons, one of whom went north, one south, and the remaining two, Henry and Charles, lived and died in the Old Dominion commonwealth. Henry married Mary Mitchell and they became the parents of four sons and seven daughters, the sons being William, Henry, Charles and John. Charles, who is next in direct descent to the Colonel, was born January 31, 1716. He wedded Martha Green, who bore him eleven children—five sons and six daughters. The sons were Charles, Henry, Thomas, Matt and Green. General Green Clay, who was the grandfather of Colonel Clay, was the original progenitor of the Clay family in Kentucky. He was born in Powhatan county, Virginia, on the 14th of August, 1757, and as a youth emigrated to Kentucky, where he continued to reside during the residue of his life. He was the first deputy surveyor of Kentucky and in 1788 he was sent as a delegate from Madison county to the Virginia convention, which ratified the constitution of the United States. He was a man of dynamic energy and great brilliancy and as a legislator endeavored to augment the prosperity of the commonwealth by promoting institutions of learning, by the organization of a reliable state militia and by advocacy of equal and impartial administration of the law of Kentucky, particularly criminal jurisprudence. He gave efficient service for fully a score of years as a member of the state legislatures of Virginia and Kentucky and was speaker of the Senate of Kentucky in 1807. He was a dashing and gallant soldier in the war of the Revolution, and he commanded the Kentucky militia, consisting of four regiments under Colonels Boswell, Dudley, Cox and Caldwell, when sent to reinforce General Harrison in the northwest, during the campaign of 1813.



in our second war with Great Britain. He was united in marriage, on the 14th of March, 1795, to Miss Sally Lewis, a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Payne) Lewis, and to this union were born seven children—three sons and four daughters, namely,—Sidney, Brutus J., Cassius M., Betsey, Pauline, Rodes, and Sallie, of whom Hon. Brutus J. Clay, the second in order of birth, was the father of him to whom this sketch is dedicated. General Green Clay was summoned to the life eternal on the 31st of October, 1828, and his loss was a cause for deep grief to the entire state.

Hon. Brutus J. Clay was born in Madison county, Kentucky, July 1, 1808, and he received his academic education in Center College at Danville, Kentucky. In 1827 he settled in Bourbon county, where he became deeply interested in agriculture and the breeding of high-grade stock, gaining recognition as one of the most extensive and most successful stock raisers in central Kentucky. In 1840 he was given mark of public appreciation in that he was then elected to the state legislature. About the same time he was elected president of the Bourbon County Agricultural Society and in 1853 he was elected president of the State Agricultural Association, being further honored with a re-election. In 1862 he was chosen to represent the Ashland district in the Thirty-eighth congress and on account of his practical experience and fine judgment he was made chairman of the committee on agriculture. He also served on the committee on Revolutionary pensions. In all the relations of life he was honorable, loyal and just and he was enthusiastic and contagiously inspiring in everything he undertook. His home was his haven and probably no man ever regarded more sacredly the ties and responsibilities of home life than he. He was twice married, his first union being with Miss Amelia Field, who was born in Madison county, Kentucky, on the 3rd of November, 1812, and who was a daughter of Ezekiel H. and Patsy (Irvine) Field. The ceremony was performed on the 10th of February, 1831, and they became the parents of four children,—Martha, Christopher F., Green and Ezekiel F., the latter being the immediate subject of this review. Mrs. Clay was called to the great beyond on the 31st of July, 1843. On the 8th of November, 1844, Mr. Clay was united in marriage to Miss Ann M. Field, a sister of his first wife. She was born on the 12th of February, 1822, and her death occurred on the 16th of April, 1881. She was survived by one son, Cassius M., who now resides on the old Clay homestead in Bourbon county. Mr. Clay passed away on the 8th of October, 1878, and he left behind

him a noble heritage—an unblemished escutcheon and a record that will bear the searchlight of fullest investigation.

Colonel Ezekiel F. Clay, after due preliminary educational training in the public schools of his native county, entered Bacon college, at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, and was pursuing his studies in that institution when the dark cloud of the Civil war cast its pall over a divided nation. In 1861 (October 21) he left the university to enter the Confederate service, enlisting as a private in the First Kentucky Mounted Rifles. He was in active service during the succeeding fall and winter under Gen. Humphrey Marshall in the mountains of eastern Kentucky and western Virginia. Colonel Clay then organized a new company of which he was elected captain and early in 1862 was promoted to lieutenant-colonel of the First battalion. He continued in Gen. Marshall's command throughout 1862 and commanding his battalion was actively engaged during the Federal raid on the Halston river, near Abingdon, in the winter of 1862-63. The following months were passed in raids and skirmishes of minor importance, until September when Colonel Clay led his battalion, under the brigade command of General Hodge, under General Forrest in the operations following the battle of Chickamauga, and on the 30th started out from the vicinity of Athens, Tennessee, for McMinnville, as a part of the forces of General Wheeler, in the famous raid through middle Tennessee. His battalion was the advance guard of the brigade, and accompanied by General Davidson, the division commander, opened the attack on McMinnville, October 3, and drove the enemy from the rifle pits. When the brigade came up the garrison surrendered with several million dollars worth of stores and provisions. Colonel Clay was also in the lead of the attack on Shelbyville, when General Wheeler was defeated. Following this Clay and his soldiers fought in the rear guard, determinedly resisting the Federal pursuit, and suffered great losses. Said General Hodge: "For five hours and a half over seven miles of country the unequal contest continued. My gallant brigade was cut to pieces and slaughtered. I had informed the officers and men that the sacrifice of their lives was necessary and they manfully made the sacrifice." In this memorable fight Colonel Clay's horse was killed under him. Immediately securing another mount he was severely wounded while gallantly commanding his battalion. During the Knoxville campaign he was with his regiment in Armstrong's division, and was on active duty in East Tennessee. In April, 1864, at Ponceon-

creek, near Paintsville, Kentucky, in command of his brigade, he encountered a brigade of the enemy, and had the misfortune to be again wounded, a rifle ball destroying the sight of one of his eyes. At the same time he was captured, and being taken to Johnson's Island, Ohio, was held there until a short time before the surrender of General Lee, when he was paroled by order of President Lincoln, and permitted to return to Bourbon county, Kentucky.

Since the war Colonel Clay has been actively engaged in farming and stock-raising and the breeding of thorough-bred horses on his fine estate, known as Runnymede, on the Paris and Cynthiana pike. In his spacious and attractive country residence is dispensed the gracious southern hospitality for which Kentucky and Kentucky colonels are noted. On the organization of the Bourbon bank at Paris, Colonel Clay was made its president and he was the able and popular incumbent of this office until 1900, when he resigned. He served for several years as president of the Kentucky Racing Association, the oldest turf organization in America. At present he is a member of the board of racing commissioners of Kentucky, being one of its organizers. In politics he is aligned as a loyal supporter of the principles of the Democratic party and he has contributed in generous measure to the civic and material advancement of his home county and the state at large. He is a man of fine mentality and broad humanitarianism and the weight of years rests lightly upon him. His genial kindness has won him a host of friends and they are legion, bound in no sense by party lines, religious creeds or social status. In a fraternal way the Colonel is affiliated with various representative social and fraternal organizations.

On the 8th of May, 1866, Colonel Clay married Miss Mary L. Woodford, a daughter of John T. and Elizabeth (Buckner) Woodford. This union was prolific of six children, whose names and respective dates of birth are here recorded,—Ezekiel F., Jr., June 16, 1871; Woodford, July 17, 1873; Brutus J., November 27, 1875; Buckner, December 30, 1877; Amelia F., February 15, 1880; and Mary C., June 17, 1883. Mrs. Clay was summoned to eternal rest on the 8th of August, 1900. On the 17th of June, 1902, Colonel Clay wedded Mrs. Florence (Kelly) Lockhart, widow of the late George C. Lockhart and daughter of Rev. Samuel and Mary (Rice) Kelly, to the former of whom a sketch is dedicated on other pages of this work, so that further reference to the family history at this point is not deemed necessary. No children have been born of

this union. Mrs. Clay is a woman of most gracious personality and is deeply beloved by all who have come within the sphere of her gentle influence.

FIELD FAMILY.—In the early settlement of the colonies in America, two brothers—William and John Field, came from England to this country. The first, William, located in Boston, where his former home is known to this day as Field's Corner. He left a numerous posterity, of whom was Cyrus W. Field, Judge James Field, Stephen Field, and others of fame and notoriety. The second, John Field, of the direct branch, from which Colonel Clay is descended, settled at Jamestown, Virginia. He married a Miss Byrd and left a large family, from whom are descended all of the name throughout the south and west. His eldest son, John, when of proper age to obtain better advantages of education, was sent to England, where, after a college course, he obtained office in the British Army, in which capacity he continued until, by promotion, he was made full colonel of a regiment. About 1760, perhaps, his regiment was ordered with General Braddock to the colonies to defend them from the encroachments of the French and Indians. At Braddock's defeat, in which General Braddock was killed, the command devolving on Colonel Field, he, in conjunction with Colonel George Washington, then colonel of Virginia volunteers, saved the remnant of the army, eventually falling back to Fredericksburg, Virginia. Afterwards he was ordered to northwest Virginia to repel the invading enemy. After marching across the trackless wilderness, through the Alleghany mountains, he descended the Kanawha to its junction with the Ohio, now Point Pleasant. There he built a fort, in which his regiment and Colonel Lewis' regiment of Virginia volunteers was subsequently attacked by a large army of French and Indians. In this bloody engagement Colonel Lewis was killed. Colonel Field and a remnant of the army, besieged by an overwhelming foe, defended the fort three days and nights, then dividing his troops, he stealthily made a detour, attacking the enemy in the rear and throwing them into confusion and defeat. Tiring of army life he resigned his commission in the British Army, and having become possessed of a large tract of land in Culpeper county, Virginia, he removed there with his family and a large number of servants. He built a palatial residence and engaged in the culture of tobacco and wheat until the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, when, being an ardent patriot, though getting old, he again buckled on his sword, raising a regiment in which four sons

and three sons-in-law were enrolled members; he joined the Continental Army, under his old friend and army comrade, Washington, and continued in the field until the surrender at Yorktown, in which he participated. Again Colonel Field returned to his home in Culpeper, Virginia, where, surrounded by his family, he died at a ripe old age, full of years and honors, and was buried at his home on the Rapidan, called then and to this day, "The Field Manor." He married Diana Clarke of Virginia, elder sister of General George Rogers Clarke, and was his guardian during minority. Colonel Field was of large frame and splendid figure, six feet, four inches in height, with dark hair and eyes, and of great endurance. He left four daughters: Mary, Anne, Elizabeth and Judith, who married Messrs. Slaughter, Hill, Kelly and Dulany. His five sons were: Ezekiel Henry (named for his friend and comrade, Major Ezekiel Henry, who fell by his side at Braddock's defeat), John, Henry, Daniel Abner, and George Rogers Field. All of the above settled in Virginia, and some of them subsequently came to Kentucky, settling in Fayette, Madison, Woodford, Bourbon and Jefferson counties, from whom are descended a numerous connection of Holloways, Burnams, Thorntons, Watkins, Millers, Jones, Craigs, Clays and Whites.

The immediate ancestor of Colonel Ezekiel F. Clay, Ezekiel Henry Field, the eldest son of Colonel John Field and Mary (Clarke) Field, when about fourteen years of age, accompanied his father, who had discovered the salt spring at Kanawha, and some neighbors to this place, to make salt for home consumption. One day, while wandering in the forest, he was seized by some Shawnee Indians and taken captive to their town, Chillicothe, Ohio, where (after running the gantlet, the scars from which showing on his person until death), he was adopted by a squaw, living with the Indians for two years. Accompanying a trading party to Fort Duquesne, near Pittsburg, he was recognized and ransomed by Colonel Bayard, the commanding officer, and returned to his father in Virginia. There, after taking part in his father's regiment in the Revolutionary war, he married his cousin, Elizabeth Field, daughter of Henry Field, of Culpeper, Virginia, with whom and their two children, Willis and Stanly, and a few emigrants, he came to Kentucky, settling at first at Boonesborough, then at Harrods Fort in 1779. After settling his young wife, children and negroes, he was induced by his uncle, George Rogers Clarke, to organize a company of scouts to watch and report to the stations the raids of the Indians across the Ohio; also,

to locate bodies of land given his father as military bounty pay. In August, 1782, he volunteered to go to the relief of Bryan's Station, and following on to the Blue Licks was killed in that bloody battle. In June preceding his death had been born to his wife her third son (named for his father, Ezekiel Henry Field), who afterwards settled in Richmond, Kentucky, married Miss Patsey Irvine, and became a prosperous business man, and was beloved and respected as falls to the lot of few men. He left a number of children, some of whom still reside in Richmond and the vicinity.

After the death of Captain Field, as above stated, his widow determined to return to Virginia with her three children (the eldest six, the youngest an infant) and servants. They traveled on pack horses across the mountains, and after a most perilous trip of a month, they arrived in Culpeper county, Virginia. There settling on her patrimonial estate, which had not been parted with, she remained until her marriage with Captain McClanahan, of Orange county, Virginia, a warm friend, and a suitor before her first marriage. With him she removed to Bourbon county, near Paris, where they reared a large family of children, of whom there were two sons: William and Thomas. The latter died in Louisville unmarried; the former, William McClanahan, married Amelia Irvine, daughter of Captain William Irvine, of Richmond. There he engaged in merchandise and was a successful business man, living to old age, respected by all who knew him. His daughters were: Elizabeth, Margaret and Emma. They married Messrs. Stone, Turner and Stonestreet; his son Irvine married Miss Moore, and Ezekiel remained unmarried. The daughters of Captain Thomas McClanahan and Elizabeth were: ———, who married Colonel Ward, U. S. A.; Mary married George Holloway; Anne married General William Thornton; Maria married Mr. Watkins. Mrs. Ward left one son, William, of Missouri; Mary raised a large family. Her sons, Colonel William Holloway married his cousin, Elizabeth Field, and Captain E. B. Holloway married his cousin, Eliza Thornton, of Illinois. Captain Holloway fell at Rock Creek, Missouri, in defense of the States. Margaret married Mr. Massie, of Missouri; Sarah married Cyrus Miller, of Kentucky. The children of Ann Thornton (nee McClanahan) were: Margaret, who married Mr. Baysee, of Texas; Eliza, wife of Captain E. B. Holloway; Mildred, Anthony Thornton, and William and Thomas Thornton, all of Illinois.

John and Henry Field also moved to Bour-

bon county, Kentucky (they were sons of Colonel John Field), where they eventually died. Also Larkin Field, the father of Silas Field, an eminent lawyer, and father of Judge Emmet H. Field, of Louisville, was also of this branch. Curtis Field and Lucinda were children of John Field of Bourbon. Stanly Field, the son of Captain Ezekiel Henry Field and his wife Elizabeth, died on the return journey of his mother to Culpeper, when, after her marriage to Captain McClanahan, they returned to Kentucky. They were accompanied by brothers and sisters and occupied a large body of land, previously obtained in Bourbon county, Kentucky. Here they lived for many years. Willis Field, the eldest, remained in Culpeper until the death of his grandfather, Colonel John Field. Then just of age and inheriting some patrimony, he converted it into money, and with some servants moved to Bourbon county, Kentucky, locating on a large body of land, which he afterwards sold to Colonel Hume. He married his cousin, Elizabeth Field, who had recently come from Virginia. She lived but a short time, and he afterwards married Miss Isabella Buck, daughter of Colonel John Buck, of Shenandoah county, Virginia, and moving to Woodford county, settled on a military bounty survey of one thousand acres, where he built the second brick house in the county, calling it "Airy Mount." Here he lived, and died at an old age, leaving a large family. There were five sons and four daughters, all of whom married and are now dead, except Thomas Field, who now resides in Woodford county, his birthplace. The sons were: John, Ezekiel, Willis, Thomas and Charles. John died unmarried; Ezekiel married, first, Miss Mary Carter, afterwards Miss Susan Dunlap, leaving no children. He was a prominent man, a member of both houses of the legislature from Woodford county; colonel of the first regiment of cavalry in the Mexican war, dying at his residence in Woodford in 1851. Willis married Miss Ellen Craig, of Woodford county; was a large and prosperous farmer, dying in Woodford county in 1875. He left three children: Sam, Willis and Alice, now Mrs. McCleod. Thomas began life as a merchant in Versailles, married Miss Susan Higsbee, of Fayette county, Kentucky, and has since pursued farming in Woodford county. His son, John H. Field, a farmer in Woodford county, married Miss Elizabeth Shryook, of Fayette, Kentucky. Thomas M., Jr., unmarried, is a lawyer in Kansas City, Missouri. Belle married A. Dunlap and lives in Woodford county. Lena G. Field married A. Harris, and lives in the same county. Charles W.

Field, youngest son of Willis Field, a graduate of West Point, continued in the United States Army, being a captain, until the Civil war, then, believing it wrong to coerce by invasion of the States, he resigned, and offering his services to the South, was made a major general, serving throughout the war. He was severely wounded and never fully recovered, but led an active, useful life until his death in Washington, April, 1892. He filled many positions of trust and honor, both civic and military. He married Miss Minnie Mason, of Virginia, leaving two sons: Charles W., a lawyer in Baltimore, and R. Mason Field, in the U. S. Navy.

Having frequently been asked by my children questions in regard to our lineage, I concluded to commit to writing what information I had obtained from my grandmother, Elizabeth Field, wife of Captain Ezekiel H. Field, who lost his life in the battle of the Blue Licks, August, 1782. This information was subsequently confirmed by conversation with Judge James Field, of the U. S. Supreme Court at Washington, who is of the same family.

(Signed) THOMAS M. FIELD,
Versailles, Kentucky.

REV. SAMUEL KELLY.—Measured by its beneficence, its rectitude, its productiveness and its insistent altruism, the life of Rev. Samuel Kelly counted for much, and he labored with all of consecrated zeal and devotion in the aiding and uplifting of his fellow men—a generous, kindly and tolerant worker in the vineyard of the divine Master. Among those given to the service of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, by the state of Kentucky, none gained more definite success and prestige than did the honored subject of this memoir, who was a man of fine intellectuality and fervid devotion to the work of his noble calling. He was a scion of a sterling pioneer family of Kentucky, and it is most consonant that in this publication he entered a brief tribute to his memory. His parents, persons of noble character, likewise labored most zealously and effectively for the cause of Methodism in Kentucky prior to the division of the church by reason of the antagonism created in the climacteric epoch leading up to and culminating in the war between the states of the north and south.

To Samuel and Nancy (Kennedy) Kelly were born four sons—Clinton, Gilby, Albert and Samuel—and the youngest of these is the one to whom this memoir is dedicated. Of the four sons Samuel, who bore his father's name, became the most distinguished. He

was born in Lincoln county, Kentucky, in 1823, and was in the very prime of his strong and useful manhood at the time when he was summoned from the scene of life's mortal endeavors, his death having occurred at Cynthiana, Harrison county, Kentucky, in 1864. Of alert and receptive mentality he made good use of the somewhat meager educational advantages available under the conditions of the locality and period, but by well directed reading and study he acquired what may well be designated as a liberal education. He entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church when but eighteen years of age, and, never wavering in his devotion and consecration, he bore to the full the "heat and burden of the day." His life prior to entering the ministry had been passed under the conditions and influences of the home farm, and this discipline quickened in him an abiding "love of nature in her visible forms." Fortunately his parents were able to give direction to his early education, and this beneficent influence had much to do with enabling him eventually to attain to riper scholarship.

Although a Kentuckian, in accordance with the rules of the itinerancy of the Methodist church, the greater part of the ministerial service of Mr. Kelly was performed in West Virginia, in which state he was assigned to the pastorate charge of a number of the leading churches of his denomination, the while he guarded and guided most zealously the interests of the southern Methodist church at the time when all southern interests were being weighed in the balance. One writer speaks of him as "the representamen of southern Methodism." His powerful native intellect, well stored mind and independent thought made him a leader in his church, and concerning him the following pertinent and well merited statement has been made: "In the pulpit, the lecture room and social circle he filled with admiration the hearts of all with whom he came in contact."

In the year 1845 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Kelly to Miss Mary Bailey Rice, whose ancestors were numbered among the pioneers of both Virginia and North Carolina, besides which she was a representative of a family that was early established in Lincoln county, Kentucky. The names of Bailey and Rice occur frequently in the annals of colonial and Revolutionary times. Rev. Samuel and Mary B. (Rice) Kelly are survived by four children—Rev. Gilby Campbell Kelly, D. D., who is now a resident of Charlottesville, Virginia; Florence, who is the wife of Colonel Ezekiel F. Clay, of Bourbon county, concerning whom specific mention is made on other

pages of this volume; Samuel Rice Kelly, who is a resident of Scott county, Kentucky; and Virginia, who is the wife of Charles H. Mehagan, of Chicago, Illinois. Rev. Gilby Campbell Kelly, D. D., the eldest of the children, is recognized as one of the ablest members of the clergy of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and has filled, with distinction, the leading pulpits of his church in the cities of Louisville, Kentucky; Birmingham, Alabama; Nashville, Tennessee; and Richmond, Lynchburg and Charlottesville, Virginia. The mother of this family died March 15, 1900. Originally the Kellys were Presbyterians in their religious faith, but in Kentucky and other states of the south they adopted Methodism as the religion of the pioneer.

Thomas Kelly, grandfather of Rev. Samuel Kelly, was born near the city of Philadelphia, in 1748, and was reared to manhood in the old Keystone commonwealth. When about to be impressed into the British army he made his escape to Virginia, enlisted in the colonial service and was sent to the frontier to assist in protecting it against the Indians. Later he was enrolled as a member of Captain Moore Fauntleroy's company of light dragoons in the Continental line, and he thus served in the command of Colonel Stephen Moylan. Thomas Kelly married Miss Peggy Boyles, of Boteourt county, Virginia. In 1800 he joined General Kennedy and the latter's brother John and removed to Lincoln county, Kentucky. Later he and his sons became seized of large tracts of land in Pulaski county, near Somerset, and there he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in 1814. He left nine children. His son Samuel, father of him to whom this sketch is dedicated, married Miss Nancy Kennedy, a niece of General Kennedy, and she is recalled as a woman of gracious personality, rare mentality and great piety.

Every year, in the month of June, on the Pacific coast, there is held a gathering together of the "Kelly Clan,"—the descendants of two brothers who immigrated from Ireland to America in the early colonial epoch of our national history. The descendants of Thomas Kelly are loyal and appreciative members of the clan and many of them have found homes in the far west.

GEORGE CATLETT LOCKHART, was born in Lexington, April 28, 1848, and died March 9th, 1898. His father, Henry Hearne Lockhart, was born December 18, 1800, in county Armagh, Ireland, of pure Scotch parentage, and in 1807 he was brought by his parents to America, the family locating at Newburg, New York. At an early age he left home and made his way to South Carolina, whence he after-

wards moved to Kentucky, settling in Lexington, where, for many years, he was engaged in farming and trading. He married Miss Sarah Richardson, of Montgomery county, Kentucky, daughter of Marquis and Henrietta Catlett Richardson, and of the five children born to them, George Catlett Lockhart was the third son and youngest child. His brother, William Henry Lockhart, became a prominent educator in Central Kentucky, and Marquis Richardson Lockhart is a lawyer of note in Newport, Kentucky, where he has filled the office of Commonwealth's Attorney.

The following is the history of the Richardson family in America. William Richardson, who was one of the most prominent men of Colonial times, member of House of Burgesses from 1676 to 1683, and held many high offices of honor, came from England in 1650 and died in May, 1698, married Elizabeth Talbott, 1668, widow of Richard Talbott. Joseph Richardson, son of William Richardson and Elizabeth Talbott, born ———, died in 1740; married October 25, 1705, Sarah Thomas (daughter of Samuel Thomas and Elizabeth Hutchins, of Calvert county, Virginia), born 1689.

William Richardson, Jr. (son of Joseph and Sarah Thomas, his wife, born 1720, married Isabel De La Calmes, third child and eldest daughter of Marquis De La Calmes, a French Huguenot nobleman, born 1705 and died 1751, came to Williamsburg, James City county, Virginia, and married Winifred Waller. The Marquis acquiring a grant of land from Lord Fairfax, in the Shenandoah Valley, became one of its first settlers and planted the first vineyard near Millwood, which gave the name of Vineyard Plantation to his farm—the name it still bears.

Marquis Richardson (the youngest child of William Richardson and Isabel De La Calmes, and grandfather of George Catlett Lockhart) married Henrietta Catlett (daughter of Robert Catlett and Molly Ann Floyd, Virginians) February 19, 1789, and moved to Kentucky, locating in Clark county, afterwards going to Montgomery county.

George Catlett Lockhart was educated in the best schools of Lexington and Bacon College, of Harrodsburg. After leaving the latter institution, in 1861, he taught school in Jessamine and Bath counties for several years, and in 1865 and 1866 he edited the *Mt. Sterling Sentinel*, formerly the *Whig*. During this time he had continually in mind the hope of entering the legal profession, and all his leisure hours were devoted to reading and study of legal works. In 1867 he was admitted to the bar in Mt. Sterling, but continued his

studies for sometime thereafter, and in order to enlarge his literary knowledge he sought again the duties of an educator, becoming an assistant in Woodland College, Independence, Missouri, where he remained until 1870.

In that year he returned to Paris, Kentucky, where he entered at once upon the active practice of his profession and built for himself an enduring monument as a lawyer and as a man. He soon won the confidence and esteem of his townsmen, by his upright life and attention to the business entrusted to his care, and early in his career at the bar had a valuable clientage. In 1875 he was elected to the legislature and served one term, but declined further political office.

In 1879 Mr. Lockhart was appointed local attorney for the Kentucky Central Railroad, and later became District Attorney for the same when that road became a division of the Huntington system. On the purchase of the Kentucky Central Railroad, by the Louisville & Nashville, Mr. Lockhart was appointed Attorney for that company. He remained District Attorney for the Louisville & Nashville until his untimely death, and ranked among its ablest and most confidential and highly-esteemed attorneys and counselors. His private practice, however, was never interrupted, and from 1870 to the date of his death he was connected with almost every important case that was tried in the circuit of which Bourbon county was a part. He took an active interest in everything tending to benefit the community in which he lived, and in 1883 became a member of the Board of Education of Paris, and by re-election served continuously on that Board until his death.

Thus, in a few words, have we outlined the public work of Mr. Lockhart, but this tells little of the true man and of what he accomplished, for his influence was strongly felt by all with whom he came in contact, and left its impress for good upon his many associates of business and social life. The younger members of the bar—indeed, to his entire profession—his life furnishes a most instructive lesson. His beginning in his profession, his labor, his fidelity, his commanding ability, his success, is all in all an object lesson of great value; and we honor him best by most earnestly striving to entwine his life in ours, to work as he did—without ceasing—for our families, our friends, our city, county, state and God. A son who was the support of aged parents, a husband loving and true, a father kind and indulgent, a citizen quickened to every worthy enterprise, an attorney, counselor, advocate, to whom the greatest interests were confided; a friend ever true, a citi-

zen ever ready to aid the state, loved, honored, respected by all, what life could be more complete? Not great in the sense that he secured high office, or that he aspired to lead or dominate men in any particular line, or in the consummation of any particular purpose, he was nevertheless truly great in his general purpose of life, in his labor, his love and his fidelity.

A man of ceaseless activity, he brought to the discharge of his various duties a mind thoroughly prepared by painstaking study a heart fully alive to the best emotions of our nature, a courage equal to every emergency. He was neither self-opinionated nor narrow in thought or act; but with research and learning he was conversant with the most advanced thoughts of the day, in his profession, in statecraft, in literature, science and religion. His was a broad mind, firm yet tolerant; his nature was kind, genial and generous; in manner he was courtly and courteous. As an advocate before the bar, Mr. Lockhart was able, profound and logical; before the jury, eloquent and convincing. He attained the highest eminence as a practitioner.

On the 31st of January, 1882, Mr. Lockhart married Miss Florence Leslie Kelly, of Millersburg, Kentucky, a daughter of Rev. Samuel Kelly, one of the most earnest and distinguished members of the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, in Kentucky. Her brother, Rev. Gilby Campbell Kelly, of Birmingham, is also recognized as one of the prominent and eloquent ministers of that denomination.

Mrs. Lockhart was educated with great care and thoroughness, and at the time of her marriage she occupied the Chair of English Literature in the Millersburg Female College. She made her home an ideal one and adorned it with the graces of a true wife and mother.

June 17, 1902, she married Col. E. F. Clay of whom mention is made on other pages of this work. Her three daughters are: Mary Hearne, married Elliott Buckner, Bourbon County, Kentucky; Sarah Catlett; and Florence Kelly, who married John Davis, of Paris, Kentucky. Mrs. Clay is deeply interested in all that pertains to the welfare of her community and the promotion of all culture, and is now the esteemed President of Paris Literary Club.

Mr. Lockhart was singularly devoted to his profession, and turned aside but once for a brief period to occupy political office. He was, however, deeply concerned in the political welfare of his state and country, and his voice was frequently heard upon the hustings and in the council chambers of the Democratic party, of which he was an unswerving mem-

ber. He was a devout believer in God and the Christian religion, and the influences of holy principles permeated his whole life.

At his death, Kentucky lost one of its most valued and honored citizens, and throughout the state were heard expressions of deepest regret and sympathy for the bereaved family. Resolutions of respect were passed in the General Assembly, by the Bar, by the Board of Education and Paris Literary Club; all bearing testimony of the high esteem in which he was universally held. One of the highest and most valued testimonials of his character and worth was contributed by Prof. George Bryant, of Missouri, an associate of twenty years. He wrote:

"He was my friend and associate in business during his stay in Independence. Our home was his home, and we dwelt together in love. The impressions he left upon me are indelible. I have frequently used his name before my school as an example to noble incentive. With me he stands for effort, truth, justice, love."

The above was taken from *Lawyers & Lawmakers of Kentucky*. Published 1897. Edited by H. Levin, of Illinois Bar.

JAMES PETERSON SMITH, the present mayor of Paducah, has the distinction of having thus been called to the highest executive office of the municipal government of his native city, and this mere fact bears evidence of his standing in the community that has ever represented his home and that has been the scene of his successful efforts in connection with commercial interests of broad scope and importance. He succeeded his father as head of the wholesale grocery firm of J. R. Smith & Son, with which he has been identified from the initiation of his active business career, and the concern is one of the largest and most substantial wholesale houses lending prestige to the city of Paducah as a distributing center. In the carrying forward of this extensive enterprise Mr. Smith has well maintained the honors of the name which he bears and has proved a worthy successor of his father, the late James R. Smith.

James Peterson Smith was born in the city of Paducah, Kentucky, on the 14th of November, 1874, and is the eldest son of James R. and Mary E. (Orr) Smith, the former of whom died June 3, 1904, and the latter, February 3, 1906. J. R. Smith was born at Wadesboro, Calloway county, Kentucky, March 26, 1837, and his wife was born in Pointe Coupee Parish, Louisiana, April 2, 1844. They were married September 17, 1859, and moved to Paducah, Kentucky, in 1865.

Mayor Smith is indebted to the public schools of his native city for his early educational discipline and was graduated in the high school as a member of the class of 1891. He supplemented this training by an effective course in the Perkins & Herpel Commercial College, in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, in which institution he was graduated in 1893. He was nineteen years of age at this time and he forthwith identified himself in a practical way with the wholesale grocery business that had long before been established by his honored father, by whom he was admitted to partnership in the business in November, 1898, at which time the present title of J. R. Smith & Son was adopted. The future mayor familiarized himself with all details of the large and widely extended business, and after the death of his father, on the 3d of June, 1904, he assumed full charge of the enterprise, of which he has since continued the able and popular executive head, besides which he has maintained the general supervision of the large estate left by his father.

The wholesale grocery house of J. R. Smith & Son utilizes as its headquarters the entire three stories of a substantial building, forty-five by one hundred and seventy-five feet in dimensions, located on Second street, between Broadway and Jefferson street. The warehouse is sixty by one hundred and seventy-five feet in lateral dimensions. Its proximity to the tracks of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad affords the best of shipping facilities. The trade of the concern extends not only throughout the section of Kentucky normally tributary to Paducah but also into Tennessee, Alabama and Illinois, and the large and substantial business shows a constantly cumulative tendency.

In state and national politics Mayor Smith gives his allegiance to the Republican party, but in local affairs, where no definite issues are involved, he maintains an independent attitude, giving his support to the men and measures meeting the approval of his judgment, without reference to partisan lines. In November, 1907, he was elected mayor of Paducah, as candidate on the Republican ticket, and further distinction is given to this mark of popular confidence and regard by reason of his being the first Republican ever elected mayor of this thriving city during its eighty-six years of corporate existence. His term of four years will expire January 1, 1912. Within his regime have been accomplished many needed public improvements and he has shown the utmost care and discrimination in the handling of the multitudinous matters that

have demanded his attention as chief executive of the municipality.

Mayor Smith is an appreciative member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained to the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in which he is affiliated with Kentucky Sovereign Consistory, in the city of Louisville. His local York Rite affiliations are here briefly noted: Plain City Lodge, No. 449, Free & Accepted Masons; and Paducah Commandery, No. 11, Knights Templars. Both he and his wife are members of the First Presbyterian church in their home city and are popular factors in connection with the leading social activities of the community.

On the 22d of November, 1899, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Helen E. Rose, who was born and reared in the state of Illinois and whose father, Hon. James Alexander Rose, is the present secretary of state of that commonwealth. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have four children, namely: James Rose, Elizabeth Rose, Mary Orr and Augustus Thompson.

JAMES B. WILHOIT, who is the present able incumbent of the office of commonwealth attorney for the Twentieth judicial district of Kentucky, is a man of prominence in legal and political affairs in the Blue Grass state, where he has served in various public offices of trust, in all of which he has acquitted himself with honor and distinction. He was born in Carter county, Kentucky, on the 6th of March, 1857, and is a son of Alfred A. and Matilda (Boggs) Wilhoit, the former of whom was born and reared in Bath county, and the latter of whom is a native of Virginia, whence she accompanied her parents to Carter county, Kentucky, when a mere child. John Wilhoit, grandfather of him whose name initiates this review, was born in Germany and was one of four brothers who settled in Virginia in an early day. He was one of the pioneer settlers in Bath county, this state, and he was identified with agricultural pursuits during the greater part of his active business career. Alfred A. Wilhoit, father of James B., of this review, was a farmer by vocation and after his marriage located on a farm in Carter county, where he passed the residue of his life, his death occurring in August, 1873, at the age of fifty-six years. His widow survives him and now maintains her home in Carter county, having attained to the patriarchal age of ninety years. As previously stated, Mrs. Wilhoit was a child at the time of her parents' removal to Kentucky, this event having occurred in the early '20s. She



became the mother of twelve children, five of whom are living.

James B. Wilhoit was the tenth in order of birth of the twelve children referred to above and he was reared to the sturdy discipline of the home farm in Carter county, to whose common schools he is indebted for his preliminary educational training, later supplementing this by a course of study in the Kentucky Normal College, at Carlisle, and after its completion he taught school in his native and adjoining counties for a period of twelve years. In the meantime he had devoted his spare time to the study of law, being admitted to the bar in Greenup county in 1880. He initiated his legal practice at Willard, this state, and after a three-years' residence there located at Grayson, Carter county, in which latter place he maintained his home for the ensuing fifteen years. In 1898 he was appointed supervisor of forestry by President McKinley and in connection with the duties of this office he passed two years in New Mexico. In January, 1900, he located at Greenup, Kentucky, where he resumed the practice of his profession and where he entered into a partnership alliance with Colonel W. J. Worthington, this firm doing business together until 1902, in October of which year Mr. Wilhoit established his home at Ashland, where he has built up a large and lucrative clientage and where his success has been on a parity with his well directed efforts. He is a versatile and skilled trial lawyer and a well fortified counselor and has figured prominently in many important cases in both the state and federal courts.

In politics Mr. Wilhoit is aligned as a stalwart supporter of the cause of the Republican party and for many years he has been active in party affairs. While a resident of Carter county he served nearly five years as county attorney. In 1896 he was Republican elector, voting three times for President McKinley—in the congressional convention, at the election which followed and in the electoral college. In 1903 he was Republican candidate for the office of lieutenant governor of Kentucky but met with defeat in the election which followed. In 1904 he was candidate for elector at large but failed of election. In 1907 he was chosen commonwealth attorney for the Twentieth judicial district of Kentucky, comprising Boyd, Greenup and Lewis counties, to fill an unexpired term of two years, due to redistricting by the legislature. In 1909 he was re-elected to this office for a term of six years. He is a man of broad learning and great capacity and in all his dealings he is recognized as a man of fair and honorable

methods and as a man of unquestioned integrity. He is affiliated with various professional and fraternal organizations of representative character and both he and his wife are loyal Christian Scientists in their religious faith.

Mr. Wilhoit has been twice married. He first wedded Miss Callie Boldman, the ceremony being performed in 1881. She was a native of Sciota county, Ohio, and was summoned to the life eternal on the 26th of February, 1894. She is survived by two sons—James Leroy resides in Frankfort, Kentucky, where he is rate clerk of the railway commission; and William E. is a druggist at Maysville, Mason county, Kentucky. After the death of his first wife Mr. Wilhoit was united in marriage to Miss Marguerite Osenton, a native of Sciota county, Ohio, whence she came to Carter county when young. No children have been born of this union.

DAVID A. CROSS.—Prominent in the legal fraternity of Kentucky as a member of the bar of the younger generation, David A. Cross is now giving most efficient service as judge of the police court of Paducah, McCracken county, Kentucky. Judge Cross was born in Graves county, this state, on the 8th of August, 1870. His father, Lewis P. Cross, was a native of North Carolina, the date of his birth having been January 9, 1826. He was summoned to the life eternal in Graves county, Kentucky, in 1888, and during his entire active business career was identified with agricultural pursuits and the raising of high-grade stock. He married Miss Elizabeth McNeill, a native Kentuckian and a daughter of David McNeill, who was born and reared in Ireland, whence he came to America as a young man, locating in Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis P. Cross became the parents of six children and of the number four are now living. Mrs. Cross passed away in 1886, at which time she was forty-nine years of age.

Judge David A. Cross was afforded the advantages of the common schools of Graves county in his youth and he ably supplemented that training by a course of study at the Farmington Institute, at Farmington, Graves county. Later he attended Murray College, at Murray, Kentucky, where he was enrolled as a student for a period of three years, at the expiration of which he began teaching school in the country, in the meantime reading law. Subsequently he entered the law office of Judge Charles H. Thomas, under whose able preceptorship he made rapid progress in the absorption and assimilation of the science of jurisprudence, being admitted to the bar of the state in September, 1894. He immediately

entered upon the active practice of his profession at Paducah, building up and controlling a large and lucrative clientage and continuing to be engaged in general practice until 1906, in which year he was first elected judge of the police court. To this important office he was re-elected in the fall of 1909, for a term of four years. He devotes his entire time and attention to the responsibilities of his office and as an acute lawyer and judge he has gained recognition throughout the county. In politics he accords a loyal allegiance to the principles of the Democratic party and he has ever manifested a sincere desire to do all in his power to promote the civic and material advancement of the county and state at large. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World, the Improved Order of Redmen, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in all of which organizations he is a prominent and influential member.

On the 30th of January, 1907, was recorded the marriage of Judge Cross to Miss Irmie W. Millen, of Livingston county, Kentucky. She is a daughter of Marion and Lucinda E. Millen, the former deceased and the latter residing with our subject. To this union have been born two children, whose names are here entered: David L. and Robbie Lucile. In a social way the family are prominent and popular factors in the best circles in Paducah.

WILLIAM THOMAS FOWLER.—Among the able and influential members of the Christian county bar is William Thomas Fowler, whose scholarly attainments, comprehensive knowledge of the law and strict ideas of justice have won him prestige in the legal profession and gained for him a lucrative patronage. A son of Daniel E. and Mary C. (Eison) Fowler, he was born October 2, 1873, in Caldwell county, Kentucky, on a farm, and was there brought up. He is of pioneer ancestry, his grandfather, Lewis C. Fowler, who was born in North Carolina, of English lineage, having been an early settler of Christian county, Kentucky.

Receiving a practical education in the schools of Princeton, Kentucky, William T. Fowler began his active career as a school teacher, in the meantime reading law under the instruction of Judge William Marble whenever time permitted. Having earned the money to defray his expenses, he then entered the Southern Normal University of Tennessee. While there he was in the office of the dean of the law faculty, Governor Alvin Hawkins, and with him continued the study of law. In 1892, fully equipped for the practice of his chosen profession, Mr. Fowler

formed a partnership with Judge James Breathitt, of Hopkinsville, now attorney-general of Kentucky. Since that time Mr. Fowler has continued in active practice in this city, and until recently he was a member of the well-known and popular firm of Hanbery & Fowler.

One of the leading Republicans of the county, Mr. Fowler in 1900 was nominated for county judge of Christian county, and at the polls beat his Democratic opponent, Judge W. P. Winfree by a large majority of the votes cast. Serving in that capacity for four years, he held offices of importance and as chairman of the Fiscal Court inspected and repaired all county buildings, erected one of the finest jails in the state and inaugurated the turnpike system, through the operations of which the Christian county roads became known as the best in the state. For four years Mr. Fowler was one of the trustees of the State College of Kentucky, and he has served as a member of the County Board of Education.

Mr. Fowler married, July 6, 1896, Ila Earle, a daughter of Benjamin P. and Mary (Roberts) Earle, her father being a prominent and highly esteemed physician of Hopkins county, Kentucky. Mr. Fowler has one of the most beautiful and attractive homes in the county, his estate of three hundred acres being finely located and of great value. Fraternally he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of the Modern Woodmen of America and of the Woodmen of the World. Religiously he is an elder in the Presbyterian church.

SAMUEL CLAY.—Engaged in agriculture and stock-raising on his finely improved farm of 1,863 acres, located about seven and a half miles east of Paris, Bourbon county, and known as the Ridge Stock Farm. Samuel Clay is a native son of Bourbon county, where he was born on the 15th of February, 1875, being a son of James E. and Lizzie (Alexander) Clay, representative citizens of this county. On other pages of this work will be found a sketch dedicated to the father, so that further reference to the family history in this connection need not be incorporated here. Samuel Clay was reared to the sturdy discipline of the home farm and he received his rudimentary education in the common schools of his native county. This training was effectively supplemented by a course in Center College, now known as Central University, at Danville, this state. He was matriculated in Princeton University, at Princeton, New Jersey, in which celebrated institution he spent two years, but on account of his

father's health he did not finish. After leaving school he returned to Kentucky and initiated his independent career as an agriculturist and stock-grower, in which lines of enterprise his success has been on a parity with his well directed efforts, his splendid farm on the Paris and Little Rock turnpike road being recognized as one of the finest in the county.

In politics Mr. Clay is aligned as a stalwart in the ranks of the Independent Democrat party and though he has naught of ambition for public office he has contributed in liberal measure to all projects tending to advance the general well being of his home community and county. He is broad-minded and public-spirited as a citizen and holds membership in various social and fraternal organizations of representative character. Both he and his wife are members of the Christian church in Paris and he is affiliated with Paris Lodge, No. 373, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and with the Beta Theta Pi College fraternity.

On the 4th of November, 1903, in this county, Mr. Clay was united in marriage to Miss Amelia Clay, whose birth occurred on the 15th of February, 1880, and who is a daughter of Ezekiel F. and Mary (Woodford) Clay, concerning the former of whom further mention is made elsewhere in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Clay became the parents of two children,—Samuel Clay, Jr., who was born on the 2d of June, 1905, died on the 29th of June, 1909; and Ezekiel Field Clay, who was born on the 11th of April, 1907.

HON. J. WESLEY LEE.—Few men are better fitted by native altruism and devotion to the cause of public welfare and the progress of the whole community for the peculiar duties of the mayoralty than Hon. J. Wesley Lee, of Maysville, recently elected to that office. He is a native son of Kentucky, having been born in Fleming county July 2, 1853, a son of Jackson and Nancy B. (Ferguson) Lee, of English and Scotch descent respectively. The father, an only child, was born in Fleming county in 1818, and he became a successful and well-to-do farmer. During the Civil war period he suffered reverses in fortune and in 1863 he removed to Mason county. Some years afterward he returned to Fleming county and resided there until shortly before his death, which occurred during a visit at his one-time home in Mason county. The grandfather, John Lee, came to Kentucky from Culpeper county, Virginia, and secured land in Fleming county, upon which he made his home until his demise. Mr. Lee's mother, Nancy B. Ferguson, was

also of Fleming county, her grandparents having been pioneers there. Her grandmother, Mr. Lee's great-grandmother, whom he remembers seeing and whose maiden name was Paine, lived to the great age of one hundred and four years. His mother died in 1902, at the age of eighty-four years. She had one brother, Charles, who went to live near Mexico, Missouri, and resided there until his recent death, at the age of ninety years. Both of Mr. Lee's parents were devoted members of the Christian church, to whose support and causes they contributed in generous degree.

J. Wesley Lee was one of a family of nine children, he being the youngest of six sons, and the three daughters being younger. Of these, two brothers and two sisters are living at the present day. He obtained but a limited schooling, his services early being required upon the farm, and it is entirely through his own efforts that he has come to be a well-informed, up-to-date citizen and the possessor of property and means. Since the ninth year of his age he has resided in Mason county and his identification with Maysville dates from the year 1872. He was engaged for a number of years in the sewing machine and undertaking business, this terminating in 1880, in which year he and W. Vicroy established themselves in the clothing business as the firm of Vicroy and Lee. Seven years thereafter Mr. Lee purchased his partner's interest and has since conducted the business alone. He has occupied his present location at the corner of Market and Second streets ever since the building was completed in 1892. The whole building is given over to his concern, this consisting of four stories and a basement. His stock of clothing and furnishings is most complete.

In national politics Mr. Lee has always been a Democrat, but is demonstrating his belief in a business administration of municipal affairs irrespective of politics in his capacity of mayor. To this he was elected in November, 1909, and began upon his duties January 1, 1910. He has already been tested in regard to his wisdom in the conduct of municipal affairs, for he was a member of the city council for six years and served as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, during which time many of the most important improvements of Maysville were made, including three new school buildings, brick streets, East End side-walks, and so forth. It was his plan to sell the bonds and turn the money into the city treasury. Mr. Lee finds thorough pleasure and recreation in his lodge affiliations, which embrace the Benevolent and Protective

Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Knights of the Maccabees. His most active part has been taken in Knights of Pythias affairs, he having filled all the chairs and been several times delegate to the Grand Lodge. His wife is a member of the Christian church.

On the 24th day of January, 1900, Mr. Lee and Miss Sadie Girvin, of Maysville, were united in marriage. Mrs. Lee's parents were prosperous Mason county farmers and came from Marietta, Ohio, some sixty years ago. Her grandfather was a large landholder in Washington county, Ohio, and his name is written large in the records of pioneer history in that locality.

Maysville is to be congratulated in securing a man of Mr. Lee's calibre and sound sense and executive ability for the conduct of her municipal affairs, while the part he plays in her commercial life adds materially to her prosperity.

JUDGE WILLIAM H. RANDALL.—More than thirty years have passed since William H. Randall was summoned to the life eternal, but the benignant influences of this judge and statesman still live and are by no means confined to the hearts of those who knew and loved him well, although they are legion. In his more active years he played a valuable part in the political and professional life of his section and as patron to numerous struggling young law students he has saved to the state some of her most able lawyers.

Judge William H. Randall was a native of the state to which he gave a life-long love and loyalty, his birth having occurred near Richmond, Madison county, Kentucky, July 15, 1812, and his demise on August 1, 1881, his years thus reaching just the psalmist's allotment. His father, John Randall, was a Virginian and a very early pioneer to Kentucky, his location in the Blue Grass state being in Madison county. When a boy the subject went to Rockcastle county, Kentucky, where he made his livelihood and where he met and married his wife, Miss Martha J. Slaughter, in 1836. Mrs. Randall, who was ten years younger than her husband, was born in Rockcastle county in 1820, and survived the honored subject for nine years, her demise occurring in London, Kentucky, in 1889. She was a daughter of John H. and Julia (Love) Slaughter, both of whom were natives of the Old Dominion. To the union of these admirable people ten children were born, but only three of the number survive at the present day, namely: W. H., of Bozeman, Montana; James S., of Santa Rosa, California; and Miss Sara

E., who makes her home at London, Kentucky, a gentlewoman of many good gifts of mind and heart and a worthy representative of the house of Randall.

Judge Randall was a representative of that typical American product, the self-educated and self-made man. He attacked his Blackstone to such good purpose that he was admitted as a young man to the bar and soon after this came to London, which was to be the scene of his future achievements and which at that time was a small mountain town consisting of a few log cabins. He grew in experience and attainments with the town and in due time his superior abilities received recognition in his elevation to various public offices and trusts. At an early day he was made circuit and county court clerk. In 1860, just previous to the Civil war, he was elected to congress and served for two terms, thus representing his section during almost the whole of that troublous time. His career as circuit judge covered a period of twelve years and its record was of the highest character, his personal integrity and the ripened abilities of a strong mind fitting him particularly well for his years of useful and brilliant service. He had the gift of making all hearts his own and he is remembered and held in deepest reverence in London and vicinity today. He was liberal and altruistic and all just and good causes found in him a supporter. Upon ordinary occasions he was one of the most good natured and equable of men, but he was a good fighter when roused to just indignation, and a formidable one, since "He is twice armed who has his quarrel just." Both he and his wife were members of the Christian church and active in its good works. All his life he gave his allegiance to the Republican party in whose policies and principles he had all faith, and he had many adventures as a result of his loyalty, going to congress when it was dangerous even to declare one's politics.

W. H. Randall, eldest son of the judge, married a Miss Faris, of London, Kentucky, for his first wife and for his second wife he wedded a Miss Lancaster, of Montana, in which state they resided with their three children, William, Eugene and Margaret, children by his second wife.

James S. married a Miss Dows, of California, and their two children are William R. and Josephine Dows. The youngest son, Charles M. Randall, married Miss Lula McKee, of Florida, and is now deceased, his daughter, Patsy Bennett, making her home



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with her aunt, Sara E. Randall, of London. This young lady is at present attending college at Lexington, Kentucky.

FRANK P. SEBREE.—Judge Sebree, who is now serving on the bench of the county court of Carroll county, is one of the progressive and influential citizens of this section of the state, where his interests are varied and important and where he has well upheld the prestige of a name that has been indissolubly linked with Kentucky history for more than a century. He is the owner of a fine landed estate lying in close proximity to Carrollton, the county seat, and has been an influential factor in connection with the agricultural and live-stock industries in his native county.

Frank Poindexter Sebree was born on the homestead farm of his father near Ghent, Carroll county, Kentucky, on the 16th of December, 1856, and is a son of Richard W. and Emily J. (Poindexter) Sebree, the former of whom was born in Franklin county, this state, on the 17th of September, 1799, and the latter of whom was born in Scott county in the year 1814. Richard W. Sebree's father was a native of Virginia and a representative of a family that was founded in the historic Old Dominion commonwealth in the Colonial era, the genealogy being traced back to staunch English origin. He was reared and educated in Virginia and he immigrated thence to Kentucky in the latter part of the eighteenth century. He numbered himself among the pioneers of Franklin county, where he secured a large tract of land and instituted its development, but he died when but thirty years of age. It is worthy of incidental note that his brother, Findall Sebree, who likewise came to Kentucky, was a valiant soldier in the war of 1812, in which he participated in the battle of the Thames, a conflict in which the celebrated Indian chieftain, Tecumseh, met his death.

Richard W. Sebree was reared to maturity in Franklin county and was afforded the advantages of the schools of the pioneer epoch. There he became an extensive landholder and prosperous farmer, having had a landed estate of six hundred and forty acres and having been the owner of a large number of slaves prior to the Civil war, through the ravages of which he met with great financial reverses, which, however, he was enabled largely to recoup in later years, as he was a man of indefatigable energy and marked business acumen. For some time he conducted a hotel and livery business in Frankfort, Franklin county, and upon disposing of his property in that county he removed to Owen county, where he remained until 1847, when he sold

his farm property in that locality and removed to Carroll county, where he gained large and definite success in connection with agricultural pursuits and the raising and selling of live stock. On his fine homestead in this county he continued to reside until his death, which occurred on the 22d of February, 1887, at which time he was eighty-eight years of age. He was one of the sterling and honored pioneers of his native state at the time when he was summoned from the scene of life's mortal endeavors, and his course was ever guided and governed by the highest principles of integrity. He left a large and valuable estate at the time of his demise. His wife, who was summoned to eternal rest in 1872, at the age of fifty-eight years, was a daughter of David and Betsy (Watts) Poindexter, both natives of Virginia and members of old and distinguished families of that commonwealth. Upon coming to Kentucky Mr. Poindexter established his residence in Scott county, where he became a prosperous farmer and influential citizen and where both he and his wife continued to reside until their death. Their son John E. served as colonel of a regiment that constituted a part of the gallant command of General Price in the Confederate service in the Civil war. He was captured in Missouri and was sentenced to be shot, but he succeeded in throwing cayenne pepper into the eyes of his guard while he was on the way to execution, and though severely wounded he succeeded in making his escape. He lived for a number of years after the close of the war, but his death was the direct result of the injuries received at the critical period in his career to which reference has just been made. Richard W. and Emily J. (Poindexter) Sebree became the parents of seven sons and three daughters, of whom Judge Sebree, of this review, is the youngest. The other two surviving children are: Walton Craig Sebree, living on a portion of the old homestead near Ghent, and Mary F., who is unmarried and lives with her brother. Lewis Sebree, the eldest of the sons, enlisted in the Confederate army in 1862, and his regiment served under General Morgan. A few months after his enlistment he died, from an attack of typhoid fever, passing away at Stamping Ground, Kentucky, from which point his remains were brought back to the old homestead in Franklin county for interment.

On the homestead farm of the family in Carroll county Judge Sebree was reared to years of maturity, and in the meanwhile he duly availed himself of the advantages of the common schools of the locality and period. He continued to be associated in the work and

management of the home farm until the death of his honored father, and soon afterward, in 1889, he went to the city of Louisville, where he was engaged in the leaf-tobacco trade for the ensuing nine years, within which he built up a large and prosperous business. In 1898 he returned to his native county and located on his present fine homestead of two hundred and twenty acres, adjoining the city of Carrollton, where he was actively identified with agricultural pursuits and with the buying, feeding and selling of live stock. This property he sold a few years ago and is now leasing a farm. He has brought to bear much discrimination and availed himself of the best modern facilities in the prosecution of his business affairs and his success has been of the most unequivocal order, giving him precedence as one of the leading exponents of these important lines of industrial enterprise in this favored section of the old Blue Grass state. Mr. Sebree was one of the principal promoters also of the Carrollton Leaf Tobacco Warehouse Company, representing the leading tobacco industry in Carroll county and owning one of the largest tobacco warehouses in the state. Of this corporation he has been a director from the time of its organization to the present.

In politics Mr. Sebree has ever accorded an unqualified allegiance to the cause of the Democratic party, and he is well fortified in his opinions as to matters of public polity and social economics. He served four years as a member of the fiscal court of his native county and in 1909 he was elected to the bench of the county court, for a term of four years. His administration of the affairs of this tribunal has been marked by fairness, impartiality and much judicial acumen, and his course has brought to him distinctive popular approval. Judge Sebree is affiliated with Worthville Lodge, Free & Accepted Masons, at Worthville, and with Ghent Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, at Ghent. Both Judge and Mrs. Sebree are members of the Baptist church.

On the 18th of October, 1881, was celebrated the marriage of Judge Sebree to Miss Susie Price Gullion, who was likewise born and reared in Carroll county and who is a daughter of George P. and Maria (Pollard) Gullion, both of whom were born in Carroll county, where the respective families established homes in the early days. Mr. Gullion, who was a representative farmer and stock-grower of the county, is now deceased and his widow resides at Worthville, Kentucky. Mr. Gullion was a member of the lower house of the state legislature at the time of his demise,

which occurred in 1884. Judge and Mrs. Sebree have two daughters: Frances and Ruth Lester. The beautiful home of Judge Sebree is a recognized center of refined and generous hospitality and Mrs. Sebree is a valued factor in the best social activities of the community.

CAPT. HORACE J. COCHRAN, president and active manager of the Maysville Gas Company, was born in that city January 5, 1873, a son of Robert A. Cochran, a biographical sketch of whom appears in this work. He was reared in his native town and gained his primary education in its public schools and in 1894 was graduated from Centre College, Danville, Kentucky.

Captain Cochran began his business career in connection with the January & Wood Company and with the company of which he is now the head. The Maysville Gas Company was chartered in 1854 and began business in 1865. Captain Cochran became its president and general manager in 1903. Since his connection with the Gas company its operations have not only gradually increased in volume but have broadened in their scope. It is the only concern at Maysville furnishing gas and electricity for lighting and power and it has handled electricity since 1888. Its plant and general business facilities are strictly up to date and equal to all demands upon them.

In June, 1898, Captain Cochran was commissioned first lieutenant of Company B, Fourth Regiment, Kentucky Infantry, United States Volunteers, and in December that year was promoted to the captaincy of Company L of the same regiment. The organization was in camp at Camp Hamilton, Lexington, Kentucky, and at Anniston, Alabama, and was mustered out of the service in Alabama in February, 1899. Captain Cochran was serving in the State Guard at the time of the assassination of Governor Goebel, and was on duty as captain of the Maysville company in the State Capitol grounds nearly four months, from February 1st to late in May. The Maysville company was included in the Second regiment.

Politically Captain Cochran is a Republican. He is an Odd Fellow, a Knight of Pythias and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In religion he adheres to the tenets of the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Cochran was Miss Katharine Poyntz, daughter of Samuel M. Poyntz, of Maysville, Kentucky. Her mother was Miss Mary Underwood, of Bowling Green, Kentucky.

WARNER E. SETTLE.—The supreme judicial tribunal of Kentucky has as one of its able and distinguished members Judge Warner Elmore Settle, who is one of the associate jus-

tices of the court of appeals and who has attained to marked precedence in the profession of law, as his present high office well indicates. It is a recognized fact that Kentucky has given to the nation many distinguished jurists and legists, and in noting the personnel of its judiciary at the present day it is gratifying to find that many who are occupying positions of trust on the bench of the various courts are native sons of this commonwealth and that they are lending further dignity and honor to the judiciary and the legal profession.

Judge Settle was born on a farm near Greensburg, Green county, Kentucky, on the 21st of January, 1850, and is a son of Simon and Mary (Barnett) Settle, both of whom were likewise born and reared in Kentucky, where they passed their entire lives and where the father devoted the major portion of his active career to the great basic industry of agriculture. Judge Settle was reared in the home of his maternal grandfather, Hon. Thomas R. R. Barnett, who served for nearly a quarter of a century on the bench of the county court of Green county, and who was one of the honored and influential citizens of that section of the state. The future judge of the appellate court of Kentucky was afforded the advantages of the public schools of Greensburg, where he also attended a school for young men that had as its executive head the late Major H. M. Lane, an educator and lawyer of distinctive ability. In this school Judge Settle completed his higher academic training, and in preparation for the work of his chosen profession he began reading law under the able preceptorship of Hon. William H. Chelf, a representative member of the bar of Green county. In 1870 Judge Settle removed to the city of Bowling Green, where he has since maintained his home, though his official duties now demand his presence in Frankfort, the capital city, during a considerable part of each year. At Bowling Green he was admitted to the bar on the 15th of September, 1871, and there he forthwith engaged in the practice of his profession, in which his rise to a position of prominence was rapid, as he showed himself admirably equipped for its work, both by natural predilection and by broad and exact knowledge of the science of jurisprudence. It may be said that he has continued a close student of the law and that his service on the bench has given evidence of his possessing the true judicial cast of mind, his decisions having been marked by profound knowledge of the law and by clear appreciation of justice and equity. In 1872 Judge Settle was elected city

attorney of Bowling Green, and in 1874 he was chosen as his own successor in this office. In 1892 he was elected to the bench of the Eighth judicial circuit, and in 1897 he was again elected. His services in this capacity marked him as a specially eligible candidate for higher judicial honors, and in 1902 he was made the candidate of the Democratic party for associate justice of the Kentucky court of appeals, to which dignified position he was elected in November of that year. On the 31st of December, 1902, he resigned his position on the circuit bench and he has since continued his labors on the bench of the court of appeals, where his services have been characterized by the utmost care and discrimination and where he has effectively brought to bear his judicial acumen and his comprehensive knowledge of law and precedent. He was elected as his own successor in this office in November, 1910. The judge has been a zealous advocate of the principles and policies of the Democratic party but he has never sought public office other than that in direct line with the work of his profession. He is a member of the time honored Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities. Judge Settle has been a member of the Presbyterian church since the consolidation of the same with the Cumberland Presbyterian church, with which latter he had previously been prominently identified and of the general assembly of which in his state he served at one time as moderator. Mrs. Settle likewise is a most zealous member of the Presbyterian church, is active in the best social life of both Bowling Green and the capital city, and is a woman of much charm of personality.

On the 2d of November, 1875, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Settle to Miss Shelly Rodes, daughter of Hon. Robert Rodes, a representative citizen of Bowling Green, a member of the bar for over sixty years, and a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1891. The children of this union are Mary S., who is the wife of Dr. H. K. Kellogg, of Louisville; Robert Rodes Settle, who resides in the same city, connected with the Columbia Trust Company. Warner Elmore, Jr., an attorney and the present private secretary to Hon. C. C. McChord, of the Inter-State Commerce Commission; Henry Thomas, a graduate of the Naval Academy and now an officer in the U. S. N.; and Rachel Covington and Frances Elizabeth, who remain at the parental home.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH OF MAYSVILLE.—The history of any Catholic church is the history of the sacrifice and work of a few devoted men and women. Some man with a

broader sympathy and a more earnest desire to be helpful than his fellows is burdened with the thought of the people in his community growing up without the consolations of religion. He broods over the matter, calls together a few kindred spirits and in unison they determine that something must be done toward founding a church. They present the idea to the Bishop of the diocese; the various forms connected with the establishment of the new edifice are carried forward and in due time a satisfactory place of worship is erected. Many such beginnings were made in the early pioneer days in this section and as the communities prosper more magnificent structures are erected and dedicated, but each new church is built at the instigation of some noble-minded man who has the welfare of the community at heart. An instance presents itself in the recent dedication of the beautiful St. Patrick's church at Maysville, Kentucky, of which Father Jones is officiating as priest.

Father Jones was born in County Limerick, Ireland, on the 4th of September, 1853, and he emigrated to America about the year 1875. He received his religious training at St. Patrick's College, Thurles, County Tipperary, Ireland, and finished at Mt. St. Mary's Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio. He was ordained priest in Covington, Kentucky, on August 15, 1877, by Bishop Toebbe, and after being identified with his vocation at various places he was appointed to the parish of St. Patrick's church at Maysville, in 1901. Following is a brief outline of the work accomplished by Father Jones since his advent in Maysville, the same consisting of extracts from an article which appeared in a local paper, under date of June 25, 1910, at the time of the completion and dedication of the present attractive St. Patrick's church.

"Sunday's dedication will be the realization of a hope long cherished by the people of St. Patrick's, who for twenty-five years, with prayerful longing, have dreamed of a new church edifice similar to such as is now theirs. The realization exceeds their most sanguine fancy. They needed only the leadership of one person, thoroughly in sympathy with them, to crystalize this sentiment into a great working force, and that leadership was found in their present beloved Pastor, Rev. P. M. Jones. The briefest statement of his accomplishments for his people during the ten years of his pastorate can scarcely be made without seeming exaggeration; but facts are facts, and only such shall now be recorded.

"Greeted on his advent to Maysville by a large church debt and church properties so primitive that induction into the same was

generally accompanied by an apology for their antiquity, Father Jones at once grasped the situation, and from that day a new era is marked in the history of his congregation. His first act was an educational movement, whereby he established a modern, up-to-date, free parish school and installed as teachers six nuns of that famous and successful teaching order, the Sisters of Loretto. From this school no child is excluded because of religious belief. The great public good which is done by this school, in only a monetary way, may be calculated when it is remembered that the approximate annual per capita expenditure for pupils in the public school is estimated at about fifty dollars, and that there are about three hundred pupils attending St. Patrick's Parochial Free School; thus there is a saving to the public school fund of about fifteen thousand dollars annually.

"To make way for the erection of his new church the removal of the old pastoral residence was necessary. Within the first year of his pastorate Father Jones erected and paid for a suitable modern pastor's house. The character of man he is is shown not less by his tenderness of feeling for the dead than by his solicitude for the living. On the busiest days of his career Father Jones never forgot his dead. No weather was too inclement, no duty too exacting to bar his personal activities from the 'God's Acre,' as he lovingly refers to it, until now, as if by magic, Washington Catholic Cemetery, which he has increased in acreage and in charm, is among the truly beautiful graveyards of the south.

"He has purchased for his teachers a handsome, commodious Convent home—'Campbell property'—on east Fourth Street, and now he has the handsomest one hundred thousand dollar church edifice in the state of Kentucky, if not in the United States, whose plans were his own, whose every foundation stone, every slate of whose roof, every brick in whose walls, every foot of plaster, every piece of terra cotta, every article of church furniture therein was subjected to his own close, personal, scrutinizing inspection. He, in person, oversaw and passed judgment upon every detail of the work in every department of construction, watched it with a jealous eye and with a care and solicitude with which a fond parent notes the development of his own child. The thousands of dollars which he has thus saved to his congregation will never be known, for it cannot be estimated by human ken. What is the real secret of Father Jones' success? To his own people, and to those outside of his congregation who know him, it is not far to seek. Never was a collection an-



nounced in his church but what he, out of his own meager purse, was the very first and most gracious giver. The impelling force of example in giving more than precept was what he set before his congregation. His life-sermon has been less of the 'Go thou and do likewise' than 'Follow me.' As his congregation well knows the Apostle Paul, in his voluntary poverty, was never poorer than their beloved pastor, Father Jones, is today, as a result of his generous giving. After all, it is the power of example that moves the world."

Concerning the church itself the ensuing extract from the same article is most graphic:

"The architecture of the new St. Patrick's church is Gothic, somewhat modified by the cruciform feature, which is a characteristic of the Romanesque style. It is the Gothic architecture which gives charm to the ancient cathedrals of Europe, notably St. Denis, Bourges, Chartres, Rheims, Strausberg, Cologne and Notre Dame, of which latter the new St. Patrick's is, in many of its features, a replica. The entire dimensions of the church are one hundred and forty-five feet in length, sixty-six feet in width, with fifty-three feet clear space to the top of the arches that span the uplifting nave. The seating capacity is one thousand two hundred.

"The choir loft is at the front and is reached on the left by a beautiful oak stairway, which corresponds with the massive quartered and polished oak doors, columns and huge arched casing, which are very massive, solid and the most beautiful yet installed in any Kentucky church edifice. * * *

"The men whose work and materials have so beautifully executed the ideas of Rev. P. M. Jones, whereby the church is made 'a thing of beauty,' are as follows:

"The elegant and universally admired mill work is the output of the Maysville Manufacturing Company, into which work Mr. L. M. Mills, the competent manager of the said company, has put the very best that money and high-class skill could provide.

"The brick and stone work was done by Messrs. John V. Dea and by the firm of Bailey & Tolle. Their work bespeaks for them the encomium they have well earned more emphatically than words.

"The painting was done by Messrs. Davis Brothers, of this city, artists in their lines.

"The drawings for the building were executed by Mr. David Davis, Architect, Cincinnati, Ohio, in accordance with the ideas of the Reverend Pastor, Father Jones.

"The architectural iron work was done by The L. Schreiber & Sons Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

"The terra cotta was manufactured by The Brick, Terra Cotta & Tiling Company of New York.

"The slating was furnished and put on by The Jacob Freund Roofing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

"The real marvel of the progress of St. Patrick's and the great merit of it lies in the fact that with so much accomplished within such a brief period the church is today comparatively free from debt. So insignificant is the sum that remains unpaid that Father Jones' congregation refuses to refer to it as a 'debt,' but to regard it rather as a 'current expenditure.' It has been learned from authentic sources that the present indebtedness is much smaller in amount than that which hung over the congregation when Father Jones first assumed the helm. A singular extraordinary fact connected with the building of the St. Patrick church is that Father Jones never appealed for funds to anyone outside of his own congregation, which, cheerfully and without regarding it a burden, footed all the bills. And this was done, it should be added, without recourse to the ordinary sources of church revenue, such as strawberry and other festivals, oyster suppers, fairs, box parties, picnics, bazaars and like schemes, all of which, be it said to the wisdom of the day, are fast losing prestige. In this respect the Maysville St. Patrick congregation stands a model to many even cosmopolitan churches.

"Although, as has been said, Father Jones has never appealed to others outside his congregation, yet the *Ledger* is directed to say that some few citizens outside of his congregation have given valued donations, which donations, because unsolicited, are the more appreciated by all concerned. Due acknowledgement of these gifts has been and will continue to be made."

No one could feel more grateful to his non-catholic friends than Father Jones.

The actual dedication of the church occurred on the 27th of June, 1910, and in the same many prominent Catholic dignitaries participated, Rev. James L. Gorey, chancellor and secretary of the diocese of Covington, preaching the sermon, which was a strong and powerful discourse.

ROBERT W. BINGHAM.—For the past thirteen years Mr. Bingham has been engaged in the practice of law in the city of Louisville and he holds prestige as one of the able and successful representatives of his profession in this city. He has served as county attorney of Jefferson county and for a short period also was mayor of Louisville. These preferments

indicate adequately the high esteem given him in the community.

Robert Worth Bingham was born in Orange county, North Carolina, on the 8th of November, 1871, and is a son of Robert and Delphine (Worth) Bingham, both of whom were likewise natives of the old North state, where the respective families were early founded. The lineage of the Bingham family is traced back to English and Scotch origin, but William Bingham, the original progenitor in America, was born in Ireland, where the family had been established for many years. He came to the new world in 1785 and settled at Wilmington, North Carolina, where he founded, in 1793, the Bingham School, an institution that has since been continued by members of the family until the present day. Mr. William Bingham was a man of fine intellectual attainments, having been graduated in the University of Glasgow, Scotland. The institution of which he was the founder is now located at Asheville, Buncombe county, North Carolina, and the father of the subject of this sketch is now its administrative head, his active career having been one of close and successful identification with educational work. This honored educator is a grandson of William Bingham, founder of the family in North Carolina, and is a son of William J. Bingham, who likewise was long concerned in educational work. Mrs. Delphine (Worth) Bingham was summoned to the life eternal in 1886. She was a daughter of John M. Worth, who was a pioneer cotton manufacturer in North Carolina and he became treasurer of that state in 1877, just after the close of the reconstruction period. He was a brother of Hon. Jonathan Worth, who served as governor of North Carolina.

Robert Worth Bingham was reared to maturity in his native county, where he remained until 1891, when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Asheville, North Carolina. Prior to this removal he had been graduated in the school conducted by his father and in 1890 he was graduated in the University of North Carolina. Thereafter he took a post-graduate course in the University of Virginia, after which he returned to the University of North Carolina, in the law department of which he continued his studies for a time, after which, in 1896, he came to Louisville, Kentucky, and entered the law department of the University of Louisville, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1897, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Later he took a post-graduate course in the law department of the celebrated University of Michigan. He initiated the practice of his profes-

sion in Louisville shortly after his graduation in the local university, and his success in his chosen calling has been on a parity with his recognized ability and devotion to his profession. In 1903 he was appointed county attorney of Jefferson county and in the following year he was regularly elected to this position, of which he continued incumbent until June, 1907, when he became mayor of Louisville through appointment by the governor of the state. He served as chief executive of the municipal government until the following November, and since that time he has not appeared as a candidate for public office. On January 11, 1911, he was appointed by the governor Judge of the Jefferson Circuit Court, Chancery branch. Mr. Bingham has served for the past ten years as president of the Kentucky Children's Home Society, and during the greater portion of this period he has also been president of the Board of Children's Guardians of Louisville. His interest in all worthy benevolent and charitable objects is of the most insistent order. He has attained to the Thirty-second degree in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of the Masonic fraternity, besides being prominently identified with the local York Rite bodies of the order, and both he and his wife are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church, holding membership in the parish of Calvary church.

On the 20th of May, 1896, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Bingham to Miss Eleanor Miller, who was born and reared in Louisville and who is a daughter of Samuel A. Miller, a well known and highly honored citizen of this state, and a granddaughter of Dennis Long, founder of the firm of Dennis Long and Company. Mr. and Mrs. Bingham have three children: Robert Norwood, Henrietta Worth and George Barry Bingham.

JOHN BARRY TAYLOR, for fifteen years president of the bank of James Taylor & Son, a well known and popular private banking institution which, in 1882, was consolidated with the German National Bank of Newport, is now living retired in the gracious enjoyment of a competency obtained through former years of earnest toil and well directed endeavor. Mr. Taylor is a scion of an old and honored Kentucky family, members of which have gained eminent distinction in the various walks of life as valiant soldiers and distinguished statesmen, his great-grandfather, General James Taylor, being a cousin of former president Zachary Taylor. General James Taylor was born in Carolina county, Virginia, in 1760, and 1791, when twenty-two years of age, he emigrated to Kentucky, and he became the owner of large landed estates in Ken-

tucky, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, much of which property was granted him by the government in return for services rendered in the war of 1812. A portion of this land was the site of the now thriving city of Newport. The Taylor lineage is traced back to English origin and the family in America was founded by James Taylor, who emigrated from Carlisle, England, to America and settled in Virginia in the year 1632. The Taylor family became very prominent in the Colonial days and the ancestral estates were of important order. General James Taylor had acquired a large fortune in Kentucky when the war of 1812 broke out, and in regard to the recognition of his abilities the following statements made by Henry Clay are well worthy of perpetuation: "During the War of 1812 and for many years previous thereto General James Taylor possessed perhaps more influence than any other one individual in this part of the county. His zeal and activity during that war and particularly at the commencement of it are well known in the history of the western country." General James Taylor devoted his private fortune and credit to the purchase of supplies for the armies of his country when there were no government funds to reimburse him. In this connection a contemporary thus wrote: "In the spring of 1812 the government found it necessary to reinforce Detroit. There being but few regular troops available, Governor Meigs was required to organize from twelve hundred to fifteen hundred volunteers for service. But owing to the utter lack of management or culpable neglect of the war department, nothing but arms was provided them. General James Taylor, a gentleman of large fortune and one who from his business habits and sagacity, as well as immense means, was able to command an extensive credit and from his relation to and intimacy with President Madison was supposed to possess great influence with the government, was urged by Governor Meigs, as well as by several gentlemen of Cincinnati, to supply what was lacking to equip this force and put it in motion. At the earnest solicitation of the government and gentlemen referred to, he consented to act as quartermaster general of the army. General Hull confirmed the appointment and everything required in the purvey or ordnance and quartermaster departments necessary to the health and comfort of the troops and to prepare them for efficient action was provided. Without the great zeal, labor and pecuniary means of General James Taylor no movement could have taken place till late in the season. At Detroit and in Canada everything that depended upon General Taylor was promptly

executed. On his return to Kentucky, a prisoner on parole, he exerted his credit when that of the public had failed and continued to pay for and supply whatever was necessary for the service." Little more need be said concerning the generosity, loyalty and sterling integrity of this pioneer citizen, whose honor was founded on worth and whose respect was the result of accomplishment. He served in his official capacity until the close of the war and thereafter resided in Newport until his death, in 1848. On his deathbed he voted for his cousin, Zachary Taylor, for president. The poll books were brought to him and he wrote in a legible hand: "I cast my vote for my kinsman, Zachary Taylor, for president of the United States. I have fired my last shot." He passed to the great beyond two hours later.

In politics he was old-line Whig and he was actively interested in the party cause for many years. Upon the organization of Campbell county he was elected its first clerk. He also served as representative and as senator in the state legislature. In 1795 was solemnized his marriage to Mrs. Keturah (Moss) Leitch, a native of Virginia and the widow of General David Leitch. In 1784, when very young, she accompanied her parents, Major Hugh and Jane (Ford) Moss, to Kentucky and they were forced to live in the block house at Bryant station during the turbulent Indian troubles. Her first husband, Major David Leitch, was a Scotsman and a Revolutionary officer. The Newport Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was named in honor of Mrs. Taylor. She was summoned to the life eternal in Newport at the patriarchal age of ninety-four years. By her second marriage she was the mother of eleven children, of which number all but four died in infancy. Of these children Colonel James Taylor, father of him whose name initiates this article, was the third in order of birth. He was born, one of twins, on August 9, 1802, in the village of Newport. His twin sister, Keturah, became the wife of Major Harris. Colonel James Taylor was reared to maturity in Newport and received most excellent educational advantages in his youth. He was graduated in Transylvania College and became a lawyer of note, being one of the greatest land attorneys in this section. Upon the death of his father, in 1848, he became executor of the latter's large estate, estimated at nearly half a million. He was one of the organizers of the Northern Bank of Kentucky at Covington and was president of this popular financial institution for twenty-five years. His broad and varied business interests occupied his en-

tire time and attention and he had no leisure for political affairs. Though never an officeholder he ever accorded a staunch support to all measures and enterprises projected for the general welfare of the community and he was aligned as an old-line Whig until the dissolution of that party, at which time he transferred his allegiance to the Democratic party. His religious faith was in accordance with the tenets of the Episcopal church, of which both he and his wife were communicants. In 1823, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Susan Barry, a native of Lexington, Fayette county, this state, and a daughter of William T. Barry, who was postmaster general, under President Jackson, and who served with distinction as a member of congress and as United States senator. He was for many years judge of the circuit court and at the time of his death was American minister to Spain. Mrs. Taylor's death occurred on the old homestead built by her father-in-law in 1832, on the 8th of December, 1881. Here also her husband passed away on the 29th of March, 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor became the parents of five sons and three daughters, two of the sons having died in infancy.

John Barry Taylor, the immediate subject of this review, was the sixth in order of birth of the above children and he was reared to maturity in Newport, where he has ushered into the world on December 27, 1836. At the age of fourteen years he went to Gambier, Knox county, Ohio, where he pursued his academic studies and where he was graduated from Kenyon College as a member of the class of 1859. Soon after his graduation the Civil war broke out. Colonel James Taylor was a strong Union man but the sympathies of his sons were with the south. These feelings were so strongly expressed by John Barry Taylor that he was arrested and later placed on parole by General Burnside. After the close of the war between the north and the south Colonel Taylor organized the private bank of James Taylor & Sons, John B. and his brother James being the active managers of the same. After the death of James, in 1875, John B. was the executive head for many years, serving as president of the institution from 1867 to 1882, at which time the private bank was absorbed by the German National Bank of Newport, as already stated. Since 1882 John B. Taylor has lived virtually retired in the old Taylor homestead built by his grandfather nearly eighty years ago.

In 1862 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Taylor to Miss Elizabeth Washington, who was born and reared in Newport, Campbell county, and who is a daughter of Colonel

John Thornton Washington, a native of Virginia, who removed to Kentucky at an early day. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are both communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church. In politics Mr. Taylor is a strong Democrat and he has taken an active part in the party councils but has never been a seeker of the honors or emoluments of public office. He is affiliated with various organizations of a fraternal and social nature and has ever been a strong influence for good in his home community.

FLORAN D. PERKINS.—Called to the presidency of Bethel College, at Russellville, one of the old and staunch educational institutions of the state, Professor Perkins has here accomplished a splendid work within the brief period of his incumbency, both in the raising of the scholastic standard of the college and in furthering its interests through his effective services as an administrative officer. He has proved a valuable acquisition to the educational circles of Kentucky, is enthusiastic and yet duly conservative in his work, and though a man of fine attainments he has naught of intellectual intolerance or bigotry. He has gained the earnest co-operation of the other members of the faculty of his college and the confidence and high regard of the student body.

Floran David Perkins claims the old Buckeye state as the place of his nativity, as he was born in Delaware county, Ohio, on the 4th of July, 1874. He is a son of David and Melissa (Rittenhouse) Perkins, the former of whom was born in Virginia and the latter in Ohio, in which latter state their marriage was solemnized. David Perkins was reared and educated in the historic Old Dominion, and was a son of Schuyler Perkins, who was a native of that commonwealth and a representative of one of its old and honored families. About the year 1861 David Perkins moved to Ohio and established his home in Delaware county, where he became the owner of a good farm and where he also built up a large and prosperous enterprise as a buyer and shipper of live stock. He was a man of sterling attributes of character and ever held as his own the unqualified confidence and esteem of his fellow men. He continues to reside in Delaware county. His wife died in 1907. Of their children four sons and two daughters are now living.

Floran D. Perkins was reared to the sturdy and invigorating discipline of the home farm, and he early began to contribute his quota to its work, the while he availed himself of the advantages afforded in the public schools of the locality. He was graduated in the high

school at Ostrander, Delaware county, in 1892, and shortly afterward he became a teacher in the grammar department of the same school; in 1898-9 he was superintendent of the public schools of Ostrander. His collegiate education was initiated by his matriculation in the Ohio Wesleyan University, in the city of Delaware, Ohio, where he continued his studies for one year, and later he entered Denison University, at Granville, Ohio, in which he was graduated as member of the class of 1902, and from which he received his degree of Bachelor of Arts. Soon after his graduation Professor Perkins became principal of Amboy Academy, at Amboy, Indiana, and in January, 1903, he came to Kentucky to assume the position of dean of the teachers' department in Williamsburg Institute, at Williamsburg, Whitley county, an incumbency which he retained until June, 1909, when he assumed his present office, that of president of Bethel College. He is a valued member of the Kentucky Educational Association and also of the National Educational Association, in the work of each of which he takes a lively interest. He is a close and appreciative student and is recognized as a man of scholarly attainments and marked executive ability—one well fortified for the duties devolving upon him in his present office.

In politics Professor Perkins designates himself an independent Republican, and both he and his wife are most earnest and zealous members of the Baptist church, under whose auspices Bethel College is conducted. He has been active in the various departments of church work.

In the year 1892 was solemnized the marriage of Professor Perkins to Miss Mattie L. Liggett, who was born in Delaware county, Ohio, and who is a daughter of Andrew Liggett, a representative business man of that section of the state. Professor and Mrs. Perkins have no children.

In conclusion of this article is entered a brief sketch concerning Bethel College, and the subject matter is substantially that appearing in the college catalogue for 1910-11:

Bethel College occupies a beautiful campus on the western outskirts of Russellville, the county seat of Logan county. At Russellville two branches of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad intersect, and thus the "Knob City," as Russellville is popularly known, is readily accessible from every point.

Russellville is an old town, the fourth oldest in the state, with county records going back to 1792; but with her electric lights, her good pavements, and her splendid new court house and public school, she is very much

alive to the modern spirit of push and progress. Furthermore, in addition to her physically healthful climate, Russellville is a moral city, free from saloons and filled with active agencies for the moral uplift of humanity. Here there are, besides the Baptist church, four Protestant churches and a Catholic church, and two distinctively Christian colleges—Logan for young ladies and Bethel for young men.

Bethel College was organized by the Baptist Association of Southwestern Kentucky in September, 1849. The Central building was soon afterward erected—the date on the front of the building is 1852—and on January 3, 1854, Bethel high school was formally opened. The next fall the high school became a college, and June 18, 1857, was graduated Charles Patrick Shields, A. B., Bethel's first graduate. With the exception of two sessions, 1861-3, when the call of the sword was louder than the call of the pen, Bethel College has had a continuous existence of usefulness in the cause of education. During all these years the college has been training young men for life's activities, until now her sons, employed in every activity of life, are literally scattered over all the earth. The matriculation book has in it over ten thousand names of young men who have been sent forth by "Old Bethel" for the uplifting of the world. The college is affiliated with the Baptist denomination through the Kentucky Baptist Education Society.

In order to enable the college to do its work efficiently its friends have from time to time contributed funds toward its endowment, and on January 1, 1910, the endowment amounted to \$102,930. The trustees have asked the Baptist Education Society to endorse a campaign soon to be launched for greater endowment.

JOHN WILLIAM EDWARDS, who has served on the bench of the county court of Logan county since 1905 and whose administration has been marked by distinctive ability and discrimination, is recognized as one of the substantial citizens of this favored section of the old Blue Grass commonwealth, and none commands a fuller measure of popular confidence and esteem. He is the owner of a large and valuable landed estate in his home county, as well as property in Russellville, and is also his official duties and varied interests place identified with the mercantile business, so that ample demands upon his time and attention.

Judge Edwards is a scion of one of the old and honored families of Kentucky and was born in Todd county, this state, on the 31st of December, 1861. His father, William Ed-

wards, was likewise born and reared in Todd county, and he devoted his entire active career to agricultural pursuits, in connection with which he was the owner of one of the fine farms of Todd county, where he continued to reside until his death. He was a son of Bernard Edwards, who was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, where the family, of English lineage, was founded in the Colonial days. He came to Kentucky in the pioneer epoch and established his residence in Todd county, where he passed the residue of his life. William Edwards married Miss Sarah A. Caldwell, who was born and reared in Greene county, Kentucky, and whose death occurred in Logan county. Of the eight children Judge Edwards of this sketch is the youngest, and the three sons and five daughters are living.

Judge Edwards is indebted to the public schools of Logan county for his early educational discipline, which has been effectively supplemented by wide reading and by active association with the practical affairs of life, and he has been concerned with the great basic industry of agriculture from his youth to the present time. He is the owner of three hundred acres of fine land, in Logan and Todd counties, and he still continues to give a general supervision to this estate. In Russellville he owns the spacious and essentially modern residence which has been his place of abode since 1906, and he also has other improved property in this attractive little city. Since 1882 he has been the head of the J. W. Edwards Company, which conducts a large and substantial general merchandise business at Gordonsville, Logan county, where he maintained his home for a number of years prior to his removal to Russellville, the county seat.

In politics Judge Edwards accords an unflinching allegiance to the Democratic party and he has been a potent factor in its councils in his home county. He is essentially progressive and public-spirited and is ever ready to give his influence and co-operation in the promotion of enterprises and measures tending to advance the general welfare of the community. He has been a zealous advocate of good roads and has been specially earnest in the upbuilding of the public schools of Logan county. He is at the present time member of the board of education of Russellville. Judge Edwards is thoroughly in sympathy with the cause of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors and has been a staunch advocate of local option. In the autumn of 1905 Judge Edwards was elected to the bench of the county court, on which he has presided

since the 1st of January, 1906. The popular estimate placed upon his services in this office was significantly shown when he was chosen as his own successor in the election of 1907, as he received the gratifying majority of 1,407 votes—one of the largest majorities ever given a candidate for office in Logan county. Judge Edwards is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Royal Arcanum. Both he and his wife are zealous members of the Christian church, and he is an elder and executive officer of the church of this denomination in Russellville.

On the 5th of October, 1892, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Edwards to Miss Mary Eleanor Morehead, who was born and reared in Logan county and who is a representative of a sterling and influential pioneer family of Kentucky. She is a daughter of the late Presley L. Morehead, whose cousin, Hon. Charles S. Morehead, served as governor of the state. Judge and Mrs. Edwards have five children, namely: John W., Jr., Ina Rebecca, Presley Martin, Robert Leland and Mary Ermine.

HON. JOSEPH C. S. BLACKBURN ably represented the Ashland, Kentucky, district in congress from 1875 to 1885; he was thrice honored with the office of United States senator from Kentucky, and in 1907 President Roosevelt appointed him governor of the Canal Zone. A native son of Kentucky, he is a scion of the third generation of the family in this state and he has long upheld the prestige of the honored name which he bears in legal and political circles, having gained precedence as one of the leading barristers of this section of the Blue Grass commonwealth. He was born near Spring Station, Woodford county, Kentucky, on the 1st of October, 1838, and is a son of Edward M. and Lavina St. Clair (Bell) Blackburn, the former of whom was likewise born at the old Blackburn homestead near Spring Station, and the latter of whom was a native of Fayette county, Kentucky. Edward M. Blackburn was a son of Major George Blackburn, who married Prudence Berry in Virginia, whence they removed to Kentucky in 1780, locating in the near vicinity of Spring Station. The Major entered several hundred acres of government land and erected a primitive home surrounded by a heavy log stockade. The family is of Scotch-Irish extraction and the original progenitor in America settled in the Old Dominion commonwealth in the early Colonial days. Edward Mitchell Blackburn followed the vocation of his father and became one of the most extensive farmers and breeders of thor-

oughbred stock in the county, becoming known as a representative pioneer stock-raiser in the state. His wife, Lavina St. Clair (Bell) Blackburn, was a daughter of Captain John Bell, who gained renown as a member of the personal escort of General Washington. They became the parents of twelve children, namely—George, who married Isabelle Buck; Luke, who married Julia Churchill; Henry married Mary Bryan; Edward married Charlotte Calhoun; William E. married a Miss Everett; Breckinridge married Diana Hamilton; James married Emily Everett; Mary became the wife of Judge Morris, of Chicago; Elizabeth was united in marriage to Thomas B. Floury and before her death Mr. Floury married her sister, Frances; Church wedded Fanny Hale; and Joseph C. S., the youngest child, is the immediate subject of this sketch. The mother was summoned to the life eternal in the year 1863 and the father passed away on the old homestead in Woodford county in 1867.

Joseph C. S. Blackburn spent his boyhood and early youth on his father's farm and his preliminary educational advantages were such as were available in the locality and period. At the age of fifteen years he entered the classical school conducted by B. B. Sayre, in Frankfort, and after due discipline in this excellent private school he was matriculated in Center College, at Danville, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1857, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After his graduation he decided to prepare himself for the law and forthwith began reading under the able preceptorship of George B. Kinkead, of Lexington, Kentucky. He was admitted to practice before the bar of the state in 1858 and proceeded to the city of Chicago, where he initiated the work of his profession. In 1860 he returned to Woodford county and at the time of the inception of the Civil war he manifested his loyalty to the cause of the Confederacy by enlisting for service in the command of General Preston. He remained in this regiment until 1864, at which time he was entrusted with an independent command in Mississippi, where he served until the close of the war. When peace was again established he settled in Arkansas, where he engaged as a lawyer and planter in Desha county until 1868, when he returned to Kentucky and opened law offices in Versailles. In 1871 he was elected to represent Woodford county in the lower house of the state legislature and was re-elected in 1873. In 1874 he was nominated and elected to congress to represent the Ashland, Kentucky, district, to succeed Hon. James B.

Beck. He was chosen by a majority of more than six thousand votes and in 1876 he was again nominated, without opposition, and he continued as his own successor in this office until 1883, when the Kentucky legislature chose him to represent the state in the United States senate. He took his seat in this august body March 5, 1885, to succeed Hon. J. S. Williams. He was returned to the senatorship in 1890 and again in 1900. On the 1st of April, 1907, he was appointed governor of the Canal Zone of the Isthmus of Panama, by President Roosevelt. He resigned this position in November, 1909, returning to Kentucky, where he is now living virtually retired on his fine estate in Woodford county.

In politics Mr. Blackburn has ever given a staunch allegiance to the principles and policies of the Democratic party and in a fraternal way he is affiliated with various social organizations of representative order. Both he and his wife have figured prominently in the best social activities of the various cities in which they have resided. Concerning Mr. Blackburn, the following appreciative words have been written and they are considered worthy of reproduction in this article: "His extended experience in the council chambers of the nation and in the political field has characterized him as a man of rare gifts and great power. He has few equals as a public speaker. Well informed, of instinctively quick perception, he is formidable in debate, whether in the deliberative assembly or before the people. His powers of elocution are exceptionally fine, and his oratory is equalled by few men in public life. Of impulsive and ardent temper, behind a genial and chivalrous spirit, he is a general favorite with his friends, whose admiration rarely stops short of the wildest enthusiasm."

In the year 1858 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Blackburn to Miss Thersa Graham, daughter of Dr. Christopher and Thersa (Sutton) Graham, of Danville, Kentucky. To this union four children were born, concerning whom the following brief data are here incorporated—Thersa is the wife of General William P. Hall, assistant adjutant general of the United States army; Mr. and Mrs. Hall have two children, Joseph Blackburn Hall and Thersa Hall; Joseph C. S., Jr., is deceased; Corinne is the wife of William H. Gale, present American consul general at Athens, Greece; Lucile became the wife of Thomas F. Lane, of New Jersey; They are both deceased and are survived by one daughter, Thersa, who resides with her maternal grandfather. Mrs. Thersa (Graham) Blackburn was summoned to eternal rest in Sep-

tember, 1899, and in 1901 Mr. Blackburn wedded Mrs. Mary E. Blackburn, of Washington, D. C., who is a daughter of Robert and Frances (Gosnell) McHenry.

JAMES E. CLAY.—A publication of the province assigned to the one at hand exercises one of its most consistent and important functions when it enters a memoir to so worthy and honored a citizen as was the late James E. Clay, of Bourbon county, who was a scion of one of the old and distinguished families of this section of the state and who, in all the relations of life, ever kept unblemished the escutcheon of the name which he bore.

Mr. Clay was born on the old homestead farm of his parents in Bourbon county on the 25th of September, 1850, and was a son of Samuel and Nancy T. (Wornall) Clay, both of whom were likewise born and reared in Kentucky and whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work.

James E. Clay found his boyhood and youth compassed by the scenes, incidents and duties of his home farm, to whose work he early began to contribute his quota, the while he was afforded the advantages of the local schools, in which he laid the foundation for the board and symmetrical knowledge which eventually designated his mental powers. He never found it his wish or a matter of expediency to withdraw his allegiance from the kindly industry under whose beneficent influences he was reared, and he every maintained a deep appreciation of the dignity and value of the life of the husbandman. He became one of the extensive landholders and most progressive agriculturalists of his native county, and his thrift and discrimination in the administering of his affairs were uniformly recognized as being of the most productive and constructive type. Prior to his demise Mr. Clay had accumulated in Bourbon county a landed estate of about six thousand acres, and in addition to being one of the most prominent and successful agriculturists of this favored section of the state he was also one of the most extensive exporters of live stock within the same environs. He gained marked priority and a high reputation as a successful breeder of fine standard-bred horses, and a number of the trotting horses raised by him gained renown on the turf, especially those being the descendants of "Aberdeen," "Cyclone," and "Wiggins."

While it was given Mr. Clay to achieve large and worthy success in connection with his various business activities, there was naught of selfishness or narrowness in his makeup. He was ever ready to lend a hand and tangible co-operation in the promotion of

everything that tended to advance the general welfare of the community, and his progressive ideas were manifest in connection with public matters as decisively as in his own business affairs. He was genial, generous and tolerant, and his sterling attributes of character gained and retained to him the esteem and confidence of all who knew the man as he was. He was vice-president of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Association for several years prior to his demise, and took much interest in its affairs. His political allegiance was given to the Democratic party and he was well fortified in his opinions in regard to matters of political import.

On the 15th of November, 1871, Mr. Clay was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Alexander, who was born at Paris, Bourbon county, on the 25th of December, 1849, and who was a daughter of Charlton and Catherine Alexander, well known residents of this county. After his marriage Mr. Clay settled on the fine farm known as "Marchmont," about two miles south of Paris, on the Paris and Winchester turnpike, and here he continued to maintain his home, under the conditions of generous southern hospitality, until his death, which occurred on the 17th of July, 1910. His cherished and devoted wife was not long separated from him, and she was summoned to eternal rest only four days later—on the 21st of July. They made their wedded life one of the idyllic order, and their mutual sympathy and devotion never wavered. Their circle of friends was limited only by that of their acquaintances, so that when they passed away at almost the same time the community manifested a deep sense of personal sorrow and bereavement.

In conclusion is given brief record concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Clay. Belle Brent, who was born on the 30th of August, 1872, is the wife of J. M. Ward, of Bourbon county; Samuel, who was born February 15, 1875, and of whom mention is made on another page of this work, is a successful farmer of this county; Nancy, who was born February 6, 1877, is the wife of Arthur B. Hancock, an extensive farmer and stock dealer and breeder of fine horses, near Charlottesville, Virginia; James E., Jr., who was born January 27, 1880, died October 21, 1886; and Charlton Alexander, the youngest of the children, was born November 16, 1890.

Charlton A. Clay has acquired the fine old homestead place, which comprises 1067 acres, and he is numbered among the progressive and energetic farmers and stockgrowers of his native county, besides which he is maintaining the prestige enjoyed by his honored father in





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the breeding of fine trotting horses. He received the advantages of the Paris Academy and Millersburg Military Institute, after which he continued his studies in historic old Phillips-Exeter Academy, at Exeter, New Hampshire. He gives his allegiance to the cause of the Democratic party and is one of the alert and successful young business men of Bourbon county.

BARKSDALE HAMLETT.—One of the most important works to which man can devote his energies is that of teaching, such work tending to the elevation of man and preparing him for the duties and responsibilities of life and causing him to look upon life from a broader standpoint. The subject of this sketch is a man of strong individuality, keen mentality and of broad humanitarian spirit, whose interest in his fellow men is sincere, while his work is always actuated by a desire to advance the cause of education.

Professor Barksdale Hamlett, former president of the Kentucky Educational Association and superintendent of Hopkinsville public schools, is one of the best equipped men for the position he now occupies so satisfactorily, one of the most influential citizens and school men in this region. He was born in Prince Edward county, Virginia, on a farm, on February 3, 1879, the son of Coleman Simmons and Alice (Hale) Hamlett, his father a tobacco grower and the families having originated from North Carolina and Delaware. Among his ancestors were some good old fighting stock, his uncle John Clarke Hamlett being a lieutenant in the Confederate army, his grandfather, John Clarke Hamlett, Sr., a veteran of the Mexican war and his maternal grandfather was Dr. Samuel Hale, a surgeon in the Confederate army.

Professor Hamlett's career is of the greatest credit to him. In the first place he worked in the tobacco patch for the means to educate himself and succeeded to the extent that he graduated from Hampden-Sidney College of Virginia with the orator's medal of his class. He was sent as delegate to represent his Alma Mater in the Virginia Oratorical Association held at Richmond, in May, 1898. Beginning his career as a teacher in Hardin county, he taught in Lynnland College, and afterward held the co-principalship of the public school and Normal College in Larue county, the principalship of the graded school in Corydon and the principalship of the city and county high schools at Henderson. At Henderson he declined an unanimous re-election to accept his present position.

Professor Hamlett's activities touch many

phases of life. When he came to Hopkinsville from Henderson as superintendent of the public schools there were but two buildings. With the completion this year of the high school building there will be six, at a cost of two hundred thousand dollars, and the faculty of twenty-three teachers has been increased to forty-six. For the sixth time he has just been re-elected superintendent of the Hopkinsville schools.

Professor Hamlett was married on May 24, 1899, to Miss Daisy Crume, a native of Hardin county. He is an orator of ability and in demand as an after dinner speaker, a popular member of the Elks, W. O. W., and other fraternal organizations. He is also superintendent of the First Baptist church Sunday school, one of the largest in the state. Professor Hamlett, though only thirty-one years of age, has had thirteen years of successful experience as a teacher, rising by rapid promotions from teacher of a small country school at thirty dollars a month to the splendid position he now holds at the head of the Hopkinsville school system, with more than two thousand, five hundred pupils and forty teachers under his superintendency. Under his direction the schools have been improved from year to year until they are more than ever the pride of one of the most progressive cities of the state. Professor Hamlett is not only an ex-president of the Kentucky Educational Association, but was one of its five original incorporators and a present member of its board of directors. He is also an ex-president of the Fourth Congressional District Association and an ex-member of the State Board of Examiners under Superintendent Fuqua. He is a clean, young and progressive teacher who has all the elements of success in his make-up. Professor Hamlett is a candidate for the position of state superintendent of public instruction, on the Democratic ticket, the election to take place in 1911.

ROBERT RICHARD PERRY.—Among the representative men who have gained prominence in business, politics and newspaper life is Mr. R. R. Perry, who has attained marked precedence as an able and enterprising business man and who has contributed in no small degree to the work of development and improvement through legitimate lines of endeavor. He is well deserving of representation in this publication as one of that progressive type of men who have made the Blue Grass state what it is to-day. His career has been one of activity, full of incidents and results. In all his undertakings, whether in business or office, he has been true and his methods, honest beyond

criticism, and has honored the community with his service as he has been honored in return.

Robert Richard Perry was born in Anderson county, Kentucky, and as he was left an orphan at an early age he had no opportunities for schooling, being, therefore, a self-educated man. Mr. Perry in response to the need of his services for his country, served in the Federal army during the Civil war, in Company M, Ninth Kentucky Cavalry. Being of an eminently practical turn of mind he equipped himself with a trade, the useful one of a plasterer, in which he worked and prospered, taking contracts and continuing in this industry for a number of years. Mr. Perry also engaged in a number of business enterprises. He was appointed postmaster at Winchester in 1898 and served over twelve years. In 1901 he introduced a variety in his business plans by entering into the arena of newspaper life, commencing with the establishment of the *Winchester Sentinel*, and after running this successfully until 1903 he bought the *Winchester Sun* and consolidated the two papers, forming a weekly paper under the title of *The Sun-Sentinel*, Republican in political sentiment. The success of these journalistic enterprises encouraged Mr. Perry to make a further venture into this particular business field, with the result that in 1908 he promoted the *Winchester News*, a daily newspaper which is independent in politics. His efforts have been such as command uniform confidence and his career has been characterized by sterling integrity, by keen foresight and managing ability that far exceeds that of the average person.

Mr. Perry has taken a prominent part in social orders of different kinds. He is very active and favorably known in his connection with the Grand Army circles, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Redmen and the Elks. He took the lead in establishing the Odd Fellows Widows' and Orphans' Home at Lexington, submitted the plan and was chairman of the committee that raised the funds to purchase the property. Mr. Perry is deeply interested in all that concerns the welfare of the city and takes his part willingly if he can assist in its advancement. In this spirit he acted as president of the board of education for five years and was a member of the council for two years. He takes an active interest in the state's progress, working through the commercial organizations. His career has certainly been one of remarkable success, deserving of the admiration and respect of all. The most honorable business methods have ever characterized his dealings, his duties of

citizenship are faithfully discharged, and he has ever been active in building up the chief industries of his chosen place of residence.

In 1873 Mr. Perry married Miss Belle Shidell, of Lexington, Kentucky. Five children have been born of this union: Robert H., Albert L., Mamie, Clyde and Goldie. In his newspaper work Mr. Perry has been very ably assisted by his daughter Goldie.

TIM NEEDHAM is the son of Parkman Smith and Rebecca South Needham and was born May 28, 1842, in Cumberland county, Illinois, the only one of the eleven children of his parents who was not born in Kentucky. He grew to manhood in Hardin county, Kentucky, and was educated in the common schools, in which he began teaching at the age of sixteen. In 1864 he went to Elizabethtown, Kentucky, dressed in a suit of Kentucky jeans clothing, with a cash capital of one dollar and fifty cents in his pockets, and began the study of law. He was licensed to practice law in October of the same year and graduated with honor from the law department of the University of Louisville in the class of 1867. He began the practice of his profession at Elizabethtown in partnership with Judge Wesley Mathis, and thus early showed promise of unusual ability.

In November, 1869, Mr. Needham removed to Louisville and assumed the secretaryship of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars and the editorship of the *Riverside Weekly*, the official organ of that order. At the same time he practiced law as junior member of the law firm of Kinney, Duncan & Needham. Subsequently for two years he engaged in his profession in Owensboro, Kentucky, in association with Judge Lucius P. Little.

On October 3, 1878, Mr. Needham married at Williamstown, Kentucky, Miss Kate Smith, and in the November following began the practice of law there with Mrs. Needham's father. At the end of four years Mr. Needham became cashier of the bank of Williamstown, which position he held for sixteen years, resigning in 1898, when he became editor and owner of one-half of the *Williamstown Courier*, of which newspaper he became sole owner in 1902. He sold this paper in 1909 and became part owner and editor of the *Winchester, Kentucky, Democrat*, which connection he assumed March 1, 1910.

Mr. Needham was commissioner of common schools in Hardin county, represented Grant county in the Kentucky legislature in 1887-8, and was later a member of the state senate from a district composed of the counties of Grant, Boone and Pendleton. While a member of the house he introduced and had



passed a graded common school law, the first permanent advance in the school laws of the state, and it holds its place to-day among the permanencies of the law. Among the other notable efforts of Mr. Needham was a speech made in the investigation of the railroad lobby, which has permanently rendered him unpopular among lobbyists of all degrees. Mr. Needham is an active member of the Kentucky Press Association and in 1908 was elected president of that militant body. He has also several times been elected poet laureate of the association, but for lack of space and at Mr. Needham's personal solicitation none of his numerous poetical contributions can be given here.

WILLIAM H. GARNETT.—For three decades has William H. Garnett been identified with his alma mater, the Kentucky Wesleyan College, at Winchester, Kentucky, as professor in English and mathematics and in the pedagogic profession he has proved himself a man of undoubted ability and exact information. He is strictly a self-made man, having secured his education by money earned during his vacations and by teaching school. He has gained eminent precedence in the educational world and he has made of success not an accident but a logical result.

Professor William Henry Garnett was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, the date of his birth being February 7, 1852, and his forbears were natives of Virginia, whither the original progenitor in America emigrated from England. The parents of Professor Garnett were Moscow and Agnes (Douglas) Garnett.

To the common schools of his native county Professor Garnett is indebted for his preliminary educational training and this discipline was later supplemented by a course of study in the Kentucky Wesleyan College, then located in Bourbon county. He was matriculated in this institution in 1869 but on account of his very limited financial resources he was forced to drop his studies from time to time and turn his attention to teaching in order to procure enough money to pay his current and college expenses. Eventually, however, after long and persistent endeavor, success crowned his efforts and he was graduated at this college as a member of the class of 1877, duly receiving his well earned degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. His early experience in teaching was obtained in the public schools of Harrison county. Subsequently he taught one year in a select school at Brooksville, Bracken county, Kentucky, and for one year he was principal of one of the ward schools in Newport, this state. In 1881 his ability in the pedagogic profession received

due recognition in that he was then appointed a member of the faculty of his alma mater. For two years he held the chair in English and during the long intervening years from 1883 to the present time he has been incumbent of the professorship of mathematics. That he is a popular and successful instructor needs no further voucher than that indicated by his long identification with the Kentucky Wesleyan College. He is a man of fine mental caliber and broad general information, his kindly humor and abiding sympathy making him particularly popular with the student body. Professor Garnett is a Democrat in his political convictions and he has ever given freely of his aid and influence in support of all measures and enterprises advanced for the general welfare of the community. Both he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, South, in the various departments of whose work they have been most zealous factors.

On the 25th of December, 1884, was solemnized the marriage of Professor Garnett to Miss Susan Knox, of Newport, Kentucky. No children have been born to this union. Mrs. Garnett is a woman of most gracious personality and she is deeply esteemed and loved by all who have come within the sphere of her gentle influence.

HON. THORNTON F. MARSHALL.—Bracken county renders honor to the memory of the late Hon. Thornton F. Marshall, as one of the most valuable of the citizens who elected to live out their lives within her pleasant borders. This eminent gentleman was one of the splendid galaxy of distinguished lawyers and he was also a statesman of high attainments, his service in the Kentucky senate having been in the stirring times before and during the Civil war. He died March 25, 1901, at his home at Augusta, his years numbering nearly eighty-two, and although it is a decade since he was summoned to that "bourne whence no traveler returneth" he still lives in the hearts of his numerous friends and admirers.

That community in which his life was passed and where his eyes closed in death was also the birthplace of the Hon. Mr. Marshall, for it was upon the scenes of Augusta that his young eyes first opened. His father, the Hon. Martin Marshall, was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, September 11, 1777, and he died in Augusta, Kentucky, September 19, 1853, beginning his life near the beginning of one great American war and closing it when the threatening clouds of another had begun to gather. Upon his removal to Augusta Martin Marshall became one of the influential and honored citizens. On March 16, 1803,

Hon. Martin Marshall married a prominent young woman, Matilda Taliaferro. She was born in Virginia, September 30, 1787, and died in Augusta, March 1, 1843, about ten years prior to the demise of her husband. Martin Marshall was a distinguished lawyer and the only one of the family of the Rev. William Marshall who kept in touch with the descendants of Colonel Thomas Marshall. Mr. Marshall represented Bracken county in the Kentucky legislature in 1805 and 1806.

The education of the Hon. Thornton F. Marshall was accomplished in Augusta College, and he subsequently matriculated in that of Danville, Kentucky, and was admitted to the bar. As before mentioned his practice was in Augusta and he proved his attainments in his chosen profession to be of the highest character. He became a member of the Kentucky senate and his service to the state and to Bracken county continued during the whole Civil war period. Though ever a staunch Democrat he was the opponent of secession and he had the courage of his convictions and cast the deciding vote that kept Kentucky in the Union. The marriage of Hon. Mr. Marshall was solemnized in Augusta in the year 1841, his chosen lady being Ann Eliza Mackie, daughter of Dr. George W. Mackie, one of the town's most distinguished physicians, whose practice covered a long period of years. The doctor was a native of the state of Maryland and of Scotch-Irish descent, his birth occurring in the year 1786 and his death at Augusta, April 9, 1855. His wife was Maria Sharpe, of Bracken county, and her father, Thomas Sharpe, was also a native of Maryland and was a farmer by occupation. The Sharpe family, like the Mackies, were of Scotch-Irish origin. The only issue of the marriage of Hon. Thornton F. Marshall and Ann Eliza Mackie was Maria Louise, who became the bride of Dr. Alexander Keith Marshall and who now resides at the interesting and beautiful old homestead of her father at Augusta, her husband being deceased.

M. Louise Marshall, who was one of Bracken county's most charming young women, was married on the 29th day of August, 1877, to Dr. Alexander Keith Marshall, son of John Marshall and grand-nephew of Chief Justice John Marshall. A detailed history of the Marshall family and its many distinguished representatives appears elsewhere in this volume devoted to the history of notable Kentuckians and their achievements. Dr. Marshall was born in Mason county, Kentucky, January 21, 1822, and died in 1882. His first wife was Elizabeth Adams, who died February 9, 1876, after nearly thirty years of wedded life, the

union having occurred October 30, 1845. Thus Miss "Lou" Marshall, as she was affectionately known in the community, was the second wife. Mrs. Marshall's birth occurred in Augusta September 12, 1842.

Dr. A. K. Marshall had some thought of giving his career to the practice of medicine, and received a liberal education, both literary and professional. He also pursued a course of study in the Medical College of Philadelphia, from which famous institution he received his well-earned degree. Despite his thorough training he did not practice medicine to any extent, his other interests as a student and a gentleman of property engrossing his attention. He was a great student and reader and was exceptionally well informed. He is entitled to consideration as one of the former successful and enlightened agriculturists of Bracken county. He owned and operated the farm at Kenton Station formerly owned by Simon Kenton. After his first marriage he settled in Fleming county, but removed to Maysville and finally to his farm near Washington, where he died August 2, 1881. His large estate was divided among his widow and his near relatives. Since he was summoned to the life eternal his widow has resided at the old Thornton F. Marshall home at Augusta, which is one of the town's most refined and hospitable centers. Since the age of eighteen years she has been a member of the Presbyterian church and has ever been generous in sympathy and support for its good works. She has the distinction, coveted by so many, of belonging to the Society of Colonial Dames. The late Dr. Marshall, her husband, to whose memory she is devoted, is remembered by all who knew him as handsome, agreeable and brilliant, a worthy bearer of the name of Marshall, one of the proudest in the South.

JOSEPH M. LEE.—Lewis county figures as one of the most attractive, progressive and prosperous divisions of the state of Kentucky, justly claiming a high order of citizenship and a spirit of enterprise which is certain to conserve consecutive development and marked advancement in the material upbuilding of this section. The county is signally favored in the class of men who control its affairs in official capacity and in this connection the subject of this review demands representation, as he is serving his county faithfully and well in a position of distinct trust and responsibility, being the present county judge, to which office he was first elected in 1901, and in which he has continued to serve with efficiency during the long intervening years to the present time, in 1911. Judge Lee has long been known as an enterprising agriculturist and he is a man

whose business methods demonstrate the power of activity and honesty in the industrial world.

Joseph Marion Lee, of Vanceburg, was born on a farm in Morgan county, Kentucky, on the 8th of August, 1856, and he is a son of James Harrison and Armilda Jane (Hunt) Lee, the former of whom was a native of Rowan county, Kentucky, and the latter of whom claimed Montgomery county, this state, as the place of her nativity. James Lee, the great-grandfather of him whose name initiates this review, was born and reared in Virginia and he traced his ancestry back to staunch Scotch-Irish stock. Early in the nineteenth century James Lee, with his family, emigrated from the Old Dominion commonwealth to Kentucky, locating on a tract of land in Rowan county, where he was identified with agricultural pursuits during the remainder of his life. He became the father of a large family of children, of whom six sons settled in various parts of the old Blue Grass state and in Indiana. Of those sons, Louis Lee, grandfather of Joseph M. Lee, was born in Virginia and he was a mere child at the time of his parents' removal to Kentucky. He was reared in Rowan county, where was solemnized his marriage and where he reared to maturity twelve out of a family of thirteen children, ten daughters and three sons. Of those children James H. Lee became the father of Joseph M. Lee. He was reared on the old parental homestead and after his marriage he established his home in Morgan county. In 1863, during the strenuous days of the Civil war, he removed with his family to Sangamon county, Illinois, traveling overland and carrying all the portable goods in a covered wagon drawn by an ox-team. At that time Joseph M. was a child of but seven years of age and he walked most of the way, driving before him three cows. While in Illinois Mr. Lee, who was an ardent Union sympathizer, organized a company for service in the war, but after being mustered into the army his entire family was taken suddenly sick with the small-pox and he was compelled to remain at home in the capacity of nurse. After the close of the war he returned to Kentucky, where he soon made permanent residence in Lewis county, where his death occurred in 1906, at the venerable age of seventy-five years. His widow survives him and now resides near Petersville, Lewis county, at the age of seventy-five years. Mrs. Armilda Jane (Hunt) Lee is a very wonderful old woman. During the early years in Kentucky there were no doctors in the neighborhood, and quickly recognizing the urgent need for medical attendance she took up the study of medicine and became a practitioner, following the same

with great success for many years. Although now quite advanced in years she still retains in much of their pristine vigor the splendid mental and physical powers of her youth. She is a woman of most gracious personality and is dearly beloved by all who have come within the sphere of her gentle influence. She was a daughter of Joseph Hunt, a native of Montgomery county, his parents having been born in North Carolina, whence they came to Kentucky in the early pioneer days. Mr. and Mrs. James Harrison Lee became the parents of seven children—five boys and two girls, four of whom are living at the present time.

Joseph Marion Lee was the second in order of birth in the family of seven children and he was twelve years old when his parents located permanently in Lewis county. As a result of the ravages of the Civil war the family was very poor and as Joseph M. was the oldest son many important responsibilities fell upon him while he was still quite young. The father was a trader and was obliged to be absent from home for long periods, during which Joseph M. had charge of the work and management of the home farm. As his early years were taken up with hard work he had little time for schooling. His education consisted principally of such training as could be gleaned from reading and experience. When he had attained to the age of nineteen years he was married and thereafter he was engaged in farming on his own account. Subsequently he engaged in the buying and selling of stock and in tobacco trading. In 1882 he was elected magistrate of Petersville, serving for one term in that office, at the expiration of which he declined re-election. In the fall of 1901 he was elected county judge of Lewis county and through successive re-elections he has continued incumbent of that position to the present time, acquitting himself most creditably in the discharge of the duties incident to the office. In politics he is aligned as a stalwart in the ranks of the Republican party, in the local councils of which he has been an active factor for many years. In a fraternal way he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Junior Order of the United American Mechanics and with other social organizations of a representative character.

In the year 1875 was solemnized the marriage of Judge Lee to Miss Margaret Aldridge, who was born in Wayne county, West Virginia, and who is a daughter of Frank Aldridge, a skilled mechanic who built a number of large steamboats. To Judge and Mrs. Lee have been born six children, namely—Nancy J., Mary E., James F., Lennie B., Rosie A. and Thomas R. In their religious faith the

Lee family are devout members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and they hold a high place in the confidence and esteem of their fellow citizens.

NELSON HURST McNEW.—To have succeeded in the three-fold calling of physician, newspaper man and public official is a record which it has been given to few men to equal, but such has been the career of Nelson Hurst McNew, one of the leading citizens of Carlisle, Kentucky. He was born in Granger county, Tennessee, near Knoxville, September 11, 1840, and he is the son of Isaac and Permillia (Meadows) McNew. The father was born in Washington county, Virginia, in 1803, and died in 1862, in Arkansas. The mother was born in the same county as her husband and died in October, 1842, when Dr. McNew was only about two years of age. There were nine children born to this marriage, three being alive at the present day, William residing in Borden county, Texas, and Mary being the widow of Thomas Haynes of Union county, Tennessee. The father was married a second time, in 1845, Mary Arnwine becoming his wife and five children being the issue, Amanda, the wife of Jacob Rouse of Frederickstown, Missouri, and Chesterfield, of Denison, Texas, being the only ones who survive. Dr. McNew's parents removed from Virginia to Tennessee in the year 1820 and purchased a farm of four hundred acres, upon which the family was reared and where the mother's death occurred. In 1860 the father went to Pulaski county, Arkansas, and settled near the city of Little Rock, where two years later he was gathered to his fathers.

Dr. McNew is a shining example of the self-made man, and he is entitled to praise for his achievement. He was reared upon the farm in Tennessee and early in life knew how to make himself useful in connection with the work to be found upon it. He attended the common schools and the primary knowledge he gained behind his desk in the country school house made him, like Oliver Twist, athirst for more. However, his father was a "hard shell Baptist" and was somewhat narrow in his views and he did not favor too much education. His son was just as determined to have it, and one fine morning, when he was about fourteen years old he left home to get it for himself. He hired out upon a farm in the neighborhood for the magnificent compensation of twenty-five cents a day, working during the summer and going to school in the winter. When eighteen years old he secured a certificate to teach and taught fifteen months, and received for his services sixty dollars a month in gold. This was in Pulaski county, Arkan-

sas, and he could have had a hundred had he continued to teach.

He had concluded to adopt the medical profession and set to work to prepare himself, in the first two years reading eighteen thousand pages under the directions of Dr. Bumpus of Pulaski county and Dr. Dodge of Little Rock, and following that he attended a course of lectures at the University of Nashville. This was during the first year of the Civil war and conditions became so threatening and uncertain that the school was closed. In the month of April, 1861, Dr. McNew enlisted in the Confederate army at Little Rock, Arkansas, as a member of the First Regiment of Minute Men and Riflemen of that state, and his service continued until the fall of 1864. He participated in the battles of Springfield, Missouri; Pea Ridge, Arkansas; and Richmond, Kentucky.

In 1864 he received his license to practice medicine and for a short time thereafter practiced with Dr. Atkins, who resided near Knoxville, Tennessee. His residence in Kentucky dates from the year 1865 for in the spring of that year he located at Flemingsburg and subsequently at Sherburne, and remained there for more than a decade, building up a good practice and gaining the confidence of the people. In 1876 he removed to Carlisle and during the four months after locating here his practice amounted to six thousand dollars. He was, indeed, an able practitioner, being one of those who made every effort to keep in touch with the advancement in this constantly widening science.

Dr. McNew is now retired from active practice. On August 23, 1889, he became an exponent of the fourth estate by founding the *Carlisle Democrat*, an alert and enlightened sheet of which he is still editor and publisher. Two years later, in 1901, he was elected to the county judgeship and is now serving his third term, an unusual record, for no other member has held this office more than two terms, and an eloquent commentary on the efficiency of his services. He had previously had some experience in public life, having served for one term as police judge while still a resident of Sherburne, and in 1898 he made the race for state senator, but was defeated.

He is popular in lodge circles and his affiliation with the ancient and august Masonic order dates from the year 1866. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and belongs to the Christian church.

Dr. McNew has been twice married. He was first married in 1864, the lady to become his wife being Jerusia Yearv, a native of Tennessee. She died in August, 1874, and of the four children born to her one is now living—

Nannie Lee, the wife of H. C. Kimbrow, of Lexington, Kentucky. He was married again on August 25, 1895, to Miss Pearl McMillian, born in Carlisle April 26, 1875. Mrs. McNew is a daughter of Dr. Samuel and Permillia (Green) McMillian, the father being a native of Nicholas county and the mother of Bath county. For years Dr. McMillian was a practicing physician of Carlisle, but subsequently removed to Owingsville, Kentucky, where his death occurred. Two daughters have been born to the second union,—Permillia Anita and Wynona Houston.

JAMES M. BENTON.—Those who may properly claim recognition in a work of this kind are the men of industry, energy and merit who, rapidly forging their way to the front, have won by their own individual efforts both favor and fortune, and there is no calling to which a man gives his attention upon which there depends more individual effort than does the study and practice of the law. Sound judgment, skill and tact must characterize all his efforts and all business should be conducted with a high regard of professional ethics. In all these respects James M. Benton has conformed to their requirements, with the result that he has attained a position both enviable and desirable.

Judge Benton, of Winchester, Kentucky, circuit judge, was born in Madison county, Kentucky, March 28, 1861, the son of William and Ann (Covington) Benton. The father was born in January, 1839, in Madison county, and the mother in 1838, in the same county, and both are still living at Waco, Madison county, Kentucky. Judge Benton's great-grandfather, Jesse, was a North Carolinian and came to Madison county in 1790 where the grandfather of our subject, James, was born. They were all farmers, lived a quiet life and there is no record of any of them holding public office nor being engaged in any military affairs. Judge Benton's father conducted a country store for years in connection with his agricultural pursuits, and he is now engaged in the milling business.

James M. Benton was the only child born to his parents and was reared on the farm and around the store, engaged in the avocations that would naturally follow such surroundings, but not to the detriment of his education, for that was attended to by his first receiving the learning and discipline in the public school and later he received a course in Central University at Richmond, Kentucky, and he graduated from the law department of the University of Virginia in 1883. In January, 1884, he began the practice of his profession at Winchester, Kentucky. In April, 1902, he was ap-

pointed to fill the unexpired term of Judge Thomas J. Scott. In November, 1903, Judge Benton was elected to the office and in November, 1909, he was re-elected circuit judge of the Twenty-fifth district, comprising the counties of Clark, Jessamine, Madison and Powell. He has been recognized here for his sterling qualities, his legal knowledge, his loyalty to his honest convictions and his clear-headedness, discretion and tact. His career at the bar has been one of great honor, and throughout his entire life he has commanded the respect and confidence of those with whom he has been associated.

Judge Benton is a member of the Elks and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and in politics has always been a stanch Democrat. He was married, November 26, 1885, to Bessie Barret Smith, born in 1863 in Madison county, Kentucky, a daughter of Curran C. and Sallie (Goodloe) Smith, both natives of that county, but now deceased. To Judge and Mrs. Benton four children have been born: Curran, living in Detroit, Michigan; Sara Goodloe, at home; William Covington, at home; and Bessie Edgar, at home. The Judge is a deacon in the First Christian church and his wife and children are members of the Presbyterian church.

W. ELMO DARRAGH has the distinction of being one of the most promising members of the Nicholas county bar. He is the present county attorney and during the period of his incumbency has given ample proof of the wisdom of the choice of his constituents. The ability and training which qualify one to practice law also qualify him in many respects for duties which lie outside the strict path of his profession and which touch the general interests of society, and his usefulness is by no means limited to his professional duties, but he may ever be depended upon to give heart and hand to anything likely to advance the general welfare of the community.

Mr. Darragh is a native Kentuckian, his birth having occurred in Lewis county October 1, 1875. His parents, both of whom survive, are Van Buren and Sarah (Coppage) Darragh, residents of Carlisle. The father was born at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, September 30, 1833, and the mother at Flint Hill, Rappahannock county, Virginia, October 4, 1835. Mr. Darragh is the youngest of their three children. Georgia is the wife of R. B. Hull and lives in Fleming county, Kentucky, and of that county the second sister, Lizzie F., wife of W. A. Hinton, is also a resident, her home being at Plummer's Landing. The father was previously married to him and his first wife, Amanda Pollitt, of Lewis county.

Kentucky, one son being born, Ernest H., who is a citizen of Greenup county, Kentucky. The early years of the elder Mr. Darragh were spent in Lawrenceburg, Indiana, and when he was about eleven years of age his parents moved to Cincinnati, Ohio. In the Queen City stress of circumstances allowed him to secure but a limited education, and until the age of seventeen most of his time was spent as a clerk in a store. The family then went to Lewis county, where the subject's grandfather purchased a farm and there the father reached manhood and in due time married. He inherited a portion of the home farm and lived upon it and operated it until January, 1906, when he removed to Carlisle to spend his declining years, secure in the enjoyment of many loyal friends and a competence obtained through his own good management. He is an interesting gentleman and a good citizen. All his life he has been a great reader and he has a wonderful memory, which makes his mind a well-ordered treasure house. He is a life-long Democrat. His brother, Thomas Darragh, was staff officer of Colonel W. C. P. Breckinridge during the Civil war.

The early days of W. Elmo Darragh were spent in the wholesome surroundings of a country home. His preliminary education was secured in the common schools and he later attended the Lebanon (Ohio) Normal School. In looking about him for a life work his decision was given to the legal profession and when eighteen years of age he began reading law under R. D. Wilson at Vanceburg, Kentucky. In January, 1898, he was admitted to the bar and hung out his shingle at Vanceburg, where he remained until September 27, 1905, when he located in Carlisle and formed a partnership with John Morgan. While in Vanceburg he had had some experience in public life, in November, 1901, having been elected magistrate on the Democratic ticket, and filling the office with entire satisfaction to all concerned for one term. Mr. Darragh's services to the commonwealth were resumed in the fall of 1909, when he was elected county attorney of Nicholas county, taking office on the first day of January of the following year.

Mr. Darragh's allegiance to the Democratic party is of the same duration as his career as a voter. He is a popular lodge man, and his membership extends to the Masonic order and to the Knights of Pythias. In the matter of religious faith he belongs to the Methodist church, South, and his wife to the Presbyterian.

On November 16, 1904, Mr. Darragh laid

the foundation of a household of his own by his marriage to Mrs. Annie E. Goode, widow of Sanford Goode. Her maiden name was Annie E. Johnston and she is a native of Woodford county, Kentucky, her parents being S. D. and Louisa (Sellers) Johnston, natives of Woodford and Mercer counties respectively and both of them now deceased. Mrs. Darragh was born April 11, 1874. The birth of two sons has blessed their union, the names of these two coming voters being Cecil E. and William Elmo, Jr.

THOMAS S. FOLEY, M. D.—Pineville and Bell county lost an admirable citizen in the death of Dr. Thomas S. Foley, who was removed from a scene of great usefulness by the ruthless hand of death on March 18, 1909, being then in the prime of life. He stood high in his profession and refused medical assistance to no one; it mattered not if he knew his services would have no material return, and it may sincerely be said of his bounty, professional and otherwise,

"There was no winter in't; an autumn 'twas,
That grew the more by reaping."

Dr. Foley was a native Kentuckian, his birth having occurred in Whitley county September 3, 1861. He was a son of William Preston and Judy Ann (Smith) Foley, the former having been born on the same homestead upon which the father was reared. The father, who was born in 1832, survives, a much respected citizen of Whitley county, and the mother, who was born in 1842, passed on to the "Undiscovered Country" in June, 1888. The subject was one of the following children: Permilia, wife of John W. Faulkner, of Whitley county; James Robert, of Whitley county; Dr. John G., of Pineville; Adonia, now Mrs. Hamby, of Whitley county; Polly Ida, widow of Frank Snyder and residing at Jellico, Tennessee; Ester, of Williamsburg, Kentucky; and H. Smith, of Whitley county. Thomas Foley, the grandfather, was a Virginian and an early pioneer to the state, one of the earliest, in fact, and he took up his residence in Whitley county.

Dr. Foley was reared amid rural surroundings, passing the roseate days of youth upon the interesting old family homestead upon which he was born. After receiving his preliminary education his thoughts turned towards a career and he chose medicine, as did his brother, John G., who was about three years younger. He pursued the necessary reading and study under the direction of Dr. Gatliff, at Williamsburg, later matriculating in the Hospital College of Medicine at Louisville, from which he was graduated in 1884. He also pursued two post graduate courses in New



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York Polyclinic and had previously attended the State College at Lexington. After finishing his preparation Dr. Foley came to Pineville to establish an office, and he was the first graduate physician to locate and practice in Bell county. He came before the railroads were built through this section of the state and in the pursuance of his professional duties he rode horseback from boundary to boundary of Bell county. His death was a matter of general sorrow, for he was a fine man and a gifted practitioner, self-educated and self-made.

On November 1, 1886, Dr. Foley established a happy life companionship by his marriage to Vestina Johnson, who was born in Bell county May 17, 1866, their union being further cemented by the birth of five children, namely: Annie, John G., Welburn Johnson and Thomas Sylvester, all of whom are at home; and William Preston, the third child in order of birth, died in 1900 at the age of two years. The family are affiliated with the Baptist church and the devoted widow is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mrs. Foley's father, John W. Johnson, was born in Harlan county, near the mouth of Puckett's Creek, the date of his birth being June 28, 1843, and he died within a few months of the death of his lamented son-in-law, on August 16, 1909. He was a son of Rice Whitacre and Phoebe (Howard) Johnson, the former of whom was a native Virginian and the latter born on Puckett's Creek in Harlan county. Coming among the early pioneers to the new state of Kentucky, he located on the banks of the Cumberland at Willford's Ford, where the family home was maintained for some time. John W. Johnson was reared upon the farm and received but a limited education, finding an opportunity to visit the fount of knowledge only during the winter months. On July 24, 1865, he married Nancy Callaway, who was born at Callaway, then a part of Harlan county, now Bell county, the date of her nativity having been October 10, 1847. The mother survives and makes her home at Pineville, where she enjoys the regard of many friends. She and her husband started in life upon a small section of his father's farm at Callaway, Kentucky, and in 1870 they moved to the vicinity of Clear Fork, where they continued to engage in farming. Seven years later they went back to Callaway, and in 1879 came to Pineville, which at that date consisted of one store and a few houses. Mr. Johnson, who had come to a decision to embark in a mercantile career, started a store and somewhat later a brick yard, buying timber and rafting it to Williamsburg, where was situated the nearest saw-mill. He ultimately be-

came a contractor and operated a saw and planing mill and was one of the busiest and most useful factors in the upbuilding of Pineville, whose rapid and wholesome growth has been due to the enterprise of men such as he. He built the school house and most of the better business blocks and in later years his sons went into partnership with him and were most successful. Mr. Johnson's modest start in life consisted in five hundred dollars' worth of land, which his father gave him when he divided his property among his children. He served three terms as mayor of Pineville; was a member of the city council several times; and served as county jailer. Mr. Johnson was one of the most public-spirited of men and took an active part in Republican politics. He was a staunch supporter of all good causes and a valued member of society. His four children became honored and useful citizens and are as follows: Mrs. Foley, Charles J., Rice W. and Sudie (wife of Ben R. Smith), all being residents of Pineville.

Mrs. Foley's mother was a daughter of Charles J. Callaway, who was born in Surrey county, North Carolina, December 29, 1809, and died at Callaway at the age of seventy-seven years. The wife of the above gentleman, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Green, was born at Callaway November 6, 1815, and her marriage was solemnized November 21, 1836. They had nine children, two of whom are living, the same being Ballenger Callaway, of Callaway, Kentucky, and Mrs. Foley's mother, Mrs. Johnson. Elizabeth (Green) Callaway was a daughter of Elisha and Nancy (Bingham) Green, both of whom were born near Callaway, their parents having located in the state when the Indian was still lord of the forest. Mrs. Johnson's father and grandfather were both Callaway merchants and they made two trips each year to Lexington for dry goods, while they went to Manchester for salt. Elizabeth and Francis Callaway, who were stolen from the fort at Boonesboro by the Indians, were cousins of Mrs. Johnson's grandfather Callaway.

HON. WILLIAM FREDERICK KLAIR.—The public career of Hon. William Frederick Klair, of Lexington, has been one of unusual length and of eminent usefulness, his keen interest as a citizen in everything affecting the welfare and development of city, county and commonwealth, being known and appreciated. A native of Lexington, Kentucky, he was born December 14, 1874, a son of Henry M. Klair.

Henry M. Klair was born and reared in Germany, where his parents spent their entire lives; although three of their sons, Frank and Barney, who located permanently in Cincin-

nati, Ohio, and Henry M., emigrated to the United States. Having served an apprenticeship at the tailor's trade, Henry M. Klair determined to try life in the new world, which seemingly offered splendid opportunities to a young man of energy and ambition. Leaving the Fatherland, he crossed the broad Atlantic, and having taken up his residence in Versailles, Indiana, there opened a tailor's shop. Subsequently coming to Lexington, Kentucky, he followed his trade here many years. Retiring from active pursuits, he went to Louisville, Kentucky, and spent his last days with a daughter, passing away at the age of seventy-one years. He married Barbara Valtz, who was born in Indiana, of German parentage. Her father settled at Versailles, Indiana, on coming to this country, and was there engaged in farming until his death. Mrs. Henry M. Klair died in 1899, leaving seven children, namely: Lizzie, Augusta, John, Letitia, William F., Henry M. and Emma.

William Frederick Klair was educated at Saint Paul's parochial school, and at the early age of fourteen years began his legislative career as a page in the House of Representatives, at Frankfort. He served in that capacity during the legislative sessions of 1889, 1891, 1892 and 1893. In 1894 he was made sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, and served two terms. In 1899 Mr. Klair was first elected to represent the Sixty-first Representative District in the State Legislature. During his canvass for the nomination to this position he was strongly opposed by the press and the clergy, both of which have ever since given him their hearty and cordial support. In the Legislature, Mr. Klair has served on various committees of importance, including the committees on the Agricultural and Mechanical College, Military Affairs, Public Affairs and Public Libraries. During the last three sessions of the Legislature he has been chairman of the committee on the Agricultural and Mechanical College and on municipalities. As a member of the committee on the college he advocated a liberal appropriation for the institution, and as a result of the labors of the committee the state, which had never before made any appropriation whatsoever, has since appropriated upwards of five hundred thousand dollars. The money has been most judiciously expended, and the Agricultural and Mechanical College now ranks with the leading institutions of the kind.

Mr. Klair, who is public-spirited and progressive, was the author of the Juvenile Court Bill, and has always been a zealous champion of all worthy measures. As an evidence that the people have a keen appreciation of his

services, Mr. Klair has been re-elected to the House of Representatives at the expiration of each term, and from a district prolific of strong, able men. A stanch Democrat throughout his life, he was one of the first to advocate the election of Hon. J. S. C. Blackburn as United States senator, and had the pleasure of twice voting for him.

Mr. Klair married in November, 1900, Maggie Slavin, who was born in Lexington, Kentucky, a daughter of Patrick and Mary Slavin. Fraternally Mr. Klair is a member of Lexington Lodge, B. P. O. E. Religiously both he and his estimable wife are worthy members of Saint Paul's Roman Catholic church. In 1906 Mr. Klair formed a partnership with Patrick Mooney, and then purchased the Leland Hotel, in Lexington, which they have since managed successfully, making it one of the best and most popular hotels of the city.

HOMER B. BRYSON.—One of the prominent Republicans of this part of the state,—since 1888 having served as chairman of the Republican county committee—and generally well-known and respected is Homer B. Bryson, postmaster of Carlisle and formerly engaged in the mercantile business. He is a native son of Kentucky, his birth having occurred in Harrison county December 18, 1861, his parents being Alfred S. and Margaret C. (Wilson) Bryson. The father was born in Boone county May 14, 1824, and died May 14, 1873. Nicholas county, Kentucky, was the birthplace of the mother, and her birth was in the year 1835. She survives and makes her home in Nicholas county, a venerable and well-known lady.

The subject's father, Alfred S. Bryson, was twice married, his first wife, Adeline Jackson, a native of Harrison county, this state, giving him three children, all of whom are now deceased. Three sons were born to the second union, Mr. Bryson being the second. The elder brother, John E., resides in Nicholas, Kentucky, and the younger, Charles O., is a railway mail clerk in Covington. On both sides of the family Mr. Bryson is related to such as the state is pleased to call representative citizens. His grandfather, Edmund Bryson, was one of the early settlers, coming to Nicholas county from North Carolina, and there establishing the house. He married a Miss Hudson, the scion of an old family of Covington, Kentucky. His maternal grandfather, John Wilson, was born in Pennsylvania and served in the war of 1812. He chose as his wife a Miss Mary Purcell and they located in Nicholas county at an early date. Mr. Bryson's father was reared to manhood in Boone county and when a young man removed

to Clayville, Harrison county, and identified himself with the mercantile and tobacco manufacturing business, working up a large and remunerative trade. Had conditions remained normal and serene he might have become a wealthy man, but his property was destroyed during the Civil war and his ambitions were wrecked with his fortunes. After the termination of the conflict he removed to his wife's farm in Nicholas county and continued farming until his removal by death. He was a staunch Union man during the Rebellion, standing by his convictions, although at personal peril. He was a Republican and he and his wife were members of the Baptist church.

Mr. Bryson spent his boyhood and early youth upon the farm in Nicholas county and enjoyed the advantages of a good common school education. In 1878, when seventeen years of age, he began teaching school and continued in this pedagogical capacity for about four years or until the attainment of his majority. At that time he embarked in the mercantile business at Morningglory, Nicholas county, and later engaged in the same occupation at Barterville, that county. In 1887 he sold out and returned to Carlisle, where he clerked until January, 1891. In January of that year he became connected with the revenue service as division deputy collector, and in 1892 he received his appointment as postmaster and served until the administration of Grover Cleveland and the appointment of a Democratic incumbent. He then entered the mercantile business and continued thus engaged until 1899, when he was again appointed to the office he had previously filled with signal satisfaction and served until September, 1910, when he resigned. His wife was appointed to the place, but Mr. Bryson still devotes his whole time to the duties of the office, with whose details he is as familiar as long experience and close attention to the requirements of the law can make him. As mentioned above he has been chairman of the Republican county committee since 1888 and he has always taken an active part in politics, his public spirited desire to further the best interests of the community being generally realized. He is also well-known through his numerous lodge affiliations. First and foremost he is a member of the Masonic body, including the Mystic Shrine, and the Knights of Pythias, the Knighted Order of Tented Maccabees, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, also claim his loyalty. Both he and his wife are members of the Christian church.

On the 4th day of October, 1892, Mr. Bryson was united in marriage to Miss Minnie

Mann, a daughter of Lucian and Emma (Layson) Mann, natives of Bourbon county. Mrs. Bryson was born July 9, 1868, in Nicholas county, and both of her parents are now living, their home being in Carlisle. Lucian Mann is a Confederate veteran, having served under General John H. Morgan, and during his active years he engaged in contracting. Mr. and Mrs. Bryson have given four good citizens to the state, the names of their children being: Gladys, Harold B., Theodore M. and Paul.

GEORGE WASHINGTON CALVIN, now acceptably serving as sheriff of Boyd county, Kentucky, is one of the leaders of the Democratic party in his section, his large acquaintance and unbounded popularity giving him an influential following, while his shrewd judgment of men and affairs makes his counsel of value in all important movements. In business circles he also takes a foremost rank.

Mr. Calvin was born in Cannonsburg, Boyd county, Kentucky, on June 2, 1866, on the farm, the son of Vincent and Stephania Louisa (Kouns) Calvin, also natives of Boyd county, Kentucky. The Calvins are of an old family from northeast Kentucky. John Calvin, the grandfather and founder of the family in Kentucky, was a native of Virginia, where he was reared and married and with his family emigrated to Kentucky and spent a short time in the Ohio river valley, on a farm now in Greenup county, but soon traded the same for a farm at what is now Cannonsburg, Boyd county. This was in 1816 or 1817, when the country was wild, and he preferred a home in the hills, where game was plentiful and he was a great hunter. He passed the remainder of his life there and was buried in the family graveyard on the old homestead.

Vincent Calvin, the father of our subject, was the third in a family of four sons and three daughters, and was born on the homestead in Boyd county in 1820. He was reared there and became a farmer and passed his whole life farming and stock raising. He was among the first in the county to engage in stock raising and he operated this business on a large scale for a number of years most successfully and acquired a competency, becoming a well known stockman. He died on the homestead and was buried in the family burying ground on August 28, 1899, at the age of seventy-nine years. In politics he was originally a Whig but later became a Democrat, and served on the first jury in Boyd county. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South and showed his broad, liberal and kindly disposition by his liberal donations to churches irrespective of denomination or

creed and the hospitality of his home extended to all in those early days, where all passing were welcome, and it was recognized as a regular stopping place. His widow is still living and since his death resides in Ashland, at the age of seventy-seven years. She was the daughter of George W. Kouns, a native of Virginia, as was also his wife, Elizabeth Prosser, and they were early settlers in Boyd county, where they passed the remainder of their lives. Vincent Calvin and his wife were the parents of five children, four of whom are living, the subject of this sketch being the fourth in order of birth.

George W. Calvin was reared at the homestead and acquired his education at the public school, afterward taking a course at Marshall College, Huntington, West Virginia. Being the youngest son he remained at home with his parents and on attaining manhood became associated with his father in business, his father being for many years prior to his death an invalid. Mr. George Calvin became an extensive live stock trader, spent two winters in Arkansas, Mississippi and Tennessee, handling several thousand head of live stock annually, and he continued in this business until he was elected sheriff of Boyd county in the fall of 1909, on the Democratic ticket, in a county which is about eight hundred Republican. He carried every country precinct in the county except three. He carried a precinct by twenty-three votes and established a precedent of the first time in history of the county with a Democratic majority. His popularity with agricultural classes and stockmen is well known. He is a member of the Masonic Order and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He married on November 4, 1892, Jenkins Prichard, a native of Boyd county and a daughter of the late Jackson Prichard. Mr. and Mrs. Calvin are the parents of two children, Vincent and Emily Elizabeth. Our subject and his wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

LEONARD JACOB CRAWFORD is one of the able and distinguished members of the Kentucky bar. He is a native of the city of Newport, Kentucky, which is the present scene of his activities. The date of his nativity was April 29, 1860, and his father was Jacob Howard Crawford, in whose veins were mingled the Scotch, Irish, French and English elements. The grandfather, Joshua Crawford, was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, where his father, James Crawford, a veteran of the war of 1812, was a well-known farmer and a citizen of consideration in his community. The father was born in Fleming county and

subsequently found his way to Newport, which was his home while he pursued the occupation of an Ohio river pilot, running from Cincinnati to Pittsburg. His untimely demise occurred in 1860, when but twenty-nine years of age, in the very year of the subject's birth. The elder Mr. Crawford's mother's name previous to her marriage was Mary Howard and she was a daughter of Jacob Howard, who was a Virginian and of English descent.

Mr. Crawford's mother was Mary Elizabeth Eckert, daughter of Leonard M. Eckert, of Newport, Kentucky, whose father was also Leonard Eckert, who with his young wife landed at old Fort Limestone, now Maysville, on Christmas eve, 1789, having come down the Ohio river from Fort Pitt (Pittsburgh) in a little boat constructed by him and his accompanying relatives. As might have been expected their journey was a perilous one in many respects and was enlivened by several encounters with the Indians, who occasionally challenged their progress. The young wife referred to was a daughter of Colonel William Cheshire, who not long before had fallen while serving his country as an officer in the Revolutionary war. She was a first cousin to Richard M. Johnson, vice-president of the United States during the administration of Martin Van Buren, and she was likewise first cousin to Kentucky's prime hero, Daniel Boone. She and her husband had gone from Lancaster, Pennsylvania, to Fort Pitt, the former place having been the husband's birthplace. His parents, George and Susan Eckert, were natives of Berlin, Prussia, but migrated to Lancaster.

Mr. Crawford received his early education in the schools of his native place and in 1876 entered Hughes high school in Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1880. His natural inclinations were toward the legal profession and it was his privilege to enter the law office of the Hon. Benjamin Butterworth, then in Congress from Cincinnati. He read law with that distinguished gentleman and also in the Cincinnati Law School, from which he was graduated in 1882. He was admitted to the Kentucky bar at Newport on January 4, 1882, and has here practiced law since that day, with the exception of the year 1883-4, when he resided in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Mr. Crawford's attainments are of the highest character and during the course of his successful career he has met many grave questions with valor and ability. He is passionately devoted to the principles of the Republican party to which he has subscribed from

his earliest voting days, and in 1891 was honored by the party by being selected as the nominee for attorney general of Kentucky. He has been three times elected president of the State League of Republican Clubs, in 1893, 1894 and 1895. He was also Republican candidate for elector from the state at large in the year 1892. In 1897-8 he received as a signal mark of honor from his party the office of the presidency of the National League of Republican Clubs. On the committee that prepared the charter for second class cities Mr. Crawford was the member who represented the interests of Newport. He has ever been ready to do anything, to go anywhere to proclaim the ideas and support the candidates of his party whose principles he believes to be most potent in promoting the welfare of society at large. In the matter of religious faith Mr. Crawford is Methodist Episcopal, and gives his heart and hand to the campaign for good inaugurated by the church body.

On January 16, 1883, the subject laid the foundations of a happy and congenial life companionship by his union with Ella J. Horner, of Campbell county, Kentucky. Mrs. Crawford is a daughter of Charles H. Horner, who with his father, John Horner, came to Kentucky from Virginia in 1830. Her great-grandfather, Joseph Horner, was a Virginian who gave seven years' service in the Revolutionary war and died in Campbell county, Virginia, in 1803. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford have given two admirable young citizens to the state in their sons, Leonard Jacob Crawford, Jr., and Clay Crawford. The elder son was born November 7, 1886, and was graduated from Yale in 1908. He entered the Cincinnati Law School, his father's alma mater, from which he was graduated in 1910, his admission to the bar having been previously, in May, 1909. He is practicing law in Newport and is unmarried. Clay Crawford, born September 15, 1888, was graduated from Yale in 1909, entered the Ohio and Miami Medical College in 1909, and is a student there at the present time. His residence is in Campbell county and he is unmarried.

HON. J. B. MCCREARY.—In the state of Kentucky the name of J. B. McCreary is everywhere recognized as that of a man who has borne a conspicuous and honorable part in its history both as a soldier and a statesman. A man of culture and high ideals, a high type of Kentucky manhood, he has an active and resourceful mind, an indomitable will and the prestige of more than ordinary aptitude mentally and is a forceful speaker. As he is a candidate for the office of governor of the

state of Kentucky, and has already served in that capacity, besides having served the state and nation in various positions of public trust for a period of thirty years, an edition of this kind would not be complete without more than ordinary mention of a man whose history and life work covers such an extended period and whose record of public achievements is unexcelled by any man in the state to-day.

James Bennett McCreary was born in Madison county, Kentucky, on July 8, 1838, a son of Dr. Edmund R. McCreary and Sabrina Bennett, whose marriage occurred on November 15, 1832. The grandfather was Moses Bennett, who married Rebecca Davis. The old Bennett home is five miles northeast of Richmond and is the present home of James Noland.

James B. McCreary entered Center College at Danville, from which he graduated when but eighteen years of age, and later he was a student in the law department of Cumberland University, Tennessee, from which he was graduated with first honors in a class of forty-seven members in the year 1859. He then went to Richmond, where he opened an office, established his home and commenced the practice of his profession and where he has continued ever since. Mr. McCreary took a notable part in the war between the states. On August 31, 1862, the day after the battle at Richmond, Mr. David Walter Chenault, a prominent citizen of Madison county, then about thirty-six years old, went to Richmond from his country place, and on arriving at the town found that a great many young men of Madison and some of the neighboring counties were there and anxious to join the Confederate army and that a number of prominent citizens of the county, of Southern sentiment, had united in recommending him (Chenault) to General Kirby Smith as one of the most suitable men in Kentucky to recruit and organize a regiment of Kentuckians for the Confederate service. As Mr. Chenault's sympathies were already deeply engaged in the cause, he was easily persuaded to accept the commission; and Joseph T. Tucker, of Winchester, and James B. McCreary, of Richmond, were named and commissioned, respectively, as lieutenant-colonel and major of the proposed new regiment. This regiment was the famous Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry, and was composed of ten companies, and that it was intended for real use rather than for ornament is shown by the fact that on the very day that it was mustered into service, September 10, 1862, orders were received that pressed it into immediate active service, and it was in such arduous and perilous work as scouting, fighting bushwhackers, etc., that the young

regiment of raw recruits received its baptism of fire, as well as its first military training, before the men were even instructed in the manual of arms or the rudiments of drill and the school of the soldier; and in such work it continued until the retreat from Kentucky. When exactly three months had passed the battle of Hartsville, Tennessee, occurred and the Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry was posted in a prominent position and took a very important part in the fight, where the men behaved like veterans and contributed materially toward securing the victory.

On June 11, 1863, Morgan's command started on their great and disastrous raid by moving out of camp at Alexandria, Tennessee, and after skirmishing and fighting incessantly finally reached Green River Bridge in Adair county on July 4, 1863. Here in attempting to dislodge Colonel Orlando H. Moore of the Twenty-fifth Michigan from his strongly entrenched position, General Morgan had probably the most disastrous engagement of his entire military career. During this battle Colonel Chenault was killed and Major McCreary assumed command of the regiment, and after this engagement Major McCreary was promoted on the recommendation of Secretary of War, John C. Breckinridge, to be lieutenant colonel of the Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry, and this appointment was later approved by President Davis and confirmed by the senate, and he received his commission. To give an account of the further deeds of the Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry would be merely to write the history of the Ohio raid, with which nearly everybody in Kentucky is familiar. This regiment took full part and share in all the dangers and fatigues of that wonderful foray, where in the enemy's country they fought every foot of the way, riding almost incessantly, eating and sleeping in the saddle and establishing a world's record for distance accomplished in daily march as well as for soldierly fortitude and endurance.

Most of Chenault's regiment were taken prisoners at Buffington's Island, Ohio, on July 17, 1863. About two hundred of this regiment made a charge under Major McCreary and escaped at Buffington's Island, but were surrounded by a large force of Federal cavalry the next day and surrendered. After his capture Major McCreary was in Ninth Street Prison, Cincinnati, Ohio, afterward at Fort Delaware, Delaware, and later at Morris Island, South Carolina. Here the Confederate officers remained during the terribly hot months of July and August, and Major McCreary, in company with some other officers,

were exchanged with the sick and returned to Richmond, Virginia.

At Richmond, Major McCreary was given his commission as lieutenant colonel and granted a furlough for thirty days; and then he was placed in command of a battalion of Kentucky and South Carolina troops and did service in Virginia, participating in several engagements and doing considerable scouting until the surrender at Appomattox, after which Lieutenant Colonel McCreary went with what was left of Chenault's regiment to Kentucky, and the officers and men were paroled and reported to General Hobson, at Lexington, and were ordered to disband. Colonel McCreary returned with his Madison county comrades to Richmond, Kentucky, terms of peace having been arranged by those in command of the contending armies. It was in the spring of 1865 that Colonel McCreary, after having served his state and country with his full strength, mind and allegiance, returned to his ancestral home with the other paroled Kentuckians, where they received the welcome they so well deserved.

James B. McCreary was born to public life. His first political preferment was his nomination for elector on the Seymour ticket in 1868. This he declined, though he was a delegate to the national convention of that year, held in Tammany Hall. The following year he was returned to the Kentucky legislature, and was twice re-elected, serving as speaker the last two terms. In 1875 there was a spirited contest for the Democratic nomination for governor. Mr. McCreary was a candidate, and competing with him for the honor were such capable, brilliant and popular men as Colonel J. Stoddard Johnston, General George B. Hodge and General John S. Williams, all former Confederate soldiers. It was against these men that McCreary contended for political preferment in 1875 and he prevailed. The Republican candidate was John M. Harlan, since 1877 an associate justice of the supreme bench of the United States, one of the strongest stump speakers Kentucky has produced. The two made a joint canvass of every grand division of the state—the Blue Grass and the Bear Grass, the Mountains, the "Pennyrile" and the "Purchase." Among the issues were Republican reconstruction of the South, the infamies of the carpet-bag regime, the evil effects of Republican legislation and the despotic rule of the Federal government, together with the unprecedented squandering of the public money. Few such joint canvasses had been made in Kentucky before, and none equal to it has been made since. It made

Harlan the successor of Benjamin H. Bristow as leader of the Kentucky Republicans, and it made James B. McCreary governor of Kentucky by forty thousand majority.

His term as governor expired in 1879, when he was succeeded by Luke Blackburn, but in 1884 Mr. McCreary was again elected to office. That year he was returned to the Forty-ninth Congress, and five times he was re-elected, serving in that council twelve years. He was a very active member of congress and conspicuous on the Democratic side among such men as Carlisle, Randall, Mills, Tucker, Turner, Wilson, the Breckinridges, Cox, Hurd, Holman, Springer and many others. He rose to the important position of chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He was a working member of the House, an accomplished presiding officer and a practical legislator of sound judgment and a large experience. It is interesting to note some of the things that Mr. McCreary accomplished while a member of the House of Representatives. It is not necessary to refer to the appropriations obtained by him from congress for the erection of public buildings or for the improvement of the Kentucky river or other rivers or the many local bills he introduced that were passed. He originated and put through the bill which established a court to adjudicate and settle land claims growing out of the conventions between the United States and Mexico, known as the Gadsden treaty and the the Guadalupe-Hidalgo treaty. By the operation of this legislation actual settlers have been secure in the possession of millions of acres claimed by land pirates. Mr. McCreary was the author of the bill providing for a survey to ascertain the feasibility of connecting by railway North, Central and South America, an enterprise certain to be accomplished some day and the child is born who will be able to enter a railroad car at New York and journey perhaps without change of train or car, until he shall be landed on the shores of the Magellan Straits. He was the author of the resolution and the report thereon, able and exhaustive, declaratory of the hostility of this government to European control of a canal on this hemisphere connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. He fathered the legislation authorizing the President to retaliate upon foreign vessels for injuries to American fishing vessels and the outrages upon American seamen. This bill was passed after a long and heated debate. Mr. McCreary was the author of two bills giving vitality to the Bering Sea awards, which went far to compose international disagreements over the fur-fishing of that region. He passed through the

House the resolution authorizing and requesting the President to invite the nations of this hemisphere to attend and participate in the Pan-American Medical Congress, which met in Washington in September, 1893. He introduced the bill and spoke in favor of it to establish the Department of Agriculture at Washington and the chairman of the committee reported a bill which passed establishing the Department of Agriculture, which contained the provisions of his bill. He was the author of the Congressional bill, providing for what was known as the Pan-American Congress, and providing also for the preservation of peace, the promotion of arbitration and the encouragement of reciprocal commercial relations between the twenty Republics of North, South and Central America. Conferences have been held under this bill at Washington, city of Mexico, Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Ayres, and our commerce with those nations widely increased. He suggested the paragraph in the Wilson tariff placing farming implements and farm machinery on the free list. He amended the Chinese exclusion act, known as the "Geary law," and so wise and satisfactory was it that it is now a part of the treaty on that subject between the United States and China. He prepared and was instrumental in securing the passage of much legislation relating to the Hawaiian islands.

In 1892 there was assembled at Brussels, Belgium, a monetary congress to deliberate on the silver question. It was hoped to establish a ratio between the two precious metals that would be stable, and many conferences were held to that end. The President appointed Governor McCreary as one of the five American commissioners, and he appeared at the conference and participated actively in its proceedings, in the course of which he engaged in a most interesting debate with a member of the Rothschild family, one of the commissioners from Great Britain. Mr. McCreary was a conscientious bimetalist and did his utmost for that cause, and helped to nominate William J. Bryan in three national conventions.

Mr. McCreary was elected a delegate from the state-at-large to the national Democratic convention held in Kansas City in 1900, and was chairman of the State Democratic Committee in the campaign of that year; was elected delegate from the state-at-large to the national convention held in St. Louis in 1904, and again elected a delegate from the state-at-large to the national Democratic convention held at Denver, Colorado, in 1908. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1902 for the term beginning March 4, 1903, and

ending March 3, 1909, and served his full term with honor and efficiency.

Senator McCreary, while he has spent a lifetime of devotion to the public weal, both state and national, is yet in the full vigor of his manhood and has lost none of his mental powers nor his characteristic energy and ability. He is a man of kindly disposition, genial and approachable, of spotless character and in every way is one of the finest types of a true Kentucky gentleman. He never stints himself in work for his party's welfare and wherever his duty calls all idea of self is obscured in the devotion of performances.

JAMES M. RICHARDSON.—While newspaper men do not like the word journalist as applied to active workers in the ranks, still the term is not without meaning and dignity if it is conceived to embrace the definition of a man who thoroughly knows the business of running an up-to-date paper and who has made the calling his life work. In such a sense Hon. James M. Richardson, editor and owner of the *Glasgow Times*, is a representative southern journalist and in addition to conducting his paper he has had time to participate actively in public affairs. He has represented Barren county in the state legislature, has been prison commissioner and in the 1907 session of Congress he represented the Third district of Kentucky for one term.

A native son of Alabama, Hon. James M. Richardson was born in the city of Mobile, that state, on the 1st of July, 1858. He is a son of Rev. James M. and Mary F. (Woods) Richardson, who were born in Louisiana and Kentucky, respectively. The parents were married at Glasgow, Kentucky, and soon after that important event the family home was established at Mobile, Alabama, where the father was a Presbyterian minister until the inception of the war between the states. Rev. James M. Richardson was a gallant soldier in the Confederate army, in which he served with credit and distinction until the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, where he sacrificed his life for the cause he believed to be just. The mother survived her honored husband for a number of years and she was called to eternal rest in the year 1895.

Mr. Richardson, of this review, was an only child and after the death of his father he was sent to Glasgow, Kentucky, where he made his home with his uncle, Dr. John D. Woods. He received an excellent education in the south, and afterwards went into the newspaper office of his uncle. When he had attained to the age of twenty years he succeeded his uncle, Dr. Woods, as editor of the

Glasgow Times, which he has since conducted with admirable success. In 1896 he was honored by his fellow men with election to the state legislature and in 1900 he was elected to the office of prison commissioner. He was chosen as his own successor as prison commissioner in 1904, and served with efficiency in that capacity until 1907, in which year he resigned in order to assume the responsibilities of congressman, having been elected to represent the Third district of Kentucky in Congress for one term. After returning to Glasgow he again assumed charge of his paper, which is recognized as one of the finest and most influential papers in this section of the state.

In Glasgow, Kentucky, on the 4th of March, 1880, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Richardson to Miss Loulie Porter Rogers, who was born and reared in Barren county, Kentucky, and who is a daughter of Hon. John T. and Olivia (Lewis) Rogers, of Barren county. Mrs. Richardson is a granddaughter of Colonel Edmund Rogers, a pioneer surveyor of the section of Kentucky south of Green river and a distinguished soldier of the Revolutionary war, as was also his brother, Captain John Rogers, who was a member of the Society of Cincinnati. Colonel Rogers was a double cousin of George Rogers Clark, of Revolutionary fame, and of his brother William Clark, of the famous Lewis & Clark expedition. He was a great grandson of Colonel William Byrd, who came to Virginia from England in the year 1674 and who was at one time burgess of Henrico county, in the Old Dominion. Colonel William Byrd married Mary Horsmanden, through whom the Rogers family is descended from the Percys, Nevilles, Vauxs, Beauchamps and St. Legers,—Normans who accompanied William the Conqueror on his raid into England. In the maternal line Mrs. Richardson is descended from John Lewis, who emigrated from Wales to Virginia about the year 1640 and whose sons, John and William, were granted large tracts of land in Henrico and Goochland counties in Virginia. She is a niece of General Joseph H. Lewis, who commanded the immortal "Orphan Brigade" in the Civil war. Mrs. Richardson is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and is a prominent factor in church and social work at Glasgow. She is a very talented woman, of the utmost graciousness, and is dearly beloved by all who have come within the sphere of her gentle influence. To Mr. and Mrs. Richardson have been born nine children, seven of whom are now living.



namely, —Joseph R., Olivia, Loulie R., Thomas W., Jack L., Mary W. and Hervey W.

Politically Mr. Richardson is aligned as a stalwart supporter of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor and in a fraternal way he is affiliated with Allan Lodge, Free & Accepted Masons, of Glasgow, Kentucky. He is a man of fine moral fiber and most charitable impulses. Experience, reading and observation have broadened his mind and so enriched his conversation as to make his companionship most desirable. He is noted for his genial manner, affability and his generosity, and no man in Barren county commands a higher degree of popular confidence and esteem than does he.

RICHARD APPERSON.—For two-score years Richard Apperson was actively identified with legal and railroad operations in Kentucky and he achieved eminent prestige as an able land lawyer and as a man notable for his exceptional business acumen and impregnable integrity of purpose in all the relations of life. He was born in New Kent county, Virginia, on the 25th of May, 1799, and was a son of Edmund and Anne (Stewart) Apperson, both of whom were natives of Virginia. His early educational advantages were of excellent order and he was about sixteen years of age at the time of his advent in Kentucky. He put his scholastic attainments to good use, as he taught school for a time in Madison county. Later he entered the employ of Dr. M. Q. Ashby as clerk in a dry-goods store in Richmond, Kentucky, in the meantime giving his attention to the reading of law, under the able preceptorship of Major S. Turner. After his marriage he gained admittance to the bar and immediately initiated the practice of his profession. In 1829 he removed to Mount Sterling, where he succeeded in building up a large and lucrative practice in competition with such eminent legists as A. R. Davis, R. H. Menifee, K. Farrow and H. Daniel, and was considered the finest land lawyer in eastern Kentucky. He was several times elected to the state legislature to represent Montgomery county and in 1849 he was chosen, over a formidable opposition, a member of the constitutional convention, in which connection he aided greatly in framing the third constitution of the state. He did not again figure prominently in politics but devoted his entire time and attention to the exacting demands of his profession. In 1852, when the Lexington & Big Sandy Railroad Company was chartered, he took an enthusiastic interest in organizing that company and he was largely instrumental in procuring the requisite amount of stock subscriptions.

In the ensuing conference of the stockholders he was elected president of the road and he remained incumbent of this office until the project broke down by reason of the financial panic of 1857, after completing some fourteen miles of road extending west from Ashland and a large amount of heavy work on different portions of the road between Lexington and Ashland. After the Civil war the charter was amended and the name changed to the Elizabethtown, Lexington & Big Sandy Railroad.

In the early part of 1871 Mr. C. P. Huntington became interested, and the company was reorganized through him and finally completed in 1882. It is now operated as a part of the C. & O. Railway system. Mr. Apperson thereafter continued in his law practice until the inception of the Civil war. He was a strong Union man and exerted much influence in behalf of its cause. He died in the midst of this great conflict and at the time of his demise he held the position of collector of internal revenue for the Ninth Kentucky district. He was a man of broad and exact information on all points of the law and he ever gave the greatest care and attention to the affairs of his clients. A good speaker, he presented his cases with clear and definite precision, never depending on trickery or rhetorical effect for the winning of a favorable verdict. He was kindly and courteous in his attentions to the young members of the bar and took a keen and sympathetic interest in their welfare and progress. As a citizen his loyalty and public spirit were of the most insistent order and he contributed in generous measure to all measures and enterprises advanced for the good of the community. He gained and retained the high regard of his professional confreres and he was widely renowned for his fair and honorable business methods and for his sterling integrity of character.

Mr. Apperson was thrice married, his first union being with Mary Jarman, a native of Madison county, Kentucky. They became the parents of six children, one of whom is now living,—Ama E., who is the widow of Strather D. Mitchell, of Mount Sterling. In 1845 was solemnized his marriage to Harriet S. Rogers whose birth occurred at Bryants Station, Fayette county, this state. She was summoned to the life eternal at Mount Sterling, in 1850, and was survived by three children, Coleman, who was killed in the army at Resaca, Georgia, in 1864, U. S. A.; Lewis, an attorney at Mount Sterling, concerning whom further mention is made on other pages of this work; and Caroline, who married James A. Leech, of Louisville, Kentucky. For his third

wife Mr. Apperson married Miss M. I. Marshall, and the three living children of this union are: S. Marshall, of Little Rock, Arkansas; Medora, who is the wife of Louis Owen, of Chicago, Illinois; and R. D., a resident of Danville, Virginia.

LEWIS APPERSON is a representative attorney and business man at Mount Sterling, Kentucky, where he was born on the 31st of December, 1847, and he is a son of Richard and Harriet Selman (Rogers) Apperson, concerning the former of whom a sketch appears elsewhere in this volume, so that further data regarding the family history is not deemed essential at this point. Lewis Apperson was the second born of the children of the second marriage of his father, and his preliminary educational advantages were those afforded in the common schools of his native county. His father died in 1863, and in 1864 he first began a business life by clerking in a drugstore in Columbus, Indiana. In 1866 he returned to Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, and engaged in active business, sometimes for himself and again clerking for others until 1880, when he was engaged in settling up the estate of his father, which at that time was still involved in much litigation in eastern Kentucky. In order to expedite that business he concluded to become a lawyer and was granted a license to practice law on December 31, 1881. Immediately after his admission to the bar he built up a large and representative practice and his success in the legal profession has been of unequivocal order. He is recognized to-day as one of the leading legists and jurists in Montgomery county, being extremely quick of perception and well versed in the minutia of the law. In September, 1886, he was elected county judge and he served in this office for two terms, a period of eight years.

In politics Mr. Apperson has ever given his support to the Democratic party and he took an active part in local politics until 1896. He became a member of the time-honored Masonic order when but twenty-one years of age and he has passed through the circle of York Rite Masonry, holding membership in Maysville Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templars. He is also affiliated with the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, and the Knights of Pythias.

On the 25th of May, 1876, Mr. Apperson was united in marriage to Miss Mary L. Wall, who was born and reared in Mason county, Kentucky, and who is a daughter of Dr. Alexander H. and Elizabeth (Smoot) Wall, both of whom are now deceased. Dr. Wall was a graduate of Transylvania College, at Lexington, and he gained distinctive precedence as a

prominent physician and surgeon. During the Civil war he gave efficient service as a surgeon in the Confederate army and after the close of the war he gave up the practice of medicine and devoted his attention to farming. Mr. and Mrs. Apperson have two children,—Elizabeth Wall and Harriet Rogers, both of whom remain at the parental home.

JOSEPH W. REPASS.—Kentucky is favored in the extent and character of its independent educational institutions, which effectively supplement the work of the public schools, and prominent among the number is the Logan Female College at Russellville, Logan county, of which Dr. Repass is president. He has been incumbent of this position since 1910 and under his supervision the old and popular institution has significantly advanced its standard, with resultant expansion of its field of usefulness. Dr. Repass is recognized as one of the able educators of the state and in his profession his best talents and energies are utilized, as he is deeply appreciative of the responsibilities involved in the proper training of the youth of the country. He is a man of high intellectuality, has intrinsic talent for the imparting of knowledge to others and his administrative ability is of high order, as is evidenced by the substantial progress made by the Logan Female College under his regime.

Joseph Wharton Repass claims the Old Dominion commonwealth, that cradle of so much of our national history, as the place of his nativity, and he is a scion of one of its old and honored families. He was born in Bland county, Virginia, on the 8th of November, 1861, and is a son of Joseph and Eliza (Repass) Repass. Dr. Repass lost his father on November 28, 1861, when only twenty days old, his death being the result of fever contracted from exposure while serving as a soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war. At the initiation of the great conflict between the states he was one of the first to tender his aid in defense of the Confederate cause. He enlisted in the Fifty-first Virginia Infantry, which was one of the first volunteer regiments to enter service from Virginia. He was conceded to be one of the strongest and most athletic men in his regiment, but he succumbed to the ravages of fever entailed by his exposure in the battle of Gauley, where the Federal forces were routed with great loss in killed and wounded. Just after the close of the above-mentioned battle Joseph Repass wrote a letter to his wife, the same being of sufficient interest to warrant reproduction in this sketch. The following are verbatim extracts.

"Meadow Bluff, September 27, 1861.
"Dear Wife:

"In our battle at Gauley we were a little unfortunate, many of us lost all our clothing. Just at dark there was a terrible fire. The cannon rolled like thunder and we knew not what moment we would be attacked on our left flank. At that critical moment our Colonel ordered Captain Newberry to take his company and go to a little fence where he thought we would be attacked. We were then ordered to retreat in great haste. I had bundled up all my clothes before the battle commenced and put them at a stump, but when I went to get them it was dark and someone had removed them and as my company was going on I had no time to hunt for them. But I picked up a knapsack and ran on. When I came to examine the knapsack, which I had in great haste picked up, it proved to be Rufus's (his wife's youngest brother—Editor). But I lost all my clothes except what I had on. Rufus's jeans coat was in my knapsack. I lost one pair of pants and drawers, my coat, a new hat, a good jacket and blanket, two shirts, and my cup. But this I consider a small loss in comparison to others. But we have one great consolation; we had not a man killed and but few slightly wounded, while on the other side they had to fall back at every point with great loss. General Rosecrans, in his official report to the secretary of war, which is now published in Northern journals, has estimated twenty-five hundred in killed, wounded and missing. This is said to be the most brilliant victory on record when it is considered that we had only about eighteen hundred men engaged against an enemy nine thousand strong. Lieutenant William A. Yonce (Joseph Repass' nephew—Editor.) came near being shot in the head. A ball from the enemy struck a rail near him which alone saved his life. There was a ball glanced the breastworks about two feet from me while others went whizzing close around my head. But the wide arms of mercy were spread to enfold us and to God alone is the honor of our victory due.

"Since the battle we have had a very rough time. We had but little to eat and nothing to shelter us from the heavy rains and fogs, which we have here almost every day. There is much sickness in the different encampments. The pneumonia fever is prevailing at an alarming extent. We hear of deaths almost every day.

"We have been here expecting a battle for nearly a week. We have thrown up very strong breastworks about four miles in length. If the Yankees call on us here we will give them a reception similar to that at Gauley.

We are getting reinforcements and we have a very strong position. But the prospect for a fight is diminishing and there is some reason to hope that we will not have to face the cannon any more this fall.

"They are holding peace meetings in the North for the purpose of nominating delegates to a convention for the purpose of settling the difficulties which distract our unhappy country. In addition to this it is said that the women in the North are using every exertion in their power to bring about a settlement of the question. . . .

"Joseph Repass."

Joseph Repass had voluntarily freed his slaves prior to the inception of the war but he enlisted as a soldier in the first company of volunteers from Bland county, Virginia, believing that his native state was being invaded contrary to the rights secured to it under the Federal constitution. He was a brave and faithful soldier but lived only a short time after the battle of Gauley. He was a farmer and mechanic by occupation and was a man of strong mentality and impregnable integrity of character, so that he held to the full the confidence and esteem of his fellow men. His wife, whose maiden name was Eliza Jane Repass, was of no kinship, though of the same name. She was a daughter of Dr. Stephen Repass, one of the representative physicians and surgeons of Wythe county, Virginia, where she was born and reared. She survived her honored husband thirteen years and was summoned to the life eternal in 1874. Of the children three sons and two daughters are now living.

Dr. Joseph W. Repass, whose name initiates this review, was reared on the old homestead farm which was the place of his nativity, and his early educational training was secured in well conducted private schools of Bland county. He was associated in the meanwhile with the work and management of the home farm and he thus continued until 1876, when he removed to Lee county, Virginia, where he was engaged in teaming and in school work at the Rose Hill high school for the ensuing two years. In connection with the teaming business Mr. Repass was in the employ of his brother-in-law, John W. Kirby, and he often made the overland trip to Knoxville, Tennessee, a distance of seventy-five miles. In 1878 he removed with his brother, Sidney M. Repass, to Mendota, Virginia, where he was variously engaged in teaming, farm work, carpentering, making and repairing furniture, attending school at Hamilton Institute, teaching in the public schools and finally completing a

collegiate course in Hiwassee College. He was matriculated in Hiwassee College, near Sweetwater, Tennessee, in 1880 and was graduated in that excellent institution as a member of the class of 1884, duly receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Subsequently the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Divinity were conferred upon him by his alma mater.

Dr. Repass initiated his career in connection with the pedagogic profession in 1879, as a teacher in the public schools of Scott county, Virginia. He was principal of the Greenwood, Virginia, high school from 1884 until 1888; principal of Holston Institute (Tennessee) from 1888 to 1891; principal of Zollicoffer Institute (Tennessee) from 1891 to 1893; and in 1893 he founded Russell College (Virginia), of which he was president from that year until 1897. He was professor of natural sciences at Martha Washington College, at Abingdon, Virginia, from 1897 to 1902; was principal of Woodson Institute, at Richmond, Missouri, from 1902 to 1904; was president of the Clarksville (Tennessee) Female Academy from 1904 until 1905; was president of Centenary Female College, at Cleveland, Tennessee, from 1905 to 1910; and in 1910 he became incumbent of the office of president of the Logan Female College, at Russellville, Kentucky. During his administration as head of Logan Female College Dr. Repass has infused much of vitality into all the departments of the work of this college, the while its curriculum has been amplified and systematized in a most effective way. From the foreward of the college catalogue are taken the following extracts:

Parents have no more important question to settle than that of sending their daughters away from home to school. Many things should be considered. Among the most important are the community, with reference to its location, climate, social, moral and religious advantages; and the school itself, with reference to the comfort, safety and sanitation of its buildings, size and beauty of grounds, general equipment, courses of study, thoroughness of work, age and standing, moral and religious influences, attention to the health of pupils, home atmosphere, and parental care and oversight. Logan College, under its present management, invites investigation on any and all of these points. The president and his wife have had large and successful experience in the education of girls and young women, having been connected with and in charge of some of the best girls' schools in the South. They know their work and, having daughters of their own, try to treat those committed to

their care as they would want their own treated under similar circumstances.

On the 3d of July, 1884, Dr. Repass was united in marriage to Miss Sarah A. Barbe, who was born and reared in Washington county, Virginia, and who is a daughter of Lacy J. and Elizabeth (Sproles) Barbe, who passed their entire lives in that state, from which the father went forth as a valiant soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war. Dr. and Mrs. Repass have four children: Roy R., who is a member of the musical faculty of Logan College, prosecuted his advanced musical studies in Germany during the year 1910; Mamie Elizabeth and Pattie Lockhart are in Logan College; and William Carlyle is a student in Bethel College, at Russellville.

As a citizen Dr. Repass is broad-minded, loyal and progressive and while he takes a deep interest in matters of public import and gives his allegiance to the Democratic party, he has never had any desire to enter the turbulence of so-called practical politics. He and his wife are zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and he is a member of the Louisville Conference.

S. BROOKS CLAY.—The name of Clay is held in high honor in Kentucky, as indeed throughout the length and breadth of this country of ours, and one of the worthy representatives of the name in Bourbon county is S. Brooks Clay, who was born in Clintonville precinct, Bourbon county, the son of Christopher F. and Mary F. (Brooks) Clay. These prominent people were both of them natives of Bourbon county the father born November 20, 1835, and the mother, January 18, 1841. A more complete sketch of this branch of the Clay family will be found in the biography of Colonel Ezekial F. Clay.

Christopher F. Clay and Mary F. Brooks were married in Bourbon county October 31, 1867. Mary Brooks Clay was a daughter of Samuel Brooks, who was born in Clark county, this state, November 24, 1800, the son of Abijah and Nancy (Strode) Brooks. Abijah Brooks was a native of Massachusetts and emigrated from that state to Clark county when a young man, marrying Miss Strode there and afterward making that county his home. Samuel Brooks, the father of Mrs. Clay, married Miss Polly Gass, a native of Madison county and a daughter of John and Anna (Anderson) Gass. After his marriage Samuel Brooks settled in Clark county and later removed to Bourbon county, settling near Paris on Stoner Creek, where he afterwards made his home until his demise. His wife died there in the year 1848 and he subsequently married Elvira Scott, who survived him several years, he being gath-



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ered to his fathers in 1875. Nine children were born to his first wife, seven of whom grew to maturity and became valuable citizens of the state. The names of his sons and daughters were: John, Sally, Abijah, Elizabeth, James, Abijah II (the first of the name having died in infancy), Mary F., Thomas and Nancy. By his second marriage he became the father of two children, a son and a daughter, named Joseph and Alice. The children of the first marriage are all deceased with the exception of Mrs. Clay, but those of the second marriage are both living.

After his marriage Christopher F. Clay first settled on Green Creek, in Clintonville precinct, but they later located on the farm on which the subject now resides, an attractive estate, known as "Ashland" and situated about four and one-half miles south of the city of Paris, on the Paris and Winchester pike, and it was here that he made his home until his death, which occurred October 23, 1897. He was the father of seven children. Brutus J. was born September 13, 1868, and resides in Bourbon county; S. Brooks was born May 20, 1870; Amelia F., born February 20, 1873, died January 7, 1874; Nannie W., born October 5, 1874, died June 16, 1893; Sadie S., born November 24, 1876, died June 14, 1893; Christopher F., born July 21, 1879, died August 25, 1908; Martha D., born October 4, 1881, is the wife of Thomas M. Buckner of Bourbon county.

Thus S. Brooks Clay is entitled to particular distinction as the scion of one of the important pioneer families of the state and also as one of the intelligent, progressive and enterprising representatives of the noble work of husbandry, on which is founded in large measure the prosperity of this especially favored portion of the South. His early years were passed amid the peaceful and wholesome scenes of a farm, under the enlightened direction of his father he was trained in the various departments of agriculture and early concluded to make his own the profession of so many of his forbears, some of them having been of the earliest to turn out of the trodden highways and cut the new paths through the state of Kentucky, straight and clean. Upon a preliminary educational foundation, consisting of training in the public schools, he laid a higher training, matriculating in the Kentucky State University at Lexington. When college days were over he returned to the farm and now conducts in most satisfactory manner the affairs of the old homestead of three hundred and forty-five acres, where he lives and engages in general farming and stock raising. Fraternally he is a member of the Elks fraternity, Paris Lodge, No. 373. In the years 1896 and 1897 he gave

efficient public service as supervisor of public roads.

HON. JOE F. BOSWORTH.—Among the public men of Kentucky who are laboring most effectually for the advancement and prosperity of the state, a place preeminent will by no means be denied, by those who realize his loyalty and faithfulness to public interests, to Hon. Joe F. Bosworth, state senator from the Seventeenth district of Kentucky. A man who, unlike too many of our modern politicians, labors with an eye single to the good of his constituents and the ultimate prestige of the state, a list of his achievements during his legislative career is one in which he may well take pride, his most distinguished services having perhaps been as the "Father and Apostle of Good Roads in Kentucky," for as such the gallant statesman has been dubbed by his grateful beneficiaries.

Glancing at the ancestry of Hon. Mr. Bosworth it is seen that he comes from Southern families, his father, Benjamin Bosworth, having been born in Philadelphia, Tennessee, July 6, 1834, and the nativity of the mother, whose maiden name was Mary Cloud, having occurred in 1840, in Lexington, Kentucky. These good people located in Fayette county, Kentucky, near Lexington, where occurred the birth of the subject, October 3, 1866. His education was begun at a country school taught by James Lane Allen, the celebrated author, at Slickaway, near Lexington, in Fayette county, and the influence of the high ideals and exquisite culture of that gentleman no doubt had their influence in moulding the character of young Joe. After several years' attendance at the common school, he matriculated in the state college, now Kentucky University, and subsequently entered the University of Virginia, at which latter place he prepared for the law. He also read law in the office of Judge Joe D. Hunt at Lexington and after spending a year at Omaha, Nebraska, he came back to the state of his birth and began his practice of the profession in September, 1889, at Middlesboro. It must be granted that the opportunities of the budding young advocate were not brilliant for that was before Middleboro had streets, houses, or any hopes of being a town.

Middlesboro grew rapidly however, and Mr. Bosworth proved a valuable and able factor in its affairs. From 1890 until 1892 he was a member of the city council; he was city judge from 1894 to 1902 and city attorney from 1902 to 1904. In 1905 he received even more general recognition of the confidence in which he was held by election to the lower house of the state legislature, his tenure of of-

lice being from 1906 to 1908. Recommended by his fine services in the lower house he was sent to the upper house of the state assembly and there served from 1908 until the present time, his term to include the session of 1911-1912. He has again been renominated to the senate without opposition and doubtless will be elected at the coming election. His excellent judgment and power of making splendid ideas equally splendid realities left their impress upon numerous projects. In 1890 he went as the Middlesboro delegate to the conventions at Winchester and Frankfort, Kentucky, which made the charters of the cities of the fourth class. He is president of the Middlesboro board of trade and vice-president of the Kentucky Federation of Commercial Clubs and is connected with a number of coal operations and business enterprises in and around Middlesboro. He is at present reaping the benefits of good investments and taken as a whole has made an enviable success in the business world. Fraternally he stands as one of the most prominent and generally popular Elks in the state, and it was he who organized the Middlesboro Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks in 1906 and was elected its first exalted ruler.

Hon. Mr. Bosworth was united in marriage to Elizabeth Vial, daughter of James and Eleanora (Chorn) Vial, at Tazewell, Tennessee, in August, 1890. Mrs. Bosworth received her education at the celebrated Bellewood Seminary at Anchorage, Kentucky. She is the daughter of a Confederate soldier who served in Morgan's command. There are two children in the charming household.—Joe F. Bosworth, Jr., born in August, 1891; and Elenora, born in September, 1897.

The subject is a Republican and a staunch one, as his record proves. While he was in the legislature of 1906, he secured for the people of Middlesboro the repeal of what was known as the "Round Tree Bills," which bills had been passed by the 1904 legislature and had the effect of taking the city government from the people of Middlesboro and placing same in the hands of the holders of the Middlesboro bonds for indebtedness which had been created during the Middlesboro boom, which bills took away from the town the power to pay any officer, except this representative of the bond holders. In securing the repeal of these Round Tree Bills, he fought one of the biggest lobbies known to Frankfort and by that successful fight Middlesboro was so unburdened that today it is the most prosperous and thrifty city of the state and eleventh in size. He secured the passage of a measure in the 1910 legislature providing for

the holding of circuit court at Middlesboro, Kentucky, thus dividing the holding of the circuits between Middlesboro and Pineville, the county seat of Bell country. During the same session of the Legislature by bolting his party caucus with two other Republicans, Hon. Mr. Bosworth and his fellow members secured a two hundred and fifty thousand dollar appropriation which changed the inside finish of the new state capitol from dull Bedford stone to its present beautiful marble finish.

While in the house and senate Mr. Bosworth secured the passage of the bills which created the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth judicial districts, although he was a Republican and the two judicial districts he created were Republican and the Senate and House were both Democratic. It was he who introduced a bill which became a law appropriating the four hundred and fifty thousand dollars which completed the new Kentucky state capitol at Frankfort. While in the 1908 Senate he secured the passage of what is known as "The Bosworth and Wyatt Good Road Constitutional Amendment" which allows state aid for roads and which enlarges the county's powers in regard to building public roads. He was elected president of the Kentucky Good Roads Association in 1909 and was known as the "Father and Apostle of Good Roads in Kentucky" and as the president of the Kentucky Good Roads Association he, with the other members of the Kentucky Good Roads Association, canvassed and campaigned the state of Kentucky in the interest of this constitutional amendment, and he and the other members of the Kentucky Good Roads Association secured the vote of the people of the state in its favor by a five thousand majority in the state election of 1909. During the good roads campaign he sent out thousands of letters which did much good for the cause of good roads in Kentucky, of which the following is a copy:

Kentucky Good Roads Association
(Incorporated)

Headquarters 307 Urban Building
Louisville, Kentucky.

My Dear Sir:—

The Bosworth-Wyatt Good Roads Amendment to the Constitution of Kentucky, which passed the last Kentucky Legislature by its almost unanimous vote, and which is to be voted on at the next November General election, in 1909, by the voters of Kentucky, is as follows, to-wit:

The credit of the Commonwealth may be given, pledged or loaned to any county of the

Commonwealth for public road purposes, and any county may be permitted to incur any indebtedness in any amount fixed by the county, not in excess of five per centum of the value of the taxable property therein, for public road purposes in said county, provided said additional indebtedness is submitted to the voters of the county for their ratification or rejection at a special election held for that purpose, in such manner as may be provided by law, and when any such indebtedness is incurred by any county, said county may levy, in addition to the tax rate allowed under Section 157 of the Constitution of Kentucky, an amount not exceeding twenty cents on the hundred dollars of the assessed valuation of said county for the purpose of paying the interest on said indebtedness and providing a sinking fund for the payment of said indebtedness.

Section 177 of the Constitution of Kentucky forever prohibits the state from lending its aid to, or in any way helping the counties in road building, or taking any part whatever in behalf of the cause of good roads.

Section 158 of our State Constitution limits the power of any county to become indebted more than two per cent of the assessed valuation, thus making it impossible for many of the counties to provide sufficient means to create a sinking fund and pay interest on the debt created to build roads.

Section 157 of our state constitution provides that a county cannot levy exceeding fifty cents on each one hundred dollars of taxable property therein for any purpose whatever, thus making it impossible for many of the counties to provide sufficient means to create a sinking fund and pay interest on the debt created to build roads.

As a consequence of these limitations and restrictions of the powers of the counties, and also of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, good road building in Kentucky has been a thing of the past since the adoption of the present constitution.

This constitutional amendment will remove these restrictions, which are a barrier to the passage of such a system of road laws by our legislature, as will enable our counties and our state, and perhaps our Federal Government, to join hands in this important work of building and maintaining a system of improved highways in all parts of Kentucky, and would mean more than all else for the comfort, convenience and improved condition of all our people. If this Constitutional Amendment receives a majority of the votes at that election, it will then be possible for Kentucky to pass such a system of good road laws as are in ef-

fect in the states of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, California, and Pennsylvania, and, in fact, every other state where progress and advancement is being made in building and maintaining good roads, while our own Kentucky is at a standstill.

If you are in favor of good roads, vote and work for the Bosworth-Wyatt Good Roads Constitutional Amendment and lend a helping hand in making it possible for every county in our State to have the very best improved highways.

Yours Very Truly,

JOE F. BOSWORTH,

President Good Roads Association.

MARCUS A. PHELPS.—The labors of Marcus A. Phelps, the prosperous farmer of Madison county, have been most abundantly blessed, for his long and honorable life has borne not only the fruits of comfort and prosperity but has been sustained and warmed by the constant love of wife and children, all well merited but not always bestowed. At his fine homestead on Jack's Creek pike, which lies in the midst of his holdings of six hundred and thirty-five acres, the venerable citizen celebrated the Golden anniversary of his marriage on June 14, 1910. Both he and his honored wife are natives of Madison county, and also represent families long identified with its progress in material and religious things; so that the occasion was not only a social event for the prominent pioneers attracted from a large area of surrounding country, but a representative gathering of the moral and religious element. It was a tribute, moreover, to the deep and widespread esteem and affection held by a host of Madison county people for the Phelps and McCord families.

Mr. Phelps is a native of Madison county, born on Otter Creek pike, February 1, 1836, to Samuel and Tabitha (Taylor) Phelps. His parents were also natives of the county—the father born in October, 1788, and the mother, in 1800. After their marriage they settled on a farm on Otter Creek, where the husband died at the age of fifty-four and the widow at sixty-nine. There, also, the paternal grandfather spent his last days—George Phelps, probably a Virginian. Eight of the ten children born to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Phelps lived to maturity, viz.—George, Peter, Nancy, Samuel B., Ann T., Marcus A., Thomas and Josiah.

On the 14th of June, 1860, at the home of the bride's father on Otter Creek, Marcus A. Phelps was united in marriage to Miss Dorcas J. McCord, born in that locality January 22, 1843, a daughter of David and Elvira (Mitchell) McCord, a sketch of whom will be found

in the biography of a son, Rufus P. McCord, published in other pages of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Marcus A. Phelps became the parents of seven children: Samuel, David McCord and Rufus P. Phelps are residents of Madison county; Eva M. is the wife of John W. Fox, of Dawson, Georgia; Jennie T. married Newland Jones, a resident of Phoenix, Arizona; Robert M. is in medical practice at Versailles, Kentucky; and Anna is Mrs. Richard C. Hocker, of Stanford, that state. Mr. and Mrs. Phelps are also blessed with eighteen grandchildren. They are active members of the Mount Pleasant Christian church, in which Mr. Phelps is an elder, and have every reason to be contented and happy as their lives slope toward the sunset.

ROBERT M. PHELPS, M. D., is entitled to distinction not only as one of the state's most enlightened physicians but as a scion of one of the fine old Colonial families, many bearers of the name having appeared creditably upon the pages of our national history. A man of fine intellectual and professional attainments, he has labored with all of zeal and devotion in the alleviation of human suffering and is one of those who have lent dignity and honor to the medical profession in Woodford county.

Dr. Phelps is a native of Madison county, his birth having occurred in Richmond, Kentucky, on the 24th day of October, 1875. The family is of noble origin, and representatives came to these shores only a few years after the landing of the Pilgrims. Tracing the genealogy from the present we find the subject's father to have been Marcus A. Phelps, born near Richmond, in Madison county, in 1836. The birth of the grandfather occurred in the same district in 1788, and his father, George Phelps, was born in 1758 in Virginia. His father, Thomas Phelps, was born in Virginia, as was also the next in line, John Phelps, great-great-grandfather of him whose name initiates this review. Said John Phelps was one of the richest landowners of all the Old Dominion and he served as a member of the House of Burgesses in 1754 and 1755, which entitles his female descendants to the honor of belonging to the distinguished Society of Colonial Dames. His father, Timothy, was born in Hartford, Connecticut; and Timothy's father, Timothy also, was born in Windsor, Connecticut. The elder Timothy's father, Samuel, was born in England in 1625, and he accompanied his father, William Phelps, and his uncle, George Phelps, to Connecticut in the Puritan exodus from the old country in 1630, and they with others helped to found the town of Windsor. The father of William and George was Sir Robert Phelps, who was born probably in the

latter part of the sixteenth century and made Gloucestershire, England, his home. He was a member of Parliament and very distinguished in his day.

Reverting to John Phelps, the first of the Virginians, we find that he had a number of sons, among whom was Thomas, the direct ancestor of the subject, and all of them played an active and important part in the affairs of their day, one of the most unsettled periods of our history. Thomas married a Miss Willett in Buckingham county, Virginia, and he and his wife and children came to Boonesborough, Madison county, Kentucky, as early as 1778. They were distinctively of the pioneers, and they met the trials incident upon these primitive conditions with a fine dauntlessness. Their sons, Josiah and George, were soldiers and patriots and they were among the sharpshooters who aided in the fight against the French and Indians during the siege of Fort Duquesne. They were also members of Captain William Harrod's company, organized in 1780, to take part in the campaign of George Rogers Clark, the American general who waged warfare against the Indians from 1777 to 1782. At the solicitation of General Green of the Revolutionary army, George Phelps returned from the military operations in protection of the frontier against the encroachment of the Indians, which was so pronounced at that time, and enlisted in Captain Uriah Springer's company of the Seventh Virginia Regiment, of which Colonel John Gibson had command. He then served until the close of the Revolutionary war. The troops of which this doughty Virginian was a unit belonged to the southern expedition in North and South Carolina and did excellent service at Guildford's Court House and Cowpens, being also at Charleston and at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. It is a matter of regret that it cannot be told of a man who had served his country so long, willingly and valuably, that he did not enjoy many days in it, but he was summoned to the life eternal at the comparatively early age of forty-five years. His wife, whose maiden name was Tabitha Simmons, lived to an advanced age. She was a woman noted for her piety. George Phelps's son, Samuel, was known far and wide as a man of fine business ability and marked integrity. At his death he owned more than two thousand acres of land in Madison county, Kentucky, and one hundred slaves. He married Tabitha Taylor, also a native of the Blue Grass state, and they reared a large family of sons and daughters. They were in order of birth as follows: George Phelps; Peter Taylor Phelps, who married Angelina McCord; Nancy B., wife of Joseph Jones; Samuel B.,

who took as his wife Mary J. Fowler; Tabitha, wife of Colonel Waller Chenault; Marcus A., father of the subject; Thomas, who married Sarah Winford Cobb; Josiah, who married Tillie Tribble Turner; Isabel Phelps; Polly Phelps; and Anthony Phelps. The date of the father's death was 1852.

Marcus A. Phelps was born and reared in Madison county and engaged in the occupation of a farmer. The maiden name of his wife was Dorcas J. McCord, she being a daughter of David McCord and Elveree Mitchell, both still living and in good health. Their children were seven in number, the subject being the sixth in order of birth, and the other members being as follows: Samuel, who married Mary Phelps; David McCord, who married Betty Gibson; Rufus P., who married Claudia Hartsfield; Eva, who married John W. Fox; Jennie T., who became the wife of Newland Jones Jr.; and Anna, who married Richard C. Hocker.

Dr. Robert M. Phelps, the immediate subject of this review, received a thorough education. His preliminary training was secured in the schools of Richmond, Kentucky, and he subsequently attended Central University, at Richmond, Kentucky. When looking about him for a profession his inclinations led him to adopt that of medicine and to that end he went to Chicago and was graduated from the Homeopathic College of that city in 1897. The scene of his maiden practice was in Lexington, Kentucky, where he resided for three years and gained the approval of those with whom his ability was put to the proof. In 1900 Dr. Phelps removed to Silver Cliff, Colorado, where he practiced for one year. The marvelous beauties of the Golden West, however, could not compete in his affections with the peculiar attractions of his native Kentucky, and he returned in 1901, locating in Versailles, Woodford county, where he has ever since remained and where he enjoys the highest prestige. He holds membership in all those organizations looking toward the unity and advancement of the profession,—the Woodford County Medical Society, the Kentucky Homeopathic Society and the American Medical Society. Other fraternal connections are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Versailles Lodge, in which he holds the title of past grand. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias. In the matter of church membership both he and his wife affiliate with the Christian church.

Dr. Phelps has been twice married. In 1900 he was united with Mary Matilda Moss, daughter of Thomas Moss, of Paducah, Kentucky, and her demise occurred in 1905. On the 9th day of June, 1909, he married Mary Carlyn Hoffman, daughter of Charles Hoffman, of

Scranton, Pennsylvania, in which city Mrs. Phelps was born and educated. Their home is one of the charming abodes of Versailles and the hospitable traditions of the very notable Phelps family are therein perpetuated.

JOHN McDUGAL ATHERTON, of Louisville, Kentucky, was born in LaRue county, Kentucky, April 1, 1841, and is of Scotch-Irish descent. His maternal great-grandfather was Alexander McDougal, from whom he takes his middle name. This ancestor saw service in the Revolution as a member of the military staff of General Washington. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1738, and Mr. Atherton's father was born in Virginia in 1771.

Mr. Atherton has said that he has the blood of three races, and adds, half-jestingly, "I fear some of the bad qualities of each of them," though those who know him best are slow to subscribe to this sentiment. After attending the local schools until he was thirteen years of age, he entered Georgetown College, whence he was graduated at the early age of seventeen years. He subsequently married the daughter of Professor Harnaux of that college and has one son, Peter Lee Atherton, of Louisville.

At the end of his college career he attended one session of the law department of the University of Louisville, intending to become a lawyer, but his health drove him from his studies to the farm and thus the courts lost one who would have made a great chancellor, and gave to business a man who has been signally successful. He continued on the farm during the period of the Civil war and in 1867 built a distillery in LaRue county, around which there grew up the flourishing village of Athertonville, named in his honor. He continued successfully in business until 1899, when he disposed of his distilling interests to the Kentucky Distillers and Warehouse Company.

Having removed to Louisville in 1873, he was soon after made a member of the District Democratic Committee of which he was subsequently made chairman. He also served as a member and as chairman of the City Democratic Committee. He was during this period chosen chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee. Though Mr. Atherton has given much service to the party to which he belongs, he has but once held office. In 1869-71 he served in the Kentucky Legislature as the representative of his native county. In this service he met men who later played large parts in the politics of the state and nation: John G. Carlisle, James A. McKenzie, James B. McCreary, William Lindsay and others of less degree. Mr. Atherton but once after-

wards sought political preferment, after a spirited contest being defeated for a congressional nomination in the Louisville district. In 1881 he was elected a director in the Bank of Kentucky, now the National Bank of Kentucky, and is now the oldest member of the board in point of service. For a time he was president and is now vice president of this bank. He was long a member of the board of directors of the Louisville Gas Company, relinquishing the position only when rendered ineligible by removal to the country. In 1886 Mr. Atherton was president of the National Protective Association, organized at Chicago to oppose the adoption of State-wide prohibition. In this connection Mr. Atherton has said: "Two facts give me especial pleasure. The association, at my urgent solicitation, advocated and secured the adoption of the policy of open discussion of prohibition on broad grounds, and every dollar expended by the Association went to defray the legitimate expenses of this open discussion. Not a cent was spent during the existence of that Association in any unlawful or improper way."

In 1905 Mr. Atherton was elected a director of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, continuing in that position until that road passed under the control of the Atlantic Coast Line.

Mr. Atherton was a constant attendant upon all the meetings of the boards and committees of which he was a member and especially upon those of his party. He was a member of all the Democratic State Conventions down to and including that of 1895, at which there was nominated on a sound money platform P. W. Hardin as a candidate for governor. Hardin was a pronounced silver man. The result was what every reasonable man expected. Hardin was defeated and Hon. W. O. Bradley, the Republican candidate, was elected governor. In this State Convention Mr. Atherton made a strong speech in favor of conservative action and against a plank in the platform demanding the free and unlimited coinage of silver, warning the party of the danger before them in the introduction of purely economic questions which would send the tariff question to the rear, divide the party and lead to the highest tariff the country ever had. Mr. Atherton once, recalling this speech, said laconically, "dead right on that prophesy." In this same convention, Mr. Atherton secured an endorsement of the views of President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle and then had the strange experience of witnessing the nomination for governor of Mr. Hardin, who in the opening speech of the campaign boldly advocated the free coinage of silver or as one said at the time, "kicked every plank of the

platform into splinters." This was the opening gun in the free silver battle. The first skirmish was lost, as was the great battle of the next year, and the honor and financial integrity of the country were preserved. In 1896 Mr. Atherton was a delegate to the Democratic Sound Money Convention at Indianapolis, which nominated Palmer and Buckner for president and vice president. This ticket he supported in speeches during the campaign. In 1891 he opposed the adoption of the present constitution of Kentucky, his opposition being mainly based upon the taxing provisions of that instrument. He made speeches against the new organic law, predicting that after a few years of trial the state would begin an agitation for amendment of the taxing clauses. He denounced these clauses as resting on unsound economic grounds and as immoral in their influences; that in the nineteenth century Kentucky proclaimed the doctrine that it was sound policy and good morals to impose equal taxes upon bread and beer, upon corn and whisky, and upon the necessities and luxuries of life—personal property would practically escape and leave the whole burden upon real estate. And those words were as prophetically true as the utterances of Mr. Atherton upon the silver question.

Mr. Atherton has largely put behind him political questions and is using his powerful influence in arousing the people to the need of better educational facilities and especially to the need of better school houses, where the children can be happy and healthy and in a condition to receive mental and moral training to fit them for the duties of life. He has said to the writer of these words: "I do not solicit praise nor a touch of flattery. I do believe that the mass of bad government everywhere is the logical result of the indifference of active business men to the affairs of the community, state and nation; as business expands the quality of government deteriorates as a rule over the country because business men take too little unselfish interest in party matters and in the selection of candidates."

As the shadows lengthen for Mr. Atherton, he is devoting much of his time and his splendid fortune to the advancement of the interests of the school children of his native state. What nobler task can any citizen set himself than this? What nobler tribute can one have than that he served his fellow-men?

BENJAMIN F. BENNETT.—The history of a nation is nothing more than a history of the individuals comprising it, and as they are characterized by loftier or lower ideals, actuated by the spirit of ambition or indifference, so it is with a state, country or town. Suc-

cess along any line of endeavor would never be properly appreciated if it came with a single effort and unaccompanied by some hardships, for it is the knocks and bruises in life that make success taste so sweet. The failures accentuate the successes, thus making recollections of the former as dear as those of the latter for having been the stepping-stones to achievement. The career of Benjamin F. Bennett is a glowing illustration of the fact that success is bound to come to those who join brains with ambition and are willing to work.

Hon. Benjamin Franklin Bennett, who is an attorney by profession and who controls various business projects of broad scope and importance in Greenup county, Kentucky, maintains his home at Greenup, the judicial center of the county of the same name. Mr. Bennett was born at Harrisonville, Scioto county, Ohio, the date of his birth being the 11th of October, 1829, and he is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Mills) Bennett, the former of whom was born in Chemung county, New York, and the latter of whom was a native of what is now the town of Havana, Schuyler county, New York. The Bennett family were among the early pioneers in the Ohio Valley, settlement having been made in the district now known as Scioto county, Ohio, about the year 1818. Thaddeus Bennett, grandfather of him to whom this sketch is dedicated, was of Scotch-Irish descent, a native of Virginia, he having been a lineal descendant of the historical Thomas Bennett, one of the first settlers at Jamestown, Virginia. Thaddeus Bennett in early life immigrated to the state of New York, where the family settled on a farm on the Genesee river. When he had attained to the age of sixteen years he entered a New York regiment as a soldier in the war of the Revolution. He was reared to adult age in his New York home, was there married and in 1818 removed to Ohio, locating on a farm in Scioto county, where he passed the remainder of his life and where his death occurred at the advanced age of seventy-four years.

Joseph Bennett, father of Benjamin F. Bennett, passed his youth and early manhood in the old Empire state, where was solemnized his marriage to Miss Elizabeth Mills and whence he accompanied his parents to Ohio, in 1818. He, like his father, was a farmer and in addition to that line of enterprise he owned and operated a number of the old water-power flour mills. He was a staunch Baptist in his religious views and was a preacher in that church in Ohio for many years. He was also engaged in ministerial duties in Ken-

tucky, Virginia and Michigan, being prominent and well known in various sections of all those states. While deprived of a thorough education in his youth he was possessed of a strong mind, was naturally studious and developed considerable literary ability. He was a valiant soldier in the war of 1812 and in his political adherency was originally aligned as a stalwart supporter of the early Republican party. Subsequently he transferred his allegiance to the Whig party and upon the organization of the later Republican party, in 1858, he became a staunch advocate of its principles and policies. He was deeply and sincerely interested in political affairs and was for a number of years incumbent of the position of magistrate. At the time of the inception of the Civil war he was a strong sympathizer with the Union cause. He was summoned to the life eternal at the home of his son, the immediate subject of this review, on the 30th of April, 1868. His first wife died on the 12th of July, 1862, and later he married a widow, whose maiden name was Annie Crane. There were no children born to the latter union. By the first marriage he became the father of three sons and five daughters, of whom the subject of this review and one sister are the only two living, in 1911, Benjamin F. having been the next to the youngest in order of birth.

On the old home farm in Scioto county, Ohio, Benjamin F. Bennett was reared to maturity and his preliminary educational training consisted of such advantages as were afforded in the old subscription schools, which he attended during the winter months. He is practically self-educated and is self-made and in view of that fact his phenomenal success in life is the more gratifying to contemplate. In his early youth he managed his father's extensive affairs, while the latter was busy with his ministerial duties. In 1855 he came to Kentucky and purchased the saw and corn mills at the old Globe Furnace, on Tygert creek, in Greenup county. He rebuilt the mills, improving them and introducing added equipment for the manufacturing of flour. With the passage of years modern machinery was installed and these mills are now the largest of their kind in the county, including planing, saw, flour, and feed mills. When he first went into the milling business, in 1855, there was no wheat ground in this section and hence he gradually built up a large patronage. At that time he also purchased some two thousand eight hundred and fifty acres of land—the old furnace tract—and he set about improving several farms, which were covered with heavy timber. He still owns a large portion of this property.

On the 12th of September, 1861, Mr. Bennett enlisted as a soldier in Company G, Fifty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and he served continuously until the 25th of July, 1862, at which time he was discharged on account of disability, caused by fever, he being obliged to use crutches for a year, during which time he had no use of his right arm and leg. He participated in the battle of Fort Donelson and saw the surrender of General Buckner. He also saw active service in the conflict at Pittsburg Landing, later being sent back from Corinth on account of sickness. At the time of the organization of his company for war he helped with the enlistment of volunteers, enrolling as many as eighteen Kentuckians. He became second sergeant of the company and subsequently served as wagon master for the regiment. After being mustered out of service he passed one year in studying law but his health improving he was then appointed deputy provost marshal and special agent; he served in that capacity until the close of the war. After the close of the war and when peace had again been established he resumed his law studies and in March, 1866, was admitted to the bar of the courts. From that time until the present, a period of more than two-score years, he has been engaged in the active practice of his profession at Greenup and other places. He is recognized as one of the finest lawyers in the entire state, having figured prominently in many of the most important litigations in the state and federal courts of Kentucky. For many years he was a close and intimate friend of Colonel L. T. Moore, of Catlettsburg, Kentucky.

Politically Mr. Bennett was originally an old-line Whig but for the past half century he has been a stanch Republican. He is an active and influential factor in the local councils of the party and in 1890 was a member of the constitutional convention, held at Frankfort, being present at all the sessions. He was responsible for many of the clauses adopted, among them being that governing the change of the number of the members of the grand jury from sixteen to twelve. In the fall of 1891 he was elected to represent Greenup county in the state legislature and in 1893 he was further honored by his fellow citizens in that he was then re-elected as a member of the general assembly of Kentucky. While in the legislature he served on many important committees and was an active and influential factor in the deliberations of the floor of the house. The session of 1891 lasted for a period of eighteen months, during which time the old laws were revised to conform with

the new constitution. In a fraternal way he is affiliated with the time-honored Masonic order and his religious faith is in harmony with the tenets of the Baptist church, in whose faith he was reared.

Mr. Bennett was twice married, his first union having been to Sarah Ann Snodgrass, the ceremony having been performed in 1849. She was a native of Scioto county, Ohio, and was a daughter of John and Hannah (Titus) Snodgrass, the former of whom was born in Virginia and the latter of whom claimed Scioto county, Ohio, as the place of her birth. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett became the parents of one son, Joseph Bentley Bennett, and seven daughters as follows: Elizabeth died at the age of three years; Ruby Jane passed away when six years old; Mary Hannah is now the wife of John Merrill, of Greenup county; Lucinda, who married Thomas Smith, became the mother of three children, and is now deceased; Joseph B. resides at Greenup; Isabelle H. is the wife of W. B. Secrest, of Greenup county; Emily L. wedded, first, George Wine and after his death she was united in marriage to Frank B. Bennett, her present husband; and Sallie A. is the wife of Everett Taylor, of Greenup. The mother of the above children died on the 28th of February, 1907, at the venerable age of seventy-seven years, and some time later Mr. Bennett married Ella I. Sullivan, a native of Greenup and a daughter of Daniel Sullivan, who was born and reared in Ireland, whence he came to the United States in the antebellum days. He first settled in the state of New York, where he enlisted for service in the Union army of the Civil war as a member of the New York Zouaves. He served with all of valor and distinction throughout the war and after being mustered out of service he established his home in Greenup county, Kentucky, where he is engaged in farming.

The foregoing facts amply illustrate the important place occupied by Mr. Bennett in the financial and industrial affairs of Kentucky so that further comment at this point would be superfluous. In every activity and enterprise brought forward for the good of the general welfare he has taken a foremost part and he has contributed liberally of his means and influence to all charitable organizations. He is a man of broad mind and generous impulses and as a splendid type of American manhood he commands a high place in popular confidence and esteem. Although he has now attained the advanced age of eighty-two years, he is still active and retains in much of their pristine vigor the fine mental and physical qualities of his youth.



WILLIAM H. JONES.—An essentially representative and public-spirited citizen of Glasgow, Barren county, Kentucky, is Hon. William Henry Jones, editor and sole owner of the Glasgow Republican and the present able incumbent of the office of postmaster of Glasgow. Mr. Jones is a prominent and active Republican in this section of the fine old Blue Grass commonwealth and he has been several times honored by his fellow citizens with election to the office of state senator, in discharging the duties of which position he has acquitted himself with great distinction. He is deeply and extensively interested in many of the largest business concerns in Barren county and as a man of affairs is widely renowned for his fair and honorable methods.

Hon. William Henry Jones is a native of Barren county, Kentucky, his birth having occurred at Glasgow on the 13th of August, 1854. He is a son of Nicholas Wren and Mary (Glazebrook) Jones, the former of whom was born in Green county, this state, on the 17th of March, 1805, and the latter of whom claimed Barren county as the place of her nativity, her natal day having been the 21st of June, 1817. Nicholas Wren Jones, father of him to whom this sketch is dedicated, was a son of William Jones, a native of Virginia, whence he emigrated to Kentucky in an early day. He married Miss Nancy Wren, likewise a native of the Old Dominion state, and they became the parents of ten children, of whom Nicholas Wren Jones was second youngest in order of birth. Nicholas W. Jones settled in Barren county, Kentucky, as a young man and here was solemnized his marriage to Miss Mary Glazebrook, a daughter of William and Polly (White) Glazebrook, both originally of Virginia but residents of Kentucky at the time of their death. The Glazebrook family consisted of five children. Nicholas W. Jones was a carpenter and cabinet-maker by trade and for a number of years he was actively identified with the work of his trade, although in 1859 he purchased a farm in Barren county, settling on the same and devoting the remainder of his active life to agricultural pursuits. Prior to his death, which occurred on the 8th of March, 1884, he owned as much as six hundred acres of finely improved land. As a citizen he was highly respected by all with whom he came in contact and he was a prominent and influential factor in all matters projected for the good of the general welfare. His cherished and devoted wife, who passed away on the 16th of July, 1877, bore him six children, concerning whom the following brief

data are here entered: Martha is the widow of Henry H. Button and resides at Glasgow; Thomas A. is deceased; Sallie, who is unmarried, resides at Glasgow; William Henry is the immediate subject of this review; John J. is deceased; and Lewis W., who is engaged in the contracting and building business, maintains his home at Glasgow.

On the old home farm William Henry Jones was reared to adult age and his early educational training consisted of such advantages as were afforded in the public schools of Barren county. He remained an inmate of the parental home until he had attained to his legal majority and during the latter few years of his residence at home he devoted considerable time to mechanical work, having a natural predilection for that particular line of enterprise. In 1875 he established himself in the furniture, undertaking and cabinet-making business at Freedom, this county, where he conducted an increasingly successful business for a period of five years, at the expiration of which he purchased a half interest in the general merchandise business conducted by his brother-in-law, H. H. Button, at Freedom. He continued to be engaged in the latter enterprise until 1901, at the same time carrying on his undertaking establishment independently of his partnership with Mr. Button. In 1884 the brother-in-law died and Mr. Jones then continued the business with his sister, Mrs. Button, until 1888, in which year he purchased her interest and continued the merchandise business alone until December, 1901.

In 1891 Mr. Jones was elected as a Republican to the state senate of Kentucky, his Democratic opponent having been James A. Hindman, of Barren county, a former member of the legislature. He was also opposed by T. W. Conner, of Monroe county, the Populist candidate, likewise a former member of the legislature, but he was elected with a majority of about three hundred. By the adoption of the new constitution Mr. Jones' term was cut in two and he served only two years. In 1893, however, he was re-elected, over George T. Duff, the Democratic candidate of Barren county, former assistant secretary of state and a prominent attorney at Glasgow, Kentucky. This time his term again consisted of two years, but in 1895, when he was elected over J. Rowan Leslie, of Monroe county, he served for a period of four years. During his sojourn in the state senate Mr. Jones was a powerful influence among his colleagues and he figured prominently on many important committees and was instrumental in securing much good legislation for his district.

He was chairman of the Republican joint caucus of the two houses during the sessions 1894-5-6-7-8, was the Republican nominee for president pro tem, the Republican nominee for congress in 1904-1910. During his term in the senate he was a strong advocate for moral and temperance legislation and took a leading part in this movement.

In 1901 Mr. Jones disposed of his mercantile interests at Freedom and he also disposed of a farm which he possessed in that vicinity. He then removed to Glasgow, where he purchased the Glasgow Republican, which popular paper he has edited and published with distinctive success during the intervening years to the present time. His beautiful home is located on a splendid farm just outside of the corporate limits of Glasgow and in addition to his other interests he gives a general supervision to the work and management of the farm. In June, 1908, Mr. Jones was appointed postmaster of Glasgow by President Roosevelt, and he has served in that capacity since July of that year. He also served as postmaster of Freedom from 1884 to 1891. He has served for several years as county election commissioner under the new election law and of all affairs touching the advancement of the affairs of the Republican party he has been a sincere and zealous exponent. In connection with his other interests he is one of the directors in the Citizens National Bank at Glasgow.

At Freedom, Barren county, Kentucky, on the 23d of September, 1880, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Jones to Miss Mollie Bell, a native of Barren county, Kentucky, where her birth occurred on the 17th of May, 1856. She is a daughter of Robert W. and Tabitha E. (Biggers) Bell, representative citizens of Freedom. To Mr. and Mrs. Jones have been born three children,—Annie, whose birth occurred on the 10th of August, 1883; William H., Jr., born on the 25th of May, 1895; and Bell, whose natal day is June 4, 1899. The eldest child, Annie, is the wife of B. H. McFarland and they maintain their home at Bergen, North Dakota. Mr. Jones and his family are members of the Christian church, of which he is an elder. He is a man of splendid executive ability and tremendous vitality and in the various walks of life he has so conducted himself that his record will bear the searchlight of fullest investigation. Although but meagerly educated in his youth he has so broadened out his mentality by extensive reading and keen observation that he is now looked upon as one of the best informed men in Barren county. His editorials in the Glasgow

Republican are terse and to the point and well indicate the liberal tendencies of the man.

HON. LUTHER CLAY OWINGS is a native of Jefferson county and a scion of honored pioneer families of this favored section of the state. He has maintained his home in Jefferson county from the time of his birth and has gained distinctive prestige as one of its prominent business men and influential and public-spirited citizens. He has varied capitalistic interests of important order, including the ownership of a well improved landed estate of about two hundred and sixty acres, and he has given effective service as a member of the state legislature, in which his loyalty to and abiding interest in his native commonwealth was significantly shown. He was engaged in the retail drug business in the city of Louisville for more than a score of years but is now giving his attention principally to farming and stock-growing, in connection with which he has done much to advance these lines of industry in Jefferson county. He is a man of marked business ability and of most progressive ideas, and as one of the essentially representative citizens of his native county he is well entitled to recognition in this publication.

Luther Clay Owings was born on the old homestead farm of his father, in Jefferson-town precinct, Jefferson county, on the 21st of February, 1857, and is a son of Elisha N. and Ellen Ann (Kennedy) Owings, both of whom were likewise born and reared in the old Blue Grass state, with whose history the family names have long been identified. The father of Elisha Owings was for many years engaged in the milling business in the city of Louisville and was one of the prominent and influential citizens of the metropolis of the state. Elisha N. Owings, a man of strong character and distinct individuality, was identified with agricultural pursuits during the greater portion of his active career and was one of the honored citizens of Jefferson county at the time of his death at the venerable age of eighty-three years. His wife was born and reared in Jefferson county, where her father, John Kennedy, of Welsh lineage, was an extensive agriculturist and where he died at an advanced age. Mrs. Ellen Ann (Kennedy) Owings was summoned to eternal rest at the age of forty-three years, and of the seven children three died in infancy. Concerning those who attained to years of maturity the following brief record is entered: William, who was a surveyor and civil engineer by profession, died at the age of twenty-seven years; Luther Clay, the next eldest, is the immediate subject of this review; Elisha N., Jr., was about twenty-eight years of age

at the time of his death; and Nellie Ann is the wife of Amos Benjamin Dravo, a prosperous farmer of Jefferson county. The father was a staunch adherent of the Democratic party and both he and his wife held membership in the Jeffersontown Methodist Episcopal church.

Hon. Luther C. Owings passed his boyhood days on the home farm and after completing the curriculum of the public schools he continued his studies in Cecilian College, in Hardin county. Thereafter he continued to be associated with the work and management of the home farm until he had attained to the age of twenty-four years, when he entered the Louisville College of Pharmacy, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1883. Shortly after his graduation he engaged in the drug business in Louisville, where he continued to be actively and successfully identified with this line of enterprise until 1904, when he sold his store and business and turned his attention to farming and stock-growing. He has become specially prominent in connection with the breeding of blooded and registered Duroc Jersey swine, and upon his finely improved farm are to be found the best grades of this and other kinds of live stock. Mr. Owings has found great satisfaction in again giving his allegiance to the great basic lines of industry under the influence of which he was reared, and his former experience and progressive policies have brought him to the front in this connection. He has applied both judgment and enterprising methods and has thus secured the maximum returns from the efforts put forth and the expenditures made. Mr. Owings resides on his farm, which is located one mile from Jeffersontown and about the same distance from the old homestead of his father.

Mr. Owings has shown the deepest concern in all that touches the advancement of the agricultural and live-stock interests of his native county and state, and he argues and works in season and out for progressive policies in this connection. He has been president of the Jefferson County Produce Exchange from the time of its organization, in October, 1910, and was one of the principal factors in bringing about the establishing of this valuable organization, which has already demonstrated its usefulness in a most emphatic way. In the membership of this exchange, which has headquarters in Louisville, are represented fully four hundred of the extensive farmers and stock-growers of the county, and the organization admirably protects and promotes the business interests of its members, as is shown in the fact that through its medium there was

sold in a period of six months fully a quarter of a million dollars' worth of produce. Mr. Owings is vice president of the Jeffersontown Commercial Club, an organization formed for the purpose of promoting high civic ideals and for the furtherance of enterprises and measures for the general good of the community, and he is also a member of the directorate of the Jefferson County Fair Association. He is president of the Jefferson County Manufacturing Company, the officers of which are located in Jeffersontown, the same being devoted principally to the manufacturing of potato planters. Mr. Owings is a valued and influential member of the Kentucky Swine Breeders' Association and is identified with various other civic organizations, including the Masonic fraternity, in which he is past master of Jeffersontown Lodge, No. 774, Free & Accepted Masons.

Mr. Owings has ever stood as a stalwart supporter of the cause of the Democrat party and in the same he has given effective service, as he has shown a vital interest in public affairs and done all in his power to conserve good government in city, county and state. In the autumn of 1909 he was elected representative of his native county in the lower house of the state legislature, and in this body he has been an active factor in the deliberations of both the assembly hall and the committee room. He has vigorously championed the measures that have met the approval of his judgment and has been equally alert in his antagonizing of ill advised legislation, with the result that he commands the confidence and esteem of his confreres in the general assembly.

In the city of Louisville, on the 27th of October, 1886, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Owings to Miss Olivia Scheffer, who was born in that city on the 6th of April, 1862, and who is a daughter of Professor Emil Scheffer, a chemist of national reputation and an honored citizen of Louisville, where he died at the venerable age of eighty-one years. He was a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, and his wife, whose maiden name was Olivia Beckham, was born in Louisville; she was sixty-one years of age at the time of her death, and it may be noted that she was a cousin of Hon. J. C. W. Beckham, former governor of the state. Professor and Mrs. Scheffer became the parents of six children, namely: Emil, Jr., Dr. August, Minnie L., Olivia, Ida P. and Edward B. Mr. and Mrs. Owings have four children, of whom Olivia, the eldest, is now the wife of Rev. James A. Beal, a clergyman of the Baptist church, now incumbent of a pastoral charge at Birmingham, Alabama. Lou-

ise, Helen Anne and Luthera remain at the parental home. Mrs. Owings is a member of the Baptist church.

CHARLES M. MEACHAM.—As mayor of Hopkinsville, the thriving metropolis and judicial center of Christian county and as one of the representative members of the newspaper fraternity in his native state, Mr. Meacham stands exponent of the highest civic loyalty and the most progressive ideas, the while he has so ordered his course both as a citizen and public official as to gain secure hold upon the confidence and esteem of the people of his native county. He has been specially successful in the field of journalism and is now editor and publisher of the *Hopkinsville Kentuckian*. As chief executive of the municipal government of Hopkinsville he has been alert, fearless and insistent in the promotion of measures for the general good of the community, and his liberality and public spirit have made him an influential factor in connection with matters of import in his native county.

Charles Mayfield Meacham was born on a farm in Christian county and the date of his nativity was June 14, 1858. He is a son of Rev. Abner W. and Mariam (Lauder) Meacham, both of whom were born in Christian county, the former on the 13th of February, 1818, both families having been founded in this county in the pioneer days. Rev. Abner W. Meacham was an able and honored member of the clergy of the Baptist church and was for sixty-five years engaged in ministerial work in Christian and adjoining counties, while he also devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits for many years. He continued to maintain his home in this county until his death, which occurred on the 11th of December, 1902, and his name is revered by all who came within the sphere of his influence. His wife is still living at Tracey, Kentucky, and of their children three sons and two daughters are now living. Wyatt Meacham, grandfather of him whose name initiates this review, was likewise born in Christian county, where he passed his entire life and where his vocation was that of farming and stock-growing. He was a son of Joseph Meacham, who was a native of Virginia and who had given valiant service as a patriot soldier in the Continental line in the war of the Revolution. In 1795 this sterling pioneer came to Kentucky and established his home in Christian county, where he passed the residue of his life. The lineage of the family is traced back to stanch English and French Huguenot stock and representatives of the name were numbered among the early settlers in the colonies of Virginia and North Carolina.

The present mayor of Hopkinsville passed his boyhood days on the home farm and his rudimentary education was received in the common schools of the vicinity. This discipline was supplemented by a course of study in a private academy in Hopkinsville, and his natural predilection for well directed study and reading has given him the status of a man of liberal education and broad mental ken. After leaving school he read law under effective preceptorship, and in 1879 was admitted to the bar of his native county. He has, however, given his attention to the newspaper business, in which connection he has achieved both success and prestige, as has he also as an accomplished public speaker. He passed one year in San Diego, California, a member of the editorial staff of the *San Diegan*, and except this short while has since 1879 been editor and publisher of the *Hopkinsville Kentuckian*, a tri-weekly paper which he has not only made an effective exponent of local interests but also a force in connection with political affairs. His editorial utterances are quoted in leading papers throughout the state and he is one of the best known newspaper men of Kentucky, as may be inferred from the fact he has served as president of the Kentucky Editorial Association.

In politics Mr. Meacham has ever given a stalwart allegiance to the Democratic party and has been an effective exponent of its principles and policies. He has served as city clerk of Hopkinsville and was a member of the board of commissioners of the Western Kentucky Asylum for the Insane eight years, having been president of the board for two years. Mr. Meacham was first elected mayor of Hopkinsville in December 1905, and he is now serving his second term as chief executive of the municipal government, having been re-elected in 1909 for another term of four years. The administration of Mayor Meacham has been marked by diligence, careful surveying of the needs of the city and by broad-minded and business-like policies, through which progress has been conserved without undue expenditure of public funds. He has done much to further the advancement of the city schools and to regulate properly the liquor traffic in the city, where he secured the raising of the license fee to one thousand dollars and in the obliterating of objectionable saloons. In a more general way he has advocated with all of zeal and ability the construction of free turnpike roads in Christian county and has otherwise exerted potent influence in behalf of measures and enterprises projected for the general good of the community. He is

a member of the Masons, Knights of Pythias and Elks, and religiously of the Baptist church.

In the year 1883 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Meacham to Miss Elizabeth Tandy, who was born and reared in Christian county, where her father, Maj. C. M. Tandy, was a representative planter. Mr. and Mrs. Meacham have three sons,—Rodman, who is engaged in contracting and building in Hopkinsville; Charles M., Jr., who is here identified with mercantile business; and Ralph T., who is a midshipman in the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis.

EDWARD C. O'REAR.—The history of jurisprudence in Kentucky, dignified as it is by many excellent names, finds few whose powers and labors have been more beneficial, fruitful and cumulative than those of Judge O'Rear, who is now chief justice of the Kentucky court of appeals, to which he was elected from the Seventh district. He is recognized as one of the representative legists and jurists of his native state, where his rise to his present dignified office has been the direct result of the application of his splendid energies and talents.

Edward Clay O'Rear was born on a farm in Montgomery county, Kentucky, on the 2nd of February, 1863, and is a son of Daniel and Sibba (Mynheir) O'Rear. His father was born in Boonesboro, Madison county, this state, and was a son of John and Tamar (Clark) O'Rear. John O'Rear was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, and was a son of Jeremiah O'Rear, whose father, John O'Rear, was a native of Pennsylvania, whence he came with many others to Virginia. He was of Scotch lineage and his ancestors were numbered among the dissentors, thus being numbered among those who laid the foundations for the Presbyterian church in Scotland. Representatives of the family came from Virginia to Kentucky and were numbered among the early citizens at Boonesboro. A number of them took an active part in the Indian wars in this section. John O'Rear, grandfather of him whose name initiates this review, settled in Morgan county, where he reclaimed and developed a large and valuable farm and where he became a citizen of distinctive prominence and influence. His ancestral estate still remains in the possession of the family, as Judge O'Rear is its owner. Daniel O'Rear was born within the stockades of the fort at Boonesboro, in the year 1796, and he attained to the venerable age of seventy-six years. He was twice married and the maiden name of his first wife was Roland. His second wife was the mother of the present chief justice of the Kentucky Appellate court. Dan-

iel O'Rear never severed his allegiance to the great basic industry of agriculture and was a man of strong mental powers and sterling integrity of character. At the time of his death his estate was almost valueless, owing to his having been bondsmen for the sheriff of the county, who had become bankrupt, this being the diametrical result of the financial condition incident to the Civil war. The second wife of Daniel O'Rear survived him by a number of years.

Judge O'Rear was but seven years of age at the time of his father's death and owing to the unfortunate condition in which the family estate had been placed he was early compelled to become largely dependent upon his own resources. He was reared mainly at Mount Sterling, Montgomery county, to which place his widowed mother had removed. There he attended the public schools until he had attained the age of sixteen years and in the meantime he sold newspapers and gave his attention to such other practical work as he could secure. At the age noted he entered upon an apprenticeship at the printer's trade and in later years he has realized that this discipline was of great value, in fact it has been said that the training of a printing office is equivalent to a liberal education. After working at his trade for several years he was appointed deputy circuit-court clerk of Morgan county, and while incumbent of this position he began the study of law. He prosecuted his technical reading with the utmost avidity and enthusiasm and his excellent powers of absorption and assimilation enabled him to make rapid progress in his acquirement of the knowledge of the science of jurisprudence. On the 16th of March, 1882, he was admitted to the bar, at West Liberty, Morgan county, when only nineteen years of age, and it is interesting to recall that the legislature of the state enabled him to gain this distinction by the removal of the "disqualification of infancy," the laws of the commonwealth demanding that a candidate for admittance to the bar shall have attained his majority. Judge O'Rear began the practice of his profession at West Liberty, where he continued to maintain his home until 1886, when he removed to Mount Sterling, the judicial center of Montgomery county, where he rapidly added to his prestige as an able advocate and well fortified counselor. He built up a successful practice and in 1894 he was elected county judge, of which office he continued incumbent for one term, of four years. His election to this office well indicated his personal popularity in the county, as he was the candidate of the Republican party and received a majority of one

hundred and forty-five votes, notwithstanding that the county had long given a very large Democratic majority. In November, 1900, he was elected, from the Seventh district, justice of the Kentucky court of appeals and in November, 1908, he was chosen as his own successor for a second term and he is now chief justice of this supreme tribunal of the state. His opinions have been marked by broad and mature judgment and have shown his comprehension and accurate knowledge of the law and of precedence, so that his services on the bench of the court of appeals have added dignity and honor to this tribunal. Though his official duties demand his presence in the capital city of the state during the greater portion of the time he still maintains his home at Mount Sterling.

In politics Judge O'Rear has ever been uncompromising in his allegiance to the principles and policies of the Republican party and he has been a most able exponent of its cause. His father was a staunch Union sympathizer during the climacteric period of the Civil war, having supported the Constitutional Union ticket in the election of 1860 and that of the Republican party when Lincoln was renominated for the presidency. Judge O'Rear is recognized as one of the leaders of the Republican party in his native state and at the time of this writing (in 1910) his name is being frequently mentioned in connection with the candidacy for the office of governor of the state for the election of 1911. Judge O'Rear is a man of fine intellectual and professional attainments, as is amply assured by his tenure of his present distinguished office and he is liberal and progressive in his duty as a citizen, taking a deep interest in all that touches the civic and material welfare of his native state. He is affiliated with the time-honored Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained to the chivalric degrees, being a member of the Knights Templars at Mount Sterling. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, of which his parents likewise were members. He has been especially active in the generic work of the church and at the general conference of the same about twelve years ago he was made a member of its board of education. At the general conference held in Montgomery, Alabama, where the question as to the ownership of the Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tennessee, was brought up for consideration, the Conference appointed five lawyers as a commission to render an opinion as to the ownership of this institution. The members of this commission represented the states of South Carolina, Missouri, Tennessee, Vir-

ginia and Kentucky, and Judge O'Rear was chosen as the Kentucky representative of the commission, which met at Nashville and elected him its chairman. The rendered opinion sustains the issue that the university is the property of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and that the relationship is not of a purely sentimental or religious order. Litigation over this issue is now pending. Judge O'Rear was a delegate to the general conference, in 1910, at Asheville, North Carolina.

On the 20th of November, 1882, was solemnized the marriage of Judge O'Rear to Miss Virginia Lee Hazelrigg, who was born and reared in Morgan county, this state, and who is a daughter of the late Colonel John T. Hazelrigg, who was one of the leading members of the bar of that county and under whose preceptorship Judge O'Rear studied law. Of the children of Judge and Mrs. O'Rear five are now living, namely,—Prentice, John T. H., James B., Helen and Hazel.

JUDGE WILLIAM C. HALBERT, who is the present incumbent of the office of judge of the circuit court of the Twentieth Kentucky district, is a lawyer of prominence and influence in Lewis county, Kentucky. He was born on a farm fourteen miles west of Vanceburg on the 25th of February, 1856, but his parents removing to Vanceburg six weeks after his birth he has since that time made his home in Vanceburg, and has seen it grow from a hamlet of twelve houses to its present size and importance. In this growth Judge Halbert has taken and contributed an active and generous part, and, like his father, has ever been one of the most public spirited and important factors in the growth of his native city.

Judge Halbert is a son of William C. Halbert and Lavina A. Halbert, who were cousins. They were both born and reared in Lewis county, Kentucky, their parents on each side having been born in Bourbon county, this state, and their parents on each side having come from Culpeper county, Virginia, in the early settlement of Kentucky to the central part of the present state of Kentucky. Isaac Halbert, the great-grandfather of Judge Halbert, was a native of Scotland, born not far from the English border or boundary line, from whence he came to Virginia prior to the Revolutionary war, settling first near Alexandria in Fairfax county, where he married Elizabeth O'Daniel, and then moved to Culpeper county in that state, where he continued to reside until he removed to Kentucky in March, 1785. He served as a private soldier from Culpeper county in a Virginia regiment during the war of the Revolution. In March,

1785, as stated, Isaac Halbert emigrated to Kentucky, moving his family and household goods by land from Culpeper county up the waters of the Potomac to Pittsburg, and then by what was known as a family or house boat he made his slow journey to what was then called Limestone, now Maysville, where he landed and took the old Buffalo trail or road to Boonesborough station, or fort, where he lived for the next three years, and in which his eldest daughter, Catharine, and perhaps one of his sons, was born in May, 1787. In April, 1785, Isaac Halbert located and surveyed various tracts of land, by virtue of treasury warrants obtained by him from the state of Virginia, aggregating about three thousand acres. These lands were situated in the vicinity of the station where he then lived and are now in Bourbon, Clark and Jessamine counties, this state, but then in Fayette county, Virginia. Daniel Boone, then deputy surveyor of Fayette county, Virginia, surveyed one of these tracts of land for him, and his survey and plat are now on file in the records of the land office at Frankfort, Kentucky. He was a friend of Boone and Simon Kenton, and bore his part in the struggle to wrest the new country of his adoption from the Indians and to make it a state. In 1799 he purchased four thousand nine hundred acres of land on Salt Lick creek, in what is now Lewis county, but was then Mason county in this state, and in the winter of 1800 he erected a dwelling house on this land at the forks of Salt Lick creek, seven miles west of Vanceburg, and in the spring of 1801 he moved into this house, which was the third house built in what is now Lewis county. He continued to reside on this land until his death, in 1825, and he is buried in sight of his home where he died. He was a member of the first petit jury that was ever impaneled in the Lewis circuit court, in July, 1807. His wife was born in Virginia, of Irish stock on both sides, and she survived her husband twenty-two years, dying in 1847, in her eighty-seventh year. Isaac and Elizabeth Halbert became the parents of nine sons and three daughters, all of whom reached maturity, and six of their sons served as volunteer soldiers in the war of 1812 in various Kentucky regiments; three of them were at the battle of the Thames, and one served as a marine on board of Perry's fleet in the memorable battle of Lake Erie. Stephen Halbert, grandfather of Judge Halbert, was one of these sons who responded promptly to the call of Governor Shelby and marched with him to the Thames and helped to end the war with honor and victory in that section of the Northwest Territory. Another of their sons

became a member of the colony that settled in Texas in 1828, and received a league of land on the Brazos river from the Spanish government for settling on it. He afterward served in the war between Mexico and Texas, and subsequently served as circuit judge in his adopted state.

Stephen Halbert, the paternal grandfather of Judge Halbert, was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, in March, 1793, and came with his parents to Lewis county in the spring of 1801. He married Mary Cottingham in that county in April, 1813, who died in 1829, at the early age of thirty-two. She was born also in Bourbon county, the daughter of William Cottingham and his wife, Mary Johnson, who emigrated from Snow Hill, Worcester county, Maryland, and settled in Bourbon county in an early day. He came from Ireland, or his parents did, and his wife came from England, or was of English descent. To Stephen Halbert and his wife, Mary Cottingham, were born eight children—five boys and three girls—and of this number William C. Halbert, father of the judge, was the second in order of birth. He was born in Lewis county on February 20, 1817, and was there reared to maturity on a farm. When barely of age he served as deputy sheriff of St. Francis county, Arkansas, for three years. Resigning this position on account of ill health he returned to Kentucky, and shortly after his return he was appointed acting sheriff of Lewis county, all the county officers being then appointed and not elected, and he continued to discharge the duties of sheriff, and without any deputy, for six years to the entire satisfaction of the court and the people. It is said that he never returned a warrant not executed if the person named in the warrant was in Lewis county; that he never summoned any one to help him arrest a person for whom he had a warrant, and that he never carried a pistol while acting as sheriff; and that he promptly collected and accounted for all public taxes and moneys that came or should have come to his hands as collector.

He read law and was admitted to the bar in 1856, and then removed from his farm to Vanceburg where he made his home and engaged in the active practice of his profession until his death, in September, 1877. He was elected and served as county attorney of Lewis county in 1862, and again in 1870, and served eight years in all. He was nominated in 1852 for state senator by the Whig party from the Fleming and Lewis district, but declined the nomination on account of ill health. In 1865 he was nominated by the Democratic party for state senator from the Mason and Lewis dis-

strict and was elected and served four years. He declined a renomination from that party in 1869, on account of ill health and the demands of his private business. He was the leader of the Whig party in Lewis county from the time he acted as sheriff of the county until the demise of that party. He then became a member of the Democratic party and continued the leader of it in Lewis county until his decease. He had a talent and a liking for politics and could lead and organize his party as but few men could in his day or since then in Lewis county. He never drank, used tobacco or gambled, was a strict member and an elder in his church and his one diversion was playing politics; but he never sought office for himself and when he made a race at all he was drafted to help out his party and lead a forlorn hope, he having always belonged to the minority party in Lewis county. He was never defeated when he did run for office.

He was a very successful lawyer and enjoyed a wide reputation and large practice in Lewis county, where he was on one side of every important case tried in that county for years prior to his death. He procured the passage of the law that secured the removal of the county seat from Clarksburg to Vanceburg, and to his efforts almost alone does Vanceburg now enjoy the honor of being the county seat. He was the father of the turnpike road system and the bridge law of Lewis county, under which more than one hundred miles of turnpike were built and many bridges erected over all the main streams in the county. He gave the site for the court house and jail to the county. He also gave the site for the Christian church, of which he was an elder, in Vanceburg. He was a charter member of Polar Star Lodge, No. 363, F. & A. M., and of Burns Chapter, No. 74, of Vanceburg. He built the flouring mill in Vanceburg and many of the dwelling houses therein, and took an active and intelligent interest in building up the town, of which at one time he owned practically half the land in it.

Judge William C. Halbert was the fifth in order of birth in a family of nine children, and he was six weeks old at the time his parents settled in Vanceburg in April, 1856. He attended the public schools of Vanceburg and for two years attended the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio. When seventeen years of age he began reading law under his father and in May, 1874, when slightly over eighteen years of age, was admitted to the bar. In the fall of 1874 he returned to school at Lebanon, Ohio, and remained there until June, 1875, when he returned home and began the active practice of his profession as a part-

ner of his father, with whom he continued to practice until the death of his father in September, 1877. For three terms he served as city attorney of Vanceburg, and in August, 1890, was elected county attorney of Lewis county; was re-elected in November, 1894, and again in November, 1897, serving until January, 1901. In November, 1905, he was elected to the Legislature and served two years as a member from Lewis county. He was a member of the committees on judiciary, criminal law and amendments to the constitution while in the Legislature, and took an active part in the deliberations of that body while one of its members. He declined to accept a re-nomination for the Legislature on account of the demands of his law business. In November, 1909, he was nominated and elected without opposition as circuit judge of the Twentieth judicial district for a term of six years and is now discharging the duties of that office. In June, 1910, he was commissioned by the Governor as special judge for the state at large, under an act of the Legislature passed in March, 1910, and held by the Court of Appeals as constitutional.

In politics Judge Halbert is a Republican, of which party he has been one of the most active and faithful of its workers in Lewis county, and on the stump and at the polls has fought its battles earnestly and with great zeal, fidelity and ability; but on the bench he has endeavored to forget politics and mete out the law to all regardless of politics. He has so far succeeded in this effort that he decided against the candidates of his party in election contests involving the offices of county judge and sheriff in Boyd county, in which much feeling was involved. His decisions in these cases were subsequently approved by the Court of Appeals. It can be truthfully said of Judge Halbert that he is well equipped both by nature and legal training for the position he now holds, and that he has given very general satisfaction both in his own district and as special judge when called to act outside of his district. He is strictly fair, courteous to and patient with the humblest member of the bar, and has untiring industry and energy to clear up the dockets and congested litigation in his district.

Judge Halbert is a member of the Masonic order, holding membership in Polar Star Lodge, No. 363, F. & A. M.; Burns Chapter, No. 74, Royal Arch Masons; and Maysville Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templars. He is also a member of the Junior Order United American Mechanics of Vanceburg.

In April, 1887, Judge Halbert was united in marriage to Miss Fannie Bate, who was born in Newport, Campbell county, Kentucky, and





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who was a daughter of Samuel Bate, a successful wholesale merchant in Cincinnati during and prior to the Civil war. He was born in Cheshire county, England, in 1818, and emigrated to this country in 1839, settling in Cincinnati, where he married a descendant of one of the first settlers of that city, and for whom one of the streets there is now named. To this union five children were born, of whom four are now living, whose names are: William C. Jr., John Bate, Harlan R. and Frances A., the eldest being twenty and the youngest nine. Judge Halbert and his wife are members of the Christian church in Vanceburg, to which his grand-parents adhered under the preaching of Alexander Campbell, the founder of that church.

CURRAN POPE, M. D., leading physician and specialist of Louisville, is a native son of the Blue Grass state, having been born in Louisville, November 12, 1866, the son of the late Judge Alfred Thruston Pope, a grandson of Colonel Curran Pope, and a great-grandson of Worden Pope, the Kentucky pioneer. Dr. Pope has descended from such an unusual line of noteworthy ancestors that it is eminently proper, in this place, to give a short resume of his lineage, as a good ancestry is a good beginning for anyone and has much to do with the future of the individual.

Worden Pope, deceased, was one of the most prominent of the pioneer citizens of Louisville. He was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, in 1776, the son of Benjamin Pope, whose ancestor, Nathaniel Pope, came over from England about the middle of the seventeenth century and settled in Westmoreland county, Virginia, on a stream known at the present day as "Pope's Creek." The Pope family is closely allied to that of George Washington, whose grandmother was a Pope. The mother of Worden Pope was Belethelan Foote. In 1779 three brothers, Benjamin, William and Alexander Pope, crossed the mountains, came down the Ohio river in a flat boat, landing at the falls of the Ohio. The two former remained there, while Benjamin moved to Shepherdsville in Bullitt county, Kentucky, where he made a permanent settlement. He established a ferry across Salt river, and as soon as he was old enough it became the duty of his son Worden to attend to the duties of this ferry. Stephen Ormsby, a prominent lawyer of those days became acquainted with Worden Pope when crossing the ferry, and invited young Pope to come to Louisville. He accepted the invitation and Ormsby secured for him a position in the county clerk's office. In 1798 he became clerk of the county and later

also of the Circuit Court, holding the former office until 1834, when he was succeeded by his son, Pendleton Pope, (who died in 1838), he being succeeded by his brother, Curran Pope. He was also postmaster of Louisville from October 1, 1797, to April 1, 1799. While a clerk in the county clerk's office, Worden Pope studied law, and the statute forbidding his practicing in Jefferson county (he being an official) he practiced extensively in Nelson, Hardin, Bullitt and Meade counties. After resigning as county clerk his practice in all the courts became very large, he being regarded as one of the ablest lawyers in Kentucky. He was long a prominent Democratic leader, and when Andrew Jackson and President Monroe visited Louisville in 1819, they were entertained by Worden Pope and his cousins, William and Alexander Pope. It was afterwards at the house of the latter, on Jefferson street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, opposite the present City Hall, that Jackson was brought out for the presidency at a conference held for that purpose. In the canvass that followed Mr. Pope gave to Jackson a loyal support, and upon his election he tendered Mr. Pope any office within his gift, which offer was declined. General Jackson, however, appointed his cousin, John Pope, territorial governor of Arkansas, and his son, Curran Pope, a cadet at West Point.

In 1840 Worden Pope married Elizabeth Taylor Thruston, daughter of Colonel John Thruston, of Jefferson county, Kentucky, the son of Colonel Charles Minn Thruston, of Virginia, known as the "warrior parson" from having resigned the pastorship of his church to take part in the Revolution. To Worden Pope and wife thirteen children were born. Patrick H., the eldest, was born in Louisville, Kentucky, March 17, 1806, and was educated at St. Joseph's College, where he was valedictorian of his class; became a prominent lawyer of Louisville; declined the office of secretary of state of Kentucky in 1832, and was elected to Congress in 1834 as a Democrat, over Henry Crittenden, Whig. He declined a re-election in 1836; in 1838 he was elected to the Kentucky Legislature from Louisville. He died May 4, 1840. He was married July 17, 1827, to Sarah L., daughter of James and Urith Brown, of Jefferson county. Their only son, Worden, lost his life at the age of nineteen years in Walker's Nicaragua expedition. His daughters were Elizabeth, who married Dr. W. H. Galt; Urith, who married J. Fry Lawrence; Ellen E., who married Dr. John Thruston, and Mary A., who married George Nicholas.

Edmund Pendleton, third son of Worden

Pope, succeeded his father as circuit clerk of Jefferson county and served as such for thirty-six years and became a prominent lawyer of Louisville. He married Nancy, the daughter of Colonel James Johnson, lieutenant colonel of the Mounted Regiment of his brother, vice-president Richard M. Johnson, and a member of Congress from the Ashland (Kentucky) District from 1825 to 1826.

Curran Pope, son of Worden, was appointed to West Point, 1830, where he was graduated in 1834, becoming brevet second-lieutenant July 1, 1834. After a short service in the army he resigned and succeeded his father as county clerk of Jefferson county, which office he held for seventeen years. He was one of the original projectors of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad; one of the promoters of the Louisville Water Works; was an active trustee of Danville (Kentucky) College, to which institution he gave much of his time; was trustee of various educational institutions of Louisville and deeply interested and active in a seminary organized and established by himself and others in the old homestead of his father, now the Medical Department of the University of Louisville. He served for eleven years in the Louisville General Council. He espoused the cause of the Union when the war between the states broke out, and raised the Fifteenth Kentucky Regiment, which after varied service was decimated at the battle of Perryville, Kentucky. Early in that action Colonel Pope's horse was killed under him; he was breveted brigadier-general on the field of battle for his bravery, and during the close of the engagement was shot through the shoulder. He remained with the army for several days after Perryville in pursuit of Bragg, but becoming exhausted, he returned to Danville, Kentucky, where he lingered for three weeks and died. Colonel Pope married Mathilda Prather, a daughter of John I. Jacob, the prominent Louisville citizen and to them one daughter was born, Mary Tyler Pope.

Judge Alfred Thruston Pope, deceased, the second son of Edmund Pendleton and Nancy (Johnson) Pope, and grandson of Worden Pope, was born in Louisville, Kentucky, July 22, 1842. He was reared on his father's country place, near Louisville. He had a liberal education, first attending the city schools, next Bethany College, Virginia, the Indiana University, and was graduated from the Louisville Law School. He was admitted to the bar before he was twenty-one years old, and entered the practice of law in Louisville and soon became a leading lawyer of that place and of Kentucky. In 1867, three years

after graduating, he was unanimously chosen orator and delivered an address before the Alumni of the law school. In 1869 he was elected without opposition a member of the Louisville General Council and declined a reelection. The same year he was elected a member of the Kentucky General Assembly. In 1871 he was elected to the Kentucky State Senate. In 1872 he was chosen District Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket, and his able speeches during the campaign added greatly to his already established reputation as an orator. He was prominently mentioned for a seat in Congress, and but for his discouragement of the movement would undoubtedly have been chosen to that body. In 1873 he resigned from the State Senate in order to give all his attention to the law. In 1874 he was elected judge of the Law and Equity Court, being the youngest chancellor who ever sat upon the bench in Kentucky. After four years of his six years' term had elapsed, however, Judge Pope resigned from the bench, retiring to private practice. He was a trustee of the Louisville Public Schools, of the Kentucky School for the Blind, and was otherwise active in educational and public matters looking toward the welfare and advancement of the city and its institutions. Judge Pope died October 26, 1891. He married on September 26, 1865, Mary Tyler Pope, daughter of Colonel Curran Pope. Their surviving children are: Curran Pope, Pendleton Pope and A. Thruston Pope.

Curran Pope, M. D., obtained his preliminary education in the public and high schools of Louisville, afterward traveling two years with his parents in Europe. Returning home, he entered mercantile life, there spending three years. A good physician is born, not made, and Dr. Pope's mind turned instinctively to its natural food, medical science. At the end of three years of mercantile life he entered the medical department of the University of Louisville, where he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine and Surgery. He then attended extensive courses of clinical instruction at the Post Graduate School and Hospital, the Polyclinical School and Hospital, the College of Physicians and Surgeons (now Columbia University), Demilt Dispensary, the New York Hospital, and the Insane Pavilion of Bellevue Hospital, all in New York city.

While in New York he was tendered the position of resident physician to the Central Hospital for the Insane at Lakeland, Kentucky, which he accepted, filled the position for some length of time, then resigned and went abroad. During his stay in Europe (his sec-

ond trip) he visited all the great medical centers and in England attended the clinics on nervous and mental diseases of the leading specialists. He also attended the noted clinics on the continent in Paris, Vienna, Berlin, Frankfort, etc., and in every way qualified himself for his chosen vocation. Success in any vocation or in any avenue of business is not a matter of spontaneity but is the legitimate offspring of effort in the proper utilization of the means at hand, the improvement of opportunity, and the exercise of the highest functions made possible by the specific ability in any case. That Dr. Pope realized these facts has been abundantly proven by the results obtained during his successful career. Upon his return to Louisville from Europe he entered the practice of his profession, making a specialty of diseases of the mind and nervous system and has become one of the leaders in this country in his chosen field. This is an age of progress and specialization and Dr. Pope is an exponent of the age.

In 1891 he was appointed demonstrator of histology, bacteriology and clinical microscopy in the Hospital College of Medicine, the Medical Department of Central University of Kentucky. At the ensuing session he was made lecturer on pathology and in 1894 he resigned that position to become clinical professor of diseases of the mind and nervous system in the Louisville Medical College.

When Dr. Pope began the practice of medicine in Louisville, he occupied two small rooms on the corner of First and Chestnut streets. From time to time his practice necessitated more office room, until in 1893 he erected his sanatorium on Chestnut street, between First and Second streets, which was enlarged in 1896, again 1908, and is to-day one of the largest and best equipped private sanatoriums in the entire south and southwest. Dr. Pope is the pioneer of hydrotherapy in the south. He has invented a number of original appliances for the application of water to the treatment of disease, based upon an experience of over 50,000 applications. In 1909 Dr. Pope published a large (700 page) text book upon the treatment of disease by water, entitled, "Practical Hydrotherapy." This work has been much praised by the critics, has been adopted as a text book by a number of colleges and schools and at once took rank with the best works upon the subject. It brought Dr. Pope to the front as a recognized authority upon this subject both in this country and Europe. He was the first to introduce mechanical vibration and mechanical massage in the south, and in these branches he has built up a reputation which reaches all

over the country for ability to afford relief in chronic diseases by its scientific application and skillful treatment of stubborn ailments. At a time when the knowledge of how to treat disease by electricity was known to but a few physicians in the United States, Dr. Pope, fresh from his European studies, took up the subject and has become one of the leading exponents of this method, both by voice and pen. Much prejudice existed at the start against its medical use, but Dr. Pope has lived to see it recognized as one of the accepted scientific methods in treating the sick. To-day he is recognized as one of the American authorities on this subject and his articles are eagerly sought by all medical journals.

In 1895 he was appointed Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System and Electro-therapeutics in the Louisville Medical School, which he held for ten years, resigning to accept the professorship of Physio-therapeutics in the Kentucky School of Medicine. In June, 1896, he was made professor of physiology and hygiene in the Kentucky Military Institute, which position he filled for several years.

In 1908 he was elected vice-president, and chosen in addition, to deliver the *annual oration* before the Ohio Valley Medical Association, the third largest medical body in America. His oration "The Age in which we Live" was delivered before a large audience and was widely copied in the medical press. In 1909 he was elected president of the Ohio Valley Medical Association and delivered the annual oration entitled "The Problem of Living," a medico-economic subject, which aroused much interest. In 1908 he was elected president of the American Physio-therapeutic Association, and again in 1909, which position he now holds.

In 1909 he was selected one of the orators to deliver an address before the Ohio State Medical Association, being requested because of his knowledge and experience to speak upon some phases of medical expert testimony, choosing as his subject "The Law and the Prophets." In January, 1910, he was elected treasurer of the Jefferson County Medical Society. Dr. Pope is a prolific and facile writer, his contributions to medical literature being constantly in demand, hardly a month passing without one or two articles being published from his pen. He is an active editorial writer upon subjects that come within the domain of medicine, and at present actively assists in editing the Kentucky State Medical Journal, Journal Advanced Therapeutics (N. Y. City), The Journal of Physiologic Therapeutics (Chicago), The Physicians

Business Journal (Phila.), the Indiana Medical Journal, etc.

In 1908 he was chosen (of all American physicians) by a committee of the American Electro-Therapeutic Association to prepare a report upon the action of water upon the human body. So satisfactory was the report submitted at the meeting in 1909 that it was *verbatim* adopted as the "Standard of Hydrotherapy" by the Association.

He has made such numerous contributions to medical literature that only a few of his more valuable articles can be mentioned, the most important being those upon "Insomnia", "Neuralgia", "Spinal Diseases", "Headaches", "Migrain", "Epilepsy", "Neurasthenia", "Hysteria", "Therapeutics of Nervous Diseases", "Sciatica", "Neuritis", "Dementia Praecox", "Brain Tumors", "Locomotor Ataxia", "Spasmus Nutans", "Fractures of the Skull", "Heat Stroke", "Arterial Hypertension", "Influenza", "Hydrotherapy in Drug Absorption", "High Frequency Electric Currents", "Non-surgical Treatment of Diseases of Women", "Morphine Habit", "Gastric Dilatation", "Reflections Pessimistic and Optimistic", "State Care of the Insane", "Glandular Tuberculosis", "Physical Forces in Tuberculosis", "The Bicycle in Health and Disease", "Foot Ball", and many others.

In 1908, as the result of his numerous contributions to the literature of the physical forces in medicine, he was elected an honorary member of the Australian Massage Association, an unexpected honor. Dr. Pope is the originator of a number of special appliances for the treatment of disease by massage, vibration and water. He was the first to describe a new and painless operation upon the female organs by the electric current, which dispenses with a frequently used operation. This has been most favorably received by the profession and adopted quite extensively in this country and abroad.

He has been the consulting neurologist of the staff of the Louisville City Hospital for eighteen years. He is a prominent member of the American Medical, the Mississippi Valley Medical, the Ohio Valley Medical, the Kentucky State Medical, the American Electro-Therapeutic, the American Physio-Therapeutic Associations, the Jefferson County Medical Society, a fellow of the Louisville Academy of Medicine and many other medical organizations.

Dr. Pope is a man to whom has not been denied a full measure of success in his chosen field of endeavor, who stands distinctively as one of the representative members of the medical profession in the state of Kentucky and

throughout the south and whose prestige has been gained by close application, determined effort and the development of the intrinsic forces which are his. Throughout his professional career he has made a study of nervous, mental and chronic diseases and principally confined his practice to such lines. To-day the medical fraternity accords him a position of distinction as an expert on the treatment of nervous diseases and the insane that is second to none in the country. It would be almost tautological in this connection to enter into any series of statements as showing Dr. Pope to be a man of great mental force and of broad scholarly attainments, for these have been shadowed forth between the lines of this review.

HON. BRUTUS JUNIUS CLAY is one of the native sons of Kentucky and is prominently identified with the interests of Madison county. His well directed efforts in the practical affairs of life, his capable management of his business interests and his sound judgment have brought to him a handsome property and his life demonstrates what may be accomplished by a man of energy and ambition. In all the relations of life he has commanded the respect and confidence of those with whom he has been brought into contact and the history of Kentucky would not be complete without the record of his career.

Mr. Clay was born at Whitehall, Madison county, Kentucky, February 20, 1847, a son of Major General Cassius M. Clay, ex-minister to Russia, and his wife, Mary Jane (Warfield) Clay. The latter was a daughter of Dr. Elisha Warfield, of Lexington, Kentucky, who in his early life practiced medicine and was afterward engaged in the wholesale mercantile business, and still later in farming and loaning of money. He raised the celebrated race horse "Lexington." Dr. Warfield died at "The Meadows" near Lexington, Kentucky, at an advanced age. The wife of Dr. Warfield was Maria Barr, who was a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. After their marriage they came on horseback over the mountains to Lexington, Kentucky. She, also, died at "The Meadows" when advanced in years. Major General Cassius M. Clay and his wife were the parents of ten children, five sons and five daughters, of whom the subject is the only living son. More of Major General Clay will be added in succeeding paragraphs.

Brutus Junius Clay spent his boyhood on his father's farm and received his preliminary education in the schools of Madison county, Kentucky, the noted teacher, Jason Chenault being one of his instructors. His next step was to attend the Transylvania University at

Lexington, Kentucky, he then attended school under B. B. Sayre, at Frankfort, and from there went to the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, from which he was graduated in the class of '68, receiving the degrees of B. S. and C. E. After his college education, which was a full and complete one, was finished, he returned to Richmond and engaged in the wholesale and retail grocery business in that place and in the manufacturing of lumber at Ford, Kentucky. Mr. Clay, from the time he went into business, began to occupy important positions of trust and his usefulness did not decrease with the passing years, but instead his time and services seemed to be more and more in request, the interest he displayed and the capability he demonstrated being such as to render him the fitting man in more than one difficult position.

Mr. Clay was president of the Ford Lumber Company and president of the Waco Mining & Manufacturing Company. He was engaged in quarrying and sawing freestone and was president of the Rockcastle Freestone Company. He was also engaged extensively in the raising of cotton in Bolivar county, Mississippi, and also had large farming interests in Illinois and Kentucky.

Besides his business relations with many corporations Mr. Clay was the recipient of a number of important appointments, state and national. He was appointed by Governor Bradley a delegate to the Farmers' National Congress at Boston, Massachusetts, in October, 1899; a delegate to the National Pure Food and Drug Congress at Washington, D. C., in March, 1898; a delegate to the congress for the improvement of coast defenses of the Gulf and South Atlantic states, held at Tampa, Florida, in January, 1897. He and Mrs. Clay were appointed delegates to the Nashville, Tennessee, Exposition. Mr. Clay was appointed by President McKinley, United States Commissioner to the Paris exposition in 1900, and was presented by the French government with a commemorative diploma and several gold and silver medals. He was appointed United States minister to Switzerland by President Roosevelt in March, 1905, and served four years under President Roosevelt and one year under President Taft. While in Switzerland Mr. Clay was elected with ex-President Roosevelt, a corresponding member of the Institute of Geneva. He was elected in 1909 a member of the "Union Society of the Civil War," subject to neither entrance fees nor dues, and in 1910 and again in 1911, was elected one of the vice-presidents. He was a delegate from the Eighth Kentucky District to the National Convention held at Chicago,

which nominated Roosevelt for president. He was tendered the position of United States minister to Argentine by President McKinley in 1897, but declined to serve. The foregoing brief notes of the many honors tendered Mr. Clay will serve to demonstrate the place he held in the estimation of the powers that be.

Mr. Clay was first married to Miss Pattie A. Field, February 20, 1872. She was born in Louisville, Kentucky, a daughter of Colonel Christopher I. Field, who was a large plantation owner in Mississippi and for many years was president of the Mississippi Levee Board. By this marriage five children were born, namely: Belle L., who is the wife of Prof. Harris Hancock, of the University of Cincinnati; Christopher Field, an attorney at Denver, Colorado, who is chairman (1911), of the Republican city committee of Denver; Dr. Orville Martin Clay, of Tacoma, Washington; Mary Warfield, who is the wife of Rev. Edward Johnston, of St. Louis, Missouri, a son of Senator Johnston, of Alabama; and Charlotte E. The wife died at Richmond, Kentucky, in December, 1891, and Mr. Clay erected a memorial to her memory which he donated to Richmond and Madison county,—the Pattie A. Clay Infirmary, which is managed by a board of ladies, composed of two members of each of the Protestant churches of Richmond. It is supported by the county and town and by private donations.

Mr. Clay married for a second wife, Mrs. Lalla Rookh Fish Marsteller, of Nicholasville, Kentucky, daughter of Thomas Spencer Fish and Nannie (Poore) Fish, their union being solemnized January 15, 1895. Her first husband was James C. Marsteller, of Winchester, Virginia, a civil engineer who died in the west. Her son, Professor William Fish Marsteller of the Eastern Kentucky Normal School, who is professor of political economy, has the distinction of being the only American who holds the degree of *Licencié-ès sciences sociales* of the University of Geneva, Switzerland.

On the return of the United States commissioners from Paris, President McKinley gave a dinner at the White House in their honor, the entertainment being attended by the Diplomatic Corps, members of the Supreme Court and other distinguished guests.

The following article in which the distinguished father of the subject figures was recently published in *The Hamiltonian* of March, 1911 (Chicago), and may appropriately be incorporated in this article.

"New and what are believed to be hitherto unpublished incidents concerning the politics which gave Abraham Lincoln the Republican nomination for President (the first time) were

told here (in Chicago), in an address before the Hamilton Club, by Madison G. Proctor, of St. Joseph, Michigan, who is one of five surviving members of the split rail convention. Mr. Proctor gave to one man, the late Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, the credit for forcing the nomination of Lincoln out of a chaotic, disorganized opposition to the regular candidate, William H. Seward, of New York. This is how Clay's influence was exerted as related by Mr. Proctor:

"When the convention opened Mr. Seward's interests were in the hands of Thurlow Weed, and were well organized. The opposition, of which Horace Greeley was the dominant figure, was absolutely without organization or community of desire. To show how much without aim we were working I recall that Mr. Greeley said to us within thirty hours of the time for balloting, answering a question as to whom we should unite upon to oppose Seward: 'I think well of Edward Bates, of Missouri; he is a strong man, and I believe one of the best we could nominate.'

"How about Lincoln?" was asked and Greeley replied:

"While Mr. Lincoln is an adroit politician, he lacks experience in public affairs, and while we are drifting toward a crisis, I do not believe the country will trust a man so lacking in experience in national affairs.'

"We were discussing matters in the old Briggs House in Chicago, with Mr. Clay and his mountain men from Western Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky. Clay was a man of most interesting personality and he headed an interesting group.

" 'We are on the eve of a great civil war,' began Mr. Clay, but we of Kansas were used to strong words and smiled. The Kentuckian looked at us sternly and continued:

" 'We know what your platform plans are and I am here to say that if a candidate is nominated on that platform the South will make an attempt to dissolve the Union. Your southern border extends from Maryland to Missouri and on this side stands a determined body of men, resolute that the Union shall not be destroyed except after a most desperate struggle.'

" 'It makes a great difference to you whom you nominate,' thundered on the tall Kentuckian, 'and it makes a much more vital difference to us. Our homes and all we possess are in peril. We demand of you a candidate who will inspire our courage and confidence. We call upon you to nominate Abraham Lincoln, who knows us and understands our aspirations. Give us Lincoln and we will push back your battle line from the Ohio River to the Ten-

nessee, where it belongs. Give us Lincoln and we will unite the strength of our Union sentiment with the Union army and bring success to your legions. Do this for us,' pleaded the speaker, 'and we will go home and prepare for the conflict.'

"We saw things from a new angle. It was no longer a question of fighting slavery, but of saving the Union. Lincoln was nominated."

WILLIAM MOORE PATTON, although long passed away to a better land, has left ineffaceable marks of a life lived to such purpose that his good deeds are not forgotten, and his descendants are worthy of their parentage.

William Moore Patton was born in 1803, in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, the son of John Patton, also a native of Pennsylvania and of Scotch-Irish descent, who was sheriff of Huntingdon county during the Revolutionary war period and for several years after the same. William was reared in his native place and when very young took up the study of engineering, and later, when a young man, was one of the engineers in surveying Juniata county, Pennsylvania. He became interested in iron and furnace development in Pennsylvania and worked at the same in various capacities. About 1840 he was sent to Ohio by a Pittsburg Company to take charge of Vesuvius furnace in Lawrence county, Ohio, in the vicinity of Hanging Rock, and continued in this business for several years. About 1845 he resigned and located in Greenup county, Kentucky, where he built the Pennsylvania furnace which he operated for a number of years successfully until 1856, during which time he managed and owned the controlling interest in the Sandy furnace. There, among early charcoal furnaces and with several thousand acres of land, he did a very prosperous business and the mineral rights of some of the land is still owned by his descendants.

After selling his interest in the Pennsylvania furnace he came to Catlettsburg, in July, 1856, where he bought a flour mill from Lampton & Riley, the builders of the same. He operated the mill until 1863, when he sold to his brother, Joseph Patton. He was appointed by Samuel Blaine, a brother of James G. Blaine, revenue assessor of the Ninth congressional district of Kentucky and served for several years. In politics he was originally a Democrat, later becoming a Whig and finally a Republican. His death occurred on August 9, 1871. He was married at Lawrence Furnace, Ohio, to Rebecca Boal, a native of Muncy, Pennsylvania, daughter of James Boal, a merchant of Muncy. By the union

of our subject and his wife five children were born, four of whom are living. Their names are as follows: George B.; James S.; William A. and Clara Belle, all living at Catlettsburg. One died in infancy. Mr. Patton was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church at Catlettsburg and was very active in the organization of the same and did much for many years in building up and maintaining it with liberal contributions. His wife was also a member.

George Boal Patton, of Patton Brothers, druggists, Catlettsburg, was born at Vesuvius Furnace, Lawrence county, Ohio, May 9, 1843, the son of William M. Patton, and was an infant when his parents located in Greenup county, Kentucky. He accompanied them to Catlettsburg in 1856, where he grew to manhood. He attended both public and private schools in Catlettsburg and Ashland. In September, 1861, he enlisted in the Fourteenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, a regiment organized by Colonel L. T. Moore, of Catlettsburg. Mr. Patton served until the close of the war and was mustered out in February, 1865, at Louisa, Kentucky. He was in active service the entire time in all engagements in which the regiment took part, being in all the engagements of the campaign with Sherman from Chattanooga to Atlanta. After the war he returned to Catlettsburg and soon after took a position with the Vinton Iron Company, at Vinton, Ohio, remaining there for five years. Mr. Patton then entered the employ of the Norton Iron Works, in the coal and ore department at the Star Furnace in Carter county, Kentucky. Later he returned to Catlettsburg and has since made this place his home. He became a member of the wholesale and retail drug firm of Patton Brothers at the time of its organization and for many years has been actively connected with it. In politics he is a Republican and at one time was a member of the board of county commissioners. Mr. Patton is a bachelor and a member of the Presbyterian church.

James S. Patton, member of the firm of Patton Brothers, wholesale and retail druggists at Catlettsburg, was born at Pennsylvania Furnace in Greenup county, Kentucky, October 9, 1846, the son of William M. Patton, and was about ten years old when his parents located in Catlettsburg, where he grew to manhood. His education was interrupted, on account of the Civil war, at the Ironton, Ohio, high school, which he was attending at the time. He later attended a private school at Catlettsburg. He was engaged for several years as storekeeper at Belmont and Buena Vista Furnaces and then became United

States deputy collector for about two years following the close of the Civil war. In 1870 he formed a partnership with Patton Brothers, retail druggists at Catlettsburg, which a few years later added the wholesale department and it has so continued to the present time. In politics Mr. Patton is a Democrat. He was married in 1878 to Minnie Moore, a native of Louisa, Kentucky, a daughter of the late Hon. L. T. Moore, of whom a sketch appears in another part of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Patton are the parents of four children: Corinne Moore, Rebecca Everett, Laban T. and Sarah Felicia.

JOHN T. HANBERY.—The entire career of Judge John Thomas Hanbery is a splendid example of what may be accomplished by young manhood that is consecrated to ambition and high purposes. He is a lawyer of distinction at Hopkinsville, Kentucky, and he is recognized throughout this section of the state for his high order of ability and conscientious dealings with his clients. At the present time, in 1911, he is incumbent of the position of circuit judge of the Third judicial district of Kentucky, in discharging the duties of which important position he is acquitting himself with all of efficiency.

A native son of the fine old Bluegrass commonwealth, Judge John Thomas Hanbery was born in Christian county, the date of his nativity being October 26, 1867. He is a son of Thomas Cherry Hanbery, who was a farmer and tobacco raiser, and who now lives at Cadiz, Kentucky, the early scene of whose operations was a farm in the southeastern part of Christian county, near La Fayette. The Hanbery family is one of old Colonial stock, the original progenitor of the name in America having immigrated to Virginia from England at an early day. Thomas C. Hanbery married Miss Araminta P. Williams, who was born and reared in Christian county, Kentucky. To this union were born eight children and of the number four are now living.

Judge Hanbery received his preliminary educational training in the public schools of his native place and subsequently he attended the South Kentucky College, at Hopkinsville. He left the latter institution prior to graduation, in fact when nineteen years of age. For a period thereafter he spent considerable time hearing discussions at the court house at Hopkinsville. Becoming very much fascinated with the legal profession he early decided to study law and in accordance with that idea he began to read law under the able preceptorship of Judge J. I. Landis, who was serving on the supreme bench. In 1893 he was admitted to the Kentucky bar and he immediately en-

gaged in the active practice of his profession at Hopkinsville, where he soon built up a large and lucrative clientage and where he rapidly gained recognition as a particularly able young lawyer and well fortified counselor. In his political adherency he is aligned as a stalwart supporter of the principles of the Democratic party. In 1894 he was elected police judge of Hopkinsville and for three terms he was the popular and successful incumbent of the office of city attorney. In 1910 he was further honored by his fellow citizens in that he was then elected to the office of circuit judge of the Third judicial district. In connection with this office his steady progress and success have brought him the esteem of both the judiciary and associate attorneys.

On the 27th of January, 1896, was celebrated the marriage of Judge Hanbery to Miss Nola Day Rowe, who was born and reared in Christian county and who is a daughter of Dr. James Rowe, long a prominent medical practitioner at Crofton, Kentucky. Mrs. Hanbery is a woman of most gracious and pleasing personality and she and her husband are popular and prominent factors in connection with the best social activities of the community.

Faternally, Judge Hanbery is a valued and appreciative member of the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, and of the time-honored Masonic order, being connected with the Lodge, Chapter and Commandery. He and his wife are affiliated with the adjunct Masonic organization, the Order of the Eastern Star and in their religious faith they are devout members of the Baptist church, in the Sunday-school department of which they are active and zealous factors. Judge Hanbery is genial in his associations, affable in his address, generous in his judgment of his fellow men and courteous to all. As a citizen and enthusiast of his town, it is but just to say that communities will prosper and grow in proportion as they put a premium on men of his mould.

BEVERLY ANDERSON LOGAN.—It is generally admitted that no walk of life is more honorable or endeavors farther-reaching in effect than in the case of the instructor of the young, and nowhere are progressive and enlightened ideas and a high order of executive capacity more requisite. Among the admirable representatives of Kentucky's pedagogical profession Professor Beverly Anderson Logan stands high, his superintendency of the public schools of Shelbyville having been of the most satisfactory character. He is a native son of the state, his birth having occurred in Oldham county on the 27th day of February, 1873. His father, J. T. Logan, now living

retired at Shelbyville, was born near Todd's Point, Shelby county, and the paternal grandfather, Anderson Logan, was born in Virginia, and combined with no small success the vocations of farmer, country merchant and huckster, the latter being in his day one of the most profitable of pursuits. The father devoted the earlier part of his career to agriculture and dairying, but eventually became identified with the commercial field and conducted a shoe store at Shelbyville, although at the present time retired from active life. He married in Oldham county, his chosen lady being Mary Vincent, daughter of Beverly Vincent and he whose name initiates this review is the first in order of birth of the children born to them, the other being: Guthrie T. Logan, a merchant in Shelbyville, Kentucky.

The boyhood of Beverly A. Logan was passed in his native county of Oldham, and he was about fourteen years of age when his parents removed to Shelby county and took up their residence in the county seat, where he grew to young manhood. It has been his good fortune to receive a most excellent education. His preliminary education was secured in the Sampson-Searce Academy at Shelbyville and he subsequently entered Georgetown College, from which institution he was graduated in 1896 with the degree of Master of Arts. Since that time he has pursued post-graduate studies in the University of Chicago. He has specialized on educational work and is generally recognized as especially well equipped for his calling both in the matter of training and in natural gifts. His career as an active factor in Kentucky educational work may be reckoned from 1896 and includes six years in Henry county, when he was an instructor in the high schools of both Pleasureville and Eminence; two years at Finchville when he was principal of the public schools of that place; and seven years identification with the schools of Shelbyville. He first became identified with the schools of this city in September, 1904, acting as assistant in the high school for four years and for the past three years holding the office of superintendent. The schools of Shelbyville are in a flourishing condition and are exceedingly well directed. Some five hundred and forty pupils are enrolled, a number exceeding by a good deal any previous enrollment. There is a teaching force of fifteen teachers and the most modern and enlightened methods are employed in dealing with the "young idea."

On the 7th of December, 1908, Professor Logan inaugurated a happy and congenial life companionship by his marriage to Miss Emma May, daughter of C. J. Harris, of Shelby



county. Mrs. Logan was born and reared in Shelby county and received her education at Science Hill and at Georgetown. They have one daughter, Mary Frances. Their home has an atmosphere of refinement and culture and is very popular in Shelbyville.

Professor Logan finds no small amount of pleasure and recreation in his lodge relations which extend to the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the latter of which he is secretary. He and his wife hold membership in the Baptist church, to whose good causes they give zealous support and in the Sunday school of which Professor Logan is superintendent.

ANDERSON FINCH.—The career of a self-made man is always interesting. The story of such a career, however inadequately set forth, may be studied with much profit by younger men at the outset of careers which may be made successful in such measure as the man who has gone before is made their model. One of the most encouraging lives ever lived in Mason county, Kentucky, was that of the farmer and financier whose honored name forms the caption for this article.

Anderson Finch was born in Mason county, Kentucky, on the 28th of August, 1847, a son of Shelton and Mary (Anderson) Finch, both of whom were likewise natives of Mason county. Shelton Finch, a farmer in May's Lick precinct and a man of the highest character and good business ability, died in his young manhood, leaving two sons, Anderson Finch and John J. Finch. The latter is living in Hamilton, Missouri. The subject of this notice gained a practical education in the neighboring district schools and in his early manhood engaged in agricultural pursuits. Subsequently he became a grain dealer, but finally he found his true vocation as a banker. With James M. Mitchell, his father-in-law, he organized the banking firm of Mitchell, Finch & Company, at Maysville, which is still operated under that style, his family owning a considerable interest in it.

In the year 1869 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Finch to Miss Bettie Mitchell, who was reared and educated in Mason county and who is a daughter of James M. Mitchell and Margaret S. (Forman) Mitchell, both of whom are now deceased. Concerning the father's active career further data appear on other pages of this work in a sketch dedicated to him. Mrs. Finch maintains her home on the ancestral estate, which was the home of her girlhood days. To Mr. and Mrs. Finch were born three children. Margaret is the wife of Dr. Archibald Church, who is engaged in the

work of his profession in the city of Chicago, Illinois; Mary Anderson resides with her mother on the old homestead farm; and James Mitchell operates the old farm, which is comprised of six hundred acres of most arable land. In their religious faith the Finch family are devout members of the Christian church. Their beautiful southern home is widely renowned for its gracious and generous hospitality.

In his political convictions Mr. Finch was aligned as a stalwart supporter of the cause of the Democratic party and while he never participated actively in community affairs he always contributed in generous measure to all projects advanced for progress and development. He was called to eternal rest on the 10th of March, 1893, but his memory will ever be green in the hearts of his many relatives and wide circle of friends.

JAMES M. MITCHELL was for many years a masterful man in the realms of finance and agriculture in Mason county, Kentucky. As the years relentlessly mark the milestones on the pathway of time, the older generation slowly gives way to the new and gradually there passes from our midst the men who made our country what it is and who built up a fine and prosperous commonwealth for the men of now. Mr. Mitchell, whose death occurred on the 24th of October, 1896, was long a prominent figure in banking circles in the old Blue Grass state, and he was essentially loyal and public-spirited in his civic attitude.

A native of Kentucky, Mr. James M. Mitchell was born on a fine old rural estate near Helena Station, Mason county, this state, on the 27th of September, 1822. He was a son of Aaron and Elizabeth (Bell) Mitchell, the former of whom was an agriculturist by occupation and both of whom passed the greater part of their lives in this section of the state. Mr. Mitchell inherited from his father the beautiful Mitchell homestead, on which he continued to reside during his entire lifetime. In 1869 he became interested in the organization of the Wells-Mitchell Bank at Maysville and of that substantial monetary institution he was president. In 1880 the above concern was reorganized as the First National Bank, of which he was president for the ensuing ten years. In June, 1890, however, he severed his connections with the First National and organized the Mitchell-Finch & Company Bank, in which he was the able incumbent of the office of president until the time of his death, in 1896. Associated with him in the latter enterprise was his son-in-law, Anderson Finch, who was cashier of the bank

until death in 1893 called him from the scene of his mortal endeavors.

In Mason county, in the year 1846 Mr. Mitchell was united in marriage to Miss Margaret S. Forman, who was a native of Mason county, Kentucky, and who passed into the Great Beyond in 1853, at an early age. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell were the parents of four children, three of whom are deceased, namely—Mary Bell, Aaron and Lydia. The sole survivor of the Mitchell family is the second daughter, Bettie, who became the wife of Anderson Finch and who is now living on the old Mitchell estate near Helena Station. On other pages of this work appears a sketch of the career of Anderson Finch, so that further details at this juncture are not deemed essential.

In politics Mr. Mitchell endorsed the cause of the Democratic party. His religious views coincided with the teachings of the Christian church, to whose charities and benevolences, he was a most liberal contributor. He was a man of extraordinarily keen perceptions, of broad, ready grasp of even the most intricate and involved problems,—a genial man of lovable qualities.

ERNEST C. McDUGLE.—A prominent and valued factor in connection with the educational interests of the state of Kentucky is Professor McDougale, who is now incumbent of the chair of pedagogy in the Eastern Kentucky State Normal School, at Richmond, the judicial center of Madison county. He is a man of ripe scholarship and marked administrative ability, and the symmetry of his character is shown in the fact that he has naught of intellectual bigotry or intolerance, but, on the contrary, has the deepest interest in aiding others to secure the best possible education. In the domain of practical pedagogy his success has been of the most unequivocal order, and he has also attained to wide reputation as an institute conductor, commencement speaker and popular lecturer. A gracious personality combines with distinctive ability to make him a force in the educational field, and he is thoroughly *en rapport* with the profession of his choice,—a vocation virtually paramount in importance to all others, since the sole demarkation between man and the brute is the development of his mental powers, as well illustrated in the pregnant lines of Browning: "Progress, man's distinctive mark alone,—not God's and not the beasts'; God is, they are; man partly is and partly hopes to be."

Ernest Clifton McDougale, B. S., A. M., was born in Meigs county, Ohio, on the 16th of March, 1867, and is a son of Samuel B. and Adelia (Cowdery) McDougale, representatives

of old and honored families of the Buckeye state, where the father was actively engaged in agricultural pursuits for many years. The parents still reside at Long Bottom, Ohio, where they celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary, November 22, 1910. Professor McDougale was reared to the steady discipline of the farm and, after completing the curriculum of the public schools entered the National Normal University, at Lebanon, Ohio, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1891 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Science. In 1893 he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from the Southern Normal University, at Huntingdon, Tennessee, and in 1895 the same institution conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. He has been actively engaged in normal school work for twenty years, and in this connection he has held many important positions. For three years he was professor of science in the Southern Normal University, of which institution he was president for one year. For five years he was professor of belles lettres and pedagogy in his alma mater, the National Normal University; and for five years prior to assuming his present incumbency, in 1907, he was president of Georgie Robertson College, at Henderson, Tennessee, an institution conducted under the auspices of the Christian church. As an instructor Professor McDougale has shown the highest ability both in imparting knowledge and in arousing the enthusiasm of students, whose affectionate regard he has invariably gained and retained. It is recognized that personality is a most important factor in connection with the work of the pedagogic profession, and by discipline and natural proclivities Professor McDougale has proved himself admirably fortified for the calling to which he is giving the best years of his life. He has been specially active in institute work, and in this connection his services have been demanded in widely separated sections of the Union. Within the past three years he has conducted twenty-seven teachers' institutes, and he has numerous engagements in this line for the years 1911 and 1912. In 1910 he conducted the largest single institute ever held in the state of Kentucky, and he is also frequently called upon to deliver popular addresses upon educational and literary subjects, as well as upon those of public import. Among his night lectures for institutes and other educational assemblies may be noted those bearing the following titles: "Literature and Life," "Footprints of the Educator," "The Culture of the Emotions," "The Greatest Thing in the Schoolroom," "The Little Red Schoolhouse and What it Does," "An Eve-

ning with Browning," "An Hour with Shakespeare," "The Personality of the Teacher," and "The School of Tomorrow."

From many and most appreciative testimonials is taken the following estimate given by Professor John W. Withers, former president of the National Normal University, and now Head of Teachers College, St. Louis, and Assistant Superintendent of Schools, St. Louis, Missouri:

This will certify that I have known Professor E. C. McDougale for the past ten years. During the last five years we have been members of the faculty of the National Normal University. I can, therefore, speak confidently concerning his work and worth. He is a gentleman of beautiful Christian character, faithful and true in friendship, upright and pure in life, optimistic in disposition,—in short, every inch a man, in every respect worthy of the respect, honor and confidence which his friends and acquaintances have everywhere bestowed upon him. The fact that he has taught successfully almost every subject in the general department of the National Normal University is sufficient evidence of his culture and scholarship. He is an unusually forceful and persuasive public speaker, and is one of the most successful educators and institute instructors in the country. He is a man who will do his whole duty fearlessly, wherever he may be called to act.

Professor McDougale gives his political allegiance to the Democratic party, so far as national issues are concerned, and he is well fortified in his opinions as to matters of public polity. He and his wife are most zealous and devoted members of the Christian church and are active in the various departments of its work. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and, possessing that great desideratum, *mens sana in corpore sano*, he takes a lively interest in out-door sports, in which connection he manifests distinctive "fan-proclivities," as touching the great national game, base ball.

On the 25th of August, 1891, was solemnized the marriage of Professor McDougale to Miss Linna Caldwell, who was born and reared in Meigs county, Ohio, where they were schoolmates in their youth and where Mrs. McDougale was a successful and popular teacher in the public schools prior to her marriage. Concerning the four children of this union the following brief data are given: Ivan, who was graduated in the Eastern Kentucky State Normal School, as a member of the class of 1910, received a life certificate as a teacher and is the youngest person in Kentucky to have this distinction at the present time; he is now assistant principal of the

city schools of Carlisle, Kentucky; Miree, the only daughter, is a student in the Model high school in Richmond; and Earl is also attending the Model school. Marion, the baby of the home, was born August 10, 1907.

JOHN JAMES TIGERT.—Occupying an important and distinguished office such as is seldom held by one of his years, John James Tigert, president of Kentucky Wesleyan College, at Winchester, Kentucky, has already come into national prominence as an educator of the most advanced and enlightened type. In addition to his own individual prominence he has a reflected distinction in that two of his forbears were bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South,—great, good and scholarly men, who achieved splendid honors for the denomination and for the cause of Christianity and Christian education. Bishop Holland N. McTyeire, his maternal grandfather, was the first president of the board of trust of Vanderbilt University, and the late John James Tigert, his revered father, was a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South and a broad and untiring promulgator of Christian doctrine and practice, as man, minister of the Gospel and author of religious literature.

President Tigert is a native of Nashville, Tennessee, born February 11, 1882, the son of John James and Amelia (McTyeire) Tigert. His father was a Kentuckian, born November 25, 1856, and he passed his boyhood in his native city of Louisville, there receiving such education as was preliminary to the prosecution of his higher studies. In his twentieth year he entered Vanderbilt University at Nashville, the institution with whose founding, the gentleman who was to be his father-in-law had been so closely identified. It was his purpose to prepare himself for the work of the ministry and as his natural energy and mental strength were phenomenal, this inspiring aim endowed him with a vigor of mind and body which seemed to overleap all normal bounds. He not only mastered the academic and theological courses together, but cut down the regular course to two years and was presented with two gold medals—one for winning first honors in the Biblical department and the other for preeminence in oratory.

In August, 1878, soon after his graduation from Vanderbilt University, Bishop Tigert married Miss Amelia McTyeire, daughter of Bishop McTyeire, and immediately after entered into the humble work of the Master as a circuit rider. But his trained and profound mind, even at that early period of his manhood, had attracted the attention of his church

and it was manifest destiny that it should be brought into requisition. From 1881 to 1890 he was identified with the chair of moral philosophy at Vanderbilt University (during most of that period as full professor), and upon his resignation in the latter year he located in Kansas City, Missouri, to resume ministerial duties.

Bishop Tigert's four years' residence in Kansas City was a period of distinguished achievement, and during his pastorate of Troost Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, South, its beautiful house of worship was erected and its membership greatly increased. In 1893 he represented his church as fraternal messenger to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church held in Omaha. His address, "A Voice from the South," has been given the importance of a historical exposition of the relations between the two great branches of American Methodism. Naturally, the sentiment it inspired was divided, but the universal verdict was that it was masterly and that Bishop Tigert's was a ringing and representative voice from the South.

In 1894 Bishop Tigert returned to Nashville to assume the editorship of the *Methodist Quarterly Review* and for twelve years guided the most powerful journalistic organ of his church. His great ability and influence had a more adequate field in this position than ever before and received general recognition with the result that at the General Conference assembled at Birmingham, Alabama, in May, 1906, he was elected to the episcopacy on the first ballot by an unprecedented majority. That representative body of his church had already welcomed him as a delegate in 1890, 1894, 1898, and 1902, and had elected him as its secretary in 1906, as well as for the two preceding sessions. These facts, in connection with his successful work as a pastor and as a journalist, and his enlightened and original utterances as an author, stamped him as a man upon whom any honor of his church might worthily rest. Moreover, he was not alone a "Voice from the South," for his intellect and his sympathies were not confined by sectional lines and in several instances he was honored as one of the foremost representatives of American Methodism. Its standard catechism, used by both branches of the church, is the result of his judgment and creation as a member of the commission appointed by the joint conference to revise this foundation plank of its faith. In 1901 he also attended the great Ecumenical conference of the church as a delegate-at-large and delivered an address which was one of the noteworthy

features of that famous council. Thus when Dr. Tigert came to assume his honors as bishop he was one of the most widely known figures in the Methodist church; but he lived to discharge his official duties but six months, dying at Tulsa, (then Indian Territory), November 21, 1906, as a result of blood poisoning contracted through insufficient medical attention in that far-southwestern country.

Brief reference has been made to Bishop Tigert as an author and this phase of his useful life is worthy of more extended notice. In general estimation his greatest work is his "Constitutional History of American Episcopal Methodism." A partial list of his other works is as follows: "Handbook of Logic;" "Theology and Philosophy;" "The Preacher Himself;" "The Journal of Thomas Coke;" "The Making of Methodism;" "Theism, a Survey of the Paths that Lead to God;" "The Christianity of Christ and His Apostles;" "The Doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America;" and "Wandering Stars." He also edited such works as "McTyeire's Passing Through the Gates;" and "Bank's Manual of Christian Doctrine;" and was a generous contributor to English and American reviews on religious and philosophical subjects.

After graduating from Vanderbilt University, Dr. Tigert was honored with two Doctorate degrees: D. D. from Emory and Henry College, of Virginia, and LL. D. from the University of Missouri.

Holland N. McTyeire, the father of Bishop Tigert's wife, was born in South Carolina, on the 28th of July, 1824; was converted when twelve years of age and began preaching when twenty. In his boyhood and youth he was engaged in farming and acquiring a preliminary education in Alabama and Georgia, and in 1844 he was graduated from Randolph-Macon College, at Ashland, Virginia. After his graduation he was elected tutor of mathematics in that institution and following his offices in that capacity he entered upon a life-long identification with the Methodist Episcopal church, South. In 1847 he married Amelia Townsend, a native of Alabama and a daughter of Major John W. Townsend, founder and long-time editor of the *Mobile Register* and for several years postmaster of that city. He founded the "New Orleans Christian Advocate" in 1851, and edited that journal until 1858, when he was elected editor of the "Nashville Christian Advocate," and continued in that position until February, 1862. In 1866 at New Orleans he was chosen bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and after his election presided over

each of the thirty-seven conferences of the church. In March, 1873, he became first president of the board of trust of Vanderbilt University, its founder, Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt, of New York, having made Bishop McTyeire's selection as its head a condition of a \$500,000 donation. Subsequently the great capitalist presented the university with another half million dollars and one of his sons, William H. Vanderbilt, added \$250,000. Previous to his lamented death in 1889, Bishop McTyeire had expended \$500,000 on the seventy-five acres which comprised the grounds of the University and on its buildings and equipment. Bishop McTyeire and Commodore Vanderbilt, whose wives were cousins, may therefore be accorded the chief honors in firmly laying the foundation of that great institution of religious education.

John James Tigert was the third of the seven children born to Bishop Tigert and his wife, the latter of whom is still an honored resident of Nashville. He was born in Nashville, February 11, 1882. His common school education was begun in the public schools of Kansas City in 1890 and completed in Nashville in 1896, then followed his academic course at the famous Webb school, at Bellbuckle, Tennessee, in which institution he pursued his studies from 1896 to 1900. In 1900 he entered Vanderbilt University, taking the prize of fifty dollars for the best entrance examination in Greek and Latin. He received many honors, being faculty representative on Commencement day and being noted in athletics, on the track and in football, base ball and basket ball, being captain of the football and basketball teams and All Southern half back of the former. He was selected as the first Rhodes scholar in Tennessee and in 1907 was graduated from Oxford University, England, with the degree of B. A. in Honor School of Jurisprudence. For the succeeding two years he filled the chair of philosophy in Central College, at Fayette, Missouri, and on May 22, 1909, was elected to the presidency of Kentucky Wesleyan College, at Winchester, in which capacity he is recalling the vigor and ability of his grandfather's service as the original head of Vanderbilt University.

The growing institution of which Professor Tigert is president is controlled by the Kentucky conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, being more specifically superintended by a Board of Education, chartered in 1860 and consisting of a number of ministers and laymen. This body has the management of the funds, elects the faculty and authorizes the conferring of degrees. The Civil war interfered with the opening of the

"University," as it was known for a dozen years, so that its actual educational work was not inaugurated until September, 1866. The site of the institution was at Millersburg, Bourbon county, until 1890, and in that year its graduating class consisted of but six members, with a total enrollment of one hundred and thirty-five. At that time it was not co-educational and had, practically, no preparatory department.

The first collegiate year at Winchester commenced September 3, 1890, and three years afterward the college was made co-educational. On February 14, 1905, the main building was entirely destroyed by fire, and as the insurance was small, the outlook was at first rather gloomy; but on the morning after the fire the management of the Kentucky State University tendered the use of its accommodations, in case immediate arrangements could not be made to continue at Winchester. Although this generous offer was not accepted, it evinced the prevailing confidence in the broad and practical usefulness of the college, and had an undoubted effect in encouraging the inclination of the citizens of Winchester and Clark county to take the insurance and raise the necessary balance to erect a new building. This was subsequently accomplished and in many respects the present structure is one of the most convenient of any similar college building in the state.

The above facts are condensed from an article, historical and descriptive, prepared by W. H. Garnett, Ph. D., Professor of Mathematics and French, and published in the Southern School Journal and the writer takes pleasure in offering extracts from the same paper: "The first graduate was in 1868. The alumni enrollment to date is two hundred and forty-three. Twenty-two of this number have ended their life work and passed to the life beyond. A number have entered eastern universities; also United States military and naval academies. In all cases their work has been satisfactory and they have held their own with the best students from other institutions. The various professions are well represented by the alumni. Two are in the army and navy as physicians, while several are eminent in the law. Various offices of public trust have been filled by them from time to time. In the ministry some of the most efficient clergymen of the state and other conferences are graduates of Kentucky Wesleyan College. In the foreign field as missionaries and teachers the college is ably represented." It may be added that the college was one of the first in Kentucky to organize a Y. M. C. A., and since the institution became co-educational it has pos-

essed a flourishing Y. W. C. A. Finally, in the words of Dr. Garnett: "The college is one of six colleges and universities that compose the Association of Kentucky Colleges. Its entrance requirements are up to the full standard. Its courses of study meet the required conditions for the various college degrees. It has, separate from the college, an academy that gives a full four years' high school course. Pupils finishing the academy course are admitted to any college in the association without examination. The president, J. J. Tigert, is taking steps to secure a library building and to increase the endowment. He will have the hearty co-operation of the board in these two movements. The outlook is good and better things are hoped for in the future." Unusual harmony has always prevailed between the executive head of Wesleyan College and the Board of Education. Dr. W. F. Taylor has served as president of this controlling body for more than a quarter of a century and his hearty and practical co-operation with the Presidents in all that concerns the broadening and advancement of the college has been an invaluable force in the general progress of the institution.

Although but a few years an active figure in the educational field, President Tigert is already an acknowledged state leader. In addition to being at the head of one of the prominent members of the Association of Kentucky Colleges, he is the President of the Association and is identified with the committee for the selection of Rhodes scholars in Kentucky; is a member of the Greek letter society, Phi Delta Theta; and the national scholarship society, Phi Beta Kappa, and is a contributor to such cosmopolitan publications as the "London Quarterly Review" and the "Methodist Quarterly Review." His wife, a lady of thorough education, true refinement, and Christian character, was Miss Edith Jackson Bristol, of Chicago, and her marriage to Professor Tigert was celebrated August 25, 1909.

THOMAS L. WALKER.—The present efficient and popular postmaster of the city of Lexington has been an influential factor in connection with political activities in Kentucky both as a newspaper editor and as a zealous worker in the ranks of the Republican party, in which he has served as secretary of the state central committee of Kentucky. He is one of the best known citizens of Lexington, and here he maintains an inviolable place in popular confidence and regard.

Thomas Lytle Walker was born at Owenton, Owen county, Kentucky, on the 14th of December, 1867, and is a son of James M. and Sarah (MacHatton) Walker. James

Monroe Walker was born in Gallatin county, this state, in the year 1845 and his death occurred on the 24th of February, 1908. He was a son of Thomas H. Walker, who was born at Knoxville, Tennessee, and who married Martha Snelson, a native of Kentucky. The latter's mother bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Walker and was a daughter of William R. Walker, of Culpeper county, Virginia, who settled in Woodford county, Kentucky, in 1790. William R. Walker was a son of Randolph Walker and was a direct descendant of Edwin Walker, who immigrated from Wales and settled on the eastern bank of the Rapidan river in Virginia. William Thomas Walker, great-grandfather of him whose name initiates this review, removed from Culpeper county, Virginia, to Kentucky, in an early day and from the latter state he later removed to Knoxville, Tennessee. He married Polly Hendren, who was born in Virginia. Mrs. Sarah (MacHatton) Walker, wife of James Monroe Walker, was born in Owen county, Kentucky, and died in 1898, at the age of fifty-two years. She was a daughter of Lytle MacHatton, who was born in Scott county, this state, and the latter was a son of James A. MacHatton, who served as a lieutenant in a Kentucky regiment in the war of 1812. James A. MacHatton was born in Pennsylvania and was a son of John MacHatton, who was born in Scotland and who served as captain of a company in Watt's regiment of troops, known as the "Flying Camp," in the war of the Revolution. Captain John MacHatton and two of his brothers were captured by the British and were confined on a prison ship for some time. Captain MacHatton married Margaret Lytle, who likewise was a native of Scotland, and their son, James A., maternal grandfather of him whose name initiates this review, served as corporal in Captain John Duvall's company in a Kentucky command in the war of 1812. Captain John MacHatton was the founder of the family in Kentucky. He settled in Scott county upon removing to this state from Pennsylvania. James A. MacHatton married Ona Beall, a member of the well known Maryland family of that name. Lytle MacHatton, grandfather of Thomas L. Walker, became a large land owner and successful agriculturist of Owen county, Kentucky. He married Talitha Sale, a daughter of William and Nancy (Scruggs) Sale, both of whom were born in Virginia. William Sale was a sergeant in a Kentucky Company in the war of 1812. He was a son of Robert and Virginia (Hoard) Sale, of Virginia.

Thomas Lytle Walker was reared to adult

age in his native town of Owenton, Kentucky, and after due preliminary discipline in the public schools he was matriculated in Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio. His difficulty with his eyes compelled him to retire from college before the completion of his course, in 1883, and he returned to his home in Owenton, where the same physical difficulty prevented him from engaging in any active business for the ensuing seven years. In 1890 he removed to Lexington and assumed a position as staff correspondent on the *Kentucky Leader*, one of the influential newspapers of the state, and he continued to be actively identified with newspaper work until June, 1898, when he was appointed assistant postmaster at Lexington. He retained this position until July, 1904, when he resigned to become secretary of the Republican state central committee, with headquarters in the city of Louisville. Of this office he continued incumbent until March, 1907, when, after having done splendid work in connection with the maneuvering of political affairs in the state, he resigned his office and returned to Lexington to assume his present position, that of postmaster, under appointment of President Roosevelt. He has shown great discrimination in the handling of the business of the Lexington postoffice, has done much to improve the service and his course has gained to him high commendation on the part of the local public. As may be naturally inferred, he is one of the most zealous advocates of the cause of the Republican party to be found in his native state and he continues to take a zealous interest in political affairs. Both he and his wife are earnest members of the Baptist church and he is a member of the financial board of the Oneida Baptist Institute, an excellent educational institution located in Clay county, Kentucky.

In the year 1894 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Walker to Miss Mona Johnson, who was born and reared in Spencer county, Kentucky, and who is a daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Massie) Johnson, both of whom were likewise born and reared in that county. Mrs. Walker's paternal grandparents were Lanty and Polly (Beard) Johnson, both of whom were natives of Virginia and the former of whom was a son of James and Margaret (Dixon) Johnson. James Johnson was born in Scotland, and his wife, who was a native of Virginia, was a sister of Governor Dixon, of Kentucky. Edward Darnaby Massie and Martha (Coutts) Massie, maternal grandparents of Mrs. Waker, were born respectively in Scott and Shelby counties, Kentucky, and the former was a son of Israel Massie, who mar-

ried Sarah Darnaby, a native of Virginia, as was also he himself. The lineage of the Massie family is traced back to stanch English origin and that of the Coutts family is of Scotch extraction. Mr. and Mrs. Walker have two sons,—Johnson, who was born on the 5th of May, 1895, and Thomas L., Jr., who was born on the 17th of September, 1896.

JOHN T. HINTON.—This is an age of progress and the man who has forged ahead and made a place for himself in the foremost ranks of the business and official life of his home city and state is the man of initiative, the man who can formulate his ideas and make beginnings, in short the man whose energy is on a par with his desires. This style of man gets what he goes after and he makes of success not an accident but a logical result. Of this type of citizenship John T. Hinton is an able representative and he is at the present time mayor of the city of Paris, Bourbon county, Kentucky, and he holds prestige as one of its leading business men. He was born in Paris, Kentucky, on the 29th of January, 1837, and he is a son of Richard E. and Elizabeth (Marston) Hinton, the former of whom claimed the state of Virginia as the place of his nativity and he immigrated from the Old Dominion to Bourbon county, Kentucky, when a young man. He was a hatter by trade and was for some time engaged in that line of enterprise in the city of Paris. Mrs. Hinton was born in Maryland, where she was reared and came to Kentucky as a girl. She married in Paris, Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Hinton became the parents of ten children, and of the number two are now living,—William M. and John T., of this sketch.

John T. Hinton availed himself of the educational advantages afforded in the public schools of Paris and at the age of sixteen years he entered upon an apprenticeship at the trade of cabinet-making, under the preceptorship of George W. Davis, of Paris. At the end of four years he had become a skilled workman and he spent the following two years in the employ of his former preceptor. In 1860 he engaged in the furniture and undertaking business in Paris and he has continued the same with ever increasing patronage and success during the long intervening years. He has other important financial interests in his native city and is serving as president of the Citizens' Bank of Paris; as vice-president of the Bourbon Bank of Paris; and he is a director in the Agricultural Bank of Paris. He has been eminently successful in all his business enterprises and as a citizen his loyalty and patriotism have been of the most insistent order. He is an uncompromising Democrat

in his political convictions and he has taken an active part in the local councils of his party. He served with efficiency as councilman at the time when Paris was incorporated as a city and he has been incumbent of this position at various times during the past fifteen years. He is now serving as Mayor of Paris and he has proved a most satisfactory and popular administrator of the municipal affairs of the city, this being his fourth term in office. In 1895 he was elected to represent his county in the state legislature and was twice re-elected as his own successor, the last two times without opposition. He was both popular and influential amongst his colleagues and was instrumental in the passage of much important legislation for his district. For four years he was chairman of the Democratic committee of Bourbon county. He was appointed chairman of the Charitable Institutions of the State by Governor Beckham two terms. Mr. Hinton is president of the Paris Cemetery Company, having served in this capacity for about twenty years. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and for a number of years past he has been a member of the Bourbon County Agricultural Society. Both he and his wife are zealous and earnest members of the Christian church in Paris, in which he has served as deacon since 1870. He has contributed in large measure to the civic and material progress of Paris and the many fine residences and business blocks which he has constructed add considerably to the general attractiveness of the city.

In Paris, Kentucky, on the 10th of April, 1860, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hinton to Miss Elmeta Hamilton, a daughter of Henry Hamilton and a cousin of former Governor John Young Brown. To this union were born seven sons, four of whom are now living, namely,—William O., Edward T., Albert and John T. Jr., all of whom are associated with their father in business. Edward T. served for eight years as police judge of Paris, Kentucky. Mrs. Hinton was summoned to the life eternal in January, 1874. On the 2nd of February, 1875, Mr. Hinton was united in marriage to Miss Mary G. Brown, who is a daughter of Elisha Brown and also a cousin of Governor John Young Brown. Mr. and Mrs. Hinton became the parents of one daughter, who died in infancy.

ROBERT E. CARLTON, M. D.—A distinguished member of the medical profession in Kentucky and one who has come into special prominence through his zealous and earnest efforts in connection with the work of preventing and treating consumption is Dr. Robert Elliston Carlton, who is engaged in the

practice of his profession in the city of Covington, and who is president of the Latonia-Covington Anti-Tuberculosis Society. He is a native son of Kentucky and his ancestral record is of most interesting order, being traced back for three centuries, while the name has been identified with the annals of American history since the early Colonial epoch.

The Carltons are of English origin. One branch of the family settled in Massachusetts and from there migrated westward to the district of the Great Lakes and from these the poet, Will Carleton, is descended. Another branch went to Virginia and a member of this branch at one time held a cabinet position in Washington. Moving south, members of this branch entered Florida and thence some went west to Texas and it is supposed that every state in the Union is now inhabited by some of the Carltons.

Dr. Carlton was born in Gallatin county, Kentucky, on the 11th of September, 1856, and is a son of James E. and Harriet Elizabeth (Elliston) Carleton. The lineage in the agnatic line is traced back to Ephraim Carleton, who was born in London, England, in 1610, and who was the founder of the famous Carleton Hotel in London. This hotel is still conducted under the same name, though in England the spelling of the name has been maintained in its original form, that of Carleton. This change in orthography was made by George Carleton, who was the great-grandfather of the doctor. Ephraim Carleton died in 1690, at the age of eighty years. The line of descent to the subject of this review will be noted in a direct way in the succeeding paragraphs.

Pleasant Carleton, Sr., son of Ephraim, was born in London, England, in 1660, and died in Virginia, in 1730. About the year 1710 he emigrated from London and took up his residence in Virginia. So far as available data indicate he had three sons, one of whom was Edmond Carleton, who was born near Culpeper Court House, Virginia, near the present site of the county building, in the year 1701, and there his death occurred in 1789. He had two sons, William and Edmond, the latter of whom was the father of Pleasant Carlton, Jr., who was born in Virginia in 1749, and who died near his birthplace in the year 1786.

Pleasant Carlton, Jr., was born on the site of the court house of Culpeper county, Virginia, on the 26th of August, 1802, and he had four brothers, George, James, Edmond and William. In 1823 the four brothers left Virginia and started for the west, and as they were camping on the Blue Ridge Mountains while en route Edmond Carleton left his

brothers and started in a southerly direction. His brothers lost trace of him and no definite information concerning him was secured by the other members of the family until 1870, when he was found to be a resident of Tennessee. His son, William, now resides in Owensboro, Kentucky. William and James Carleton located near Carthage, Illinois, and about 1865 the former moved to the locality of the present town of Pittsburg, Kansas. James passed the closing years of his life near Eagle Hill, Owens county, Kentucky, where he died about the year 1874. Pleasant Carlton was united in marriage in September, 1827, to Mary Foster, a daughter of Thomas Foster, and they became the parents of six sons and three daughters. The sons were James E., William, Robert L., John M., Thomas and Zack Taylor Carlton, and the daughters were Elizabeth, Polly and Sally Ann. Pleasant Carlton was a cooper by trade and it is a matter of record that in connection with the work thereof he secured his timber after the tree was felled by riving out the boards with a frow and manufacturing the same into staves with the draw knife. By this primitive method he manufactured four lard tierces each day and these he tied upon a horse and carried about four miles at night, receiving twenty-five cents for each keg. From the returns of each day's work he purchased four acres of land and as the land rose in value he continued to acquire more, thus becoming the owner of a large tract. His landed estate comprised about seventeen hundred acres at the time of his death. He grew his own flax and from this his devoted wife made the clothing for the family. Only one pair of shoes was made for each child each year, and the children received these on Christmas morning. Pleasant Carlton was never known to take a note for money loaned and was looked upon as one of the large capitalists of his locality in his day. He lent thousands of dollars to his neighbors and never exacted security, one of his characteristic statements being that: "If a man's word was not good his note was worth less." The following statements are worthy of perpetuation in this connection as showing conditions in the early days in Kentucky: "Shortly after Pleasant Carlton and his wife were domiciled in their new log cabin, it was reported that ghosts had been seen and heard on his farm, which lay along the Louisville and Covington road, this road having been cut through to accommodate the emigration from Virginia and other parts and having been termed the State road. At the log rollings and house raisings the matter of ghostly visitants at this point of the road

was one of much interest. Lights had been seen, as well as headless men walking along. Such reports had continued until practically no one would venture along this section of the road after night. After this agitation of the supernatural conditions had continued for a few months Pleasant Carleton was returning from the home of one of his brothers-in-law, Thomas Foster, of Owen county, Kentucky, and as the night was very dark he said to himself: 'This is a good night for a ghost.' When he arrived at the point in the road where the ghostly apparitions had appeared his horse manifested signs of extreme fright and he determined to investigate the matter. Accordingly he tied his horse and started in the direction where the noise had been heard. He pursued the presumptive ghost, which turned out to be a wild turkey with a broken wing, and this ended the ghostly agitation in the section." Pleasant Carlton was one of the charter members of the Ten Mile Baptist church, which was the mother church of the Ten Mile Association and which was the first church organized in that section. He assisted in the building of the original church edifice, a primitive house of worship, and both he and his wife were most zealous and consistent members of the organization until the time of their death. He was summoned to the life eternal at the age of seventy-nine years and four days and his wife, who was born on the 20th of October, 1806, died on the 10th of October, 1886, at the age of eighty years.

James Elliston Carlton, son of Pleasant and Mary (Foster) Carlton, was born on the 17th of January, 1829, and died on the 27th of April, 1910, aged eighty-one years, three months and ten days. At the age of twenty-five years he was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Elizabeth Elliston, daughter of Robert Elliston. He was reared to the life of the farm and after his marriage did not sever his allegiance to the great basic industry of agriculture, in connection with which he was successful. He attempted to follow the practice advocated by his father that "all men are honest" and his liberality in extending loans to others soon swept away all his savings and also compelled him to sell his fine farm. After liquidating all his indebtedness he removed to Owen county, near Sweet Owen, Kentucky, where he invested his very limited capital in a small hill farm, where he reared his large family of children. His genial and jovial disposition won him the friendship and esteem of all with whom he came in contact and he gained the reputation of being the hardest-working man that Gallatin county ever produced. Concerning him

the following statements have been made: "He was never known to take God's name in vain, never suffered his lips to taste liquor and during the last fifty years of his life he never used tobacco in any form. He had wonderful self-control and no one ever saw him angry. His life was devoted to making others happy and in the precincts of his home his kindly and lovable nature shone in its fullest beauty. His wife preceded him to eternal rest, having passed away on the 20th of October, 1904, and when he himself was called to his reward, which occurred at the home of his son, Dr. R. E. Carlton, in Covington, the entire community manifested a sense of deep personal bereavement, as he had been unselfish, loyal and kindly in all the relations of life and had striven to do good to all men. He and his wife became the parents of thirteen children, one of whom died in infancy. John died at the age of eight years and Hiram C. at the age of six years. Of the ten who attained to years of maturity nine are still living, as are also forty-three grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

During the progress of the Civil war Pleasant Carlton buried his money around in various places on his farm in order to insure its safety. On one occasion he buried a large can of gold and the pigs rooted it up. His grandson discovered this fact and then buried the money in the orchard. As the hogs were fed in the orchard during that autumn the mark of the spot where the money was buried was obliterated and he was unable to locate the same. Two years later his youngest son, Zachariah T. Carlton, was walking through the orchard and utilizing the corn-cutter for a cane. The corn knife pierced a piece of tin and upon looking down the son discovered that this was the top of the can which contained the lost money,—about four thousand dollars in gold. This gold was exchanged with United States, three paper to one of gold. At a later date the same son found twenty-five hundred dollars in paper money in a closely corked bottle and it is supposed that thousands of dollars are yet buried on the homestead farm. During the war the "Bushwhackers" attempted to rob the home of Pleasant Carlton. About ten or fifteen of these marauders came to the house about midnight and beat on the door with a gun. They ordered him to open the door and his response was: "Please God, if you are in a bigger hurry than I, come in." He then reached for his one weapon of defense, an old scythe blade, which had been ground keen as a razor, and upon grasping this he threw open the door and struck at the man who first ap-

peared. The latter, however, deflected the blow with his gun and the blade cut a deep gash in the door casing. This reception showed the Bushwhackers the courage of Mr. Carlton and they made no further attempt to molest him.

Dr. Robert E. Carlton, whose name initiates this review was born on the 11th of September, 1856, in Gallatin county, Kentucky, as has already been noted, and he was one of the thirteen children of James E. and Harriet Elizabeth (Elliston) Carlton. He was reared on the home farm and his early educational discipline was secured in the primitive log school-house, which was equipped with puncheon seats, and at his home he studied at night by the light of the old fashioned grease lamp. He continued to attend school until he had attained to the age of seventeen years when, as a result of an accident which occurred when he was plowing, he received injuries which threatened his life. At the end of a year he rallied and when nineteen years of age he had so far recovered as to be able to walk with crutches. In 1874 Dr. Carlton united with the Ten Mile Baptist church and later he transferred his allegiance to the Caney Fort Baptist church, by which latter he was licensed to preach the gospel, in 1886, and in the fall of the same year was ordained by the Lusby's Mill Baptist church. He never assumed any regular pastorate, but has always been zealous in the work of the church and has assisted his clerical brethren in every possible way in the conducting of services and the delivering of sermons. He has performed about two hundred marriage ceremonies, performing the marriage of his son, Dr. P. L. Carlton, and has conducted many funerals. The interest Dr. Carlton took in Sunday school as a boy is shown by a book in his possession entitled *The Young Orator*, which he won in 1869. This book was the first honor prize given in a three months' contest in the Sunday school and he won it by reciting from memory 617 verses from the Bible beginning with John's Gospel. The prize was given by the superintendent, David Lilly, now deceased, but his son, Judge J. D. Lilly, ex-representative of Gallatin county, no doubt remembers the contest.

Finally Dr. Carlton determined to prepare himself for the medical profession. When nineteen years of age he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Richards, of Napoleon, Gallatin county, and later he continued his studies under the direction of Dr. Robert P. Thomas, of Glencoe, in the same county. In the autumn of 1875 he entered the Louisville Medical College, where he

was a student about a year. He then entered the old Kentucky School of Medicine in the same city, and in this institution he was graduated on the 27th of May, 1877, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Owing to the financial reverses of his father he encountered money difficulties in completing his technical education and he finally borrowed the necessary funds from his grandfather, which he had to discount 20% on the dollar as it was termed Black back, thus being in debt at the time of his graduation. Through his earnest and effective efforts he met with success from the start, and in due time he was enabled to liquidate his entire financial obligation. He began the practice of his profession at East Eagle, Owen county, in July, 1877, moving to Bethany, November 17, 1879, where he was engaged in practice for nearly a quarter of a century, during which he administered with all of zeal and devotion to the alleviation of human suffering. Around or about the year 1890 in the doctor's home town, Bethany, Kentucky, he set about to build a telephone line connecting the county seat, which he did, also extending to Stamping-Ground making connection with Frankfort and Georgetown, and yet not satisfied he extended his line to Corinth and all the intermediate points numbering about fifty-six miles. But very few ever assisted in contributing to this great work, he having spent over three thousand dollars to give his friends and neighbors the benefit of connection with the outside world. He was at Stamping-Ground on that fatal morning, January 31, 1900, when the Hon. William Goebel was shot, throwing the entire state of Kentucky into a revolt such as had not been known since the days of the Civil war. His operator, Mr. Ora Jameson, of Stamping-Ground, caught the message as it passed through the switch board over the long distant wire as the news was flashed to his home, the city of Covington, from Frankfort, that William Goebel was shot; the operator flashed the news back to the doctor who in turn sent it into every hook and nook of the grand old county (Sweet Owen) exceeding the Western Union by some thirty minutes.

In 1901 Dr. Carlton removed to Latonia, which is now a part of the city of Covington, and here he has since continued in the successful practice of his profession, the while he has gained a particularly strong hold upon the popular confidence and esteem. The Doctor has given special attention to the study of tuberculosis, and since establishing his residence at Latonia he has made a specialty of the diseases of the throat and lungs, in which his success has been of the most unequivocal

order. He is a member of the International Congress of Tuberculosis and has attended its sessions in the city of Washington, D. C. On the 25th of January, 1910, he received a patent on the Carlton adjustable tuberculosis bed, which is the only adjustable tuberculosis bed for window use that has been patented and which has received unqualified endorsement by the medical profession throughout the nation. This was exhibited first at the International Tuberculosis Congress. The doctor was also a prime factor in effecting the organization of the Latonia-Covington Anti-Tuberculosis Society, which is doing a noble work in the prevention and treatment of the "great white plague," and of this organization he is president as well as a member of the advisory committee on the location of the proposed sanatorium. The doctor assisted in the organization of the First National Bank of Latonia, in 1902, and on January 10, 1911, was elected vice president, where he had served as a director from the time of organization with the exception of a few months. He is one of the interested principals in the Dayton Bank, at Dayton, Kentucky, of which institution he was likewise one of the organizers. In 1902 he assisted in the organization of the Model Building & Savings Association, of which he has served as president from the beginning, and on January 14, 1911, was re-elected. The doctor is identified with the Kenton-Campbell County Medical Society, the Kentucky State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He also holds membership in the International Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. The doctor has an inventive mind and in addition to the adjustable bed already noted he had secured other patents, while he had applied recently for a patent on a re-railing device, by which derailed railroad trains may be brought back to the track without stopping the train. The value of this device, which has all the elements of practicability, cannot be overestimated as its general use will result in the saving of thousands of lives each year. The doctor suggested, through Mr. W. O. Bradley, chairman of the committee on expenditures in the department of justice in the United States senate, the idea of perforating postage stamps for the purpose of preventing wholesale robberies of post-offices, as such perforations would identify the stamps and prevent the negotiation of the same. This plan is under consideration by the postmaster general and in this connection Senator Bradley wrote Dr. Carlton as follows: "I think your suggestion is a most admirable one and I will at once call the attention of the post-

master general and see whether the perforation can be done under the law as it exists." This letter bore the date of April 25, 1910.

On May 10, 1911, Dr. R. E. Carlton, and his associate S. Y. Cully, applied for a patent on an oiling attachment for street sprinklers. This apparatus is so constructed that any city having water pressure can use it, ad libitum, according to the amount of dust. It is clean, unique and so simple in its construction that a child can operate it. It is a marvel to those who have seen it work. By its use thousands upon thousands of dollars worth of tapestry and other household goods can be saved from the effects of dust. For health's sake in the prevention of tuberculosis alone, its work is coextensive with sunlight, fresh air, good food and rest. The inventors claim and believe that the use of oil and the paraffine basis will hereadicate one third of the tuberculosis from our city as it is an established fact that one third of all tuberculosis comes by infection from dust.

In politics Dr. Carlton is a staunch advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and in the time-honored Masonic fraternity, he has attained to the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He organized the Latonia Lodge, No. 746, F. & A. M. with nine charter members, and was appointed first master of Latonia Lodge by the grand master of the state of Kentucky in 1904, holding the position as master until the annual election when he was elected by the lodge as their first master, holding the office of master sixteen months. At the end of the second election he declined to have his name before the body as he thought his labors were complete. Upon his retiring the lodge presented him with a past master's jewel which he prizes very much, and it is said of him and of record that during his entire administration as master he never missed to fill his chair. Dr. Carlton was initiated in September, passed to the fellow craft in October, 1881, in his home lodge, Bethany, No. 560. His affiliations are here briefly noted: Latonia Lodge, No. 746, Free & Accepted Masons; Kenton Council, No. 13, Royal & Select Masons; Covington Commandery, No. 7, Knights Templars; Keturah Chapter No. 50, Order of the Eastern Star; Kentucky Consistory, Ancient & Accepted Scottish Rite; Kosair Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also holds membership in the Latonia Lodge, No. 107, Knights of Pythias; Latonia Commandery, No. 5, Uniform Rank of the same order; and Latonia Council, No. 38, Junior Order of the

United American Mechanics. While the Doctor has never been an aspirant for public office he has at all times shown a deep interest in all that touches the welfare of the community and is essentially progressive and public-spirited. He was appointed treasurer of the board of education of Latonia in 1906, holding this office two years.

On the 12th of June, 1877, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Carlton to Miss Keturah Bell Willhoite, youngest daughter of Norvill S. Willhoite, of Owen county, where she was born and reared. Dr. and Mrs. Carlton have two children,—Dr. Palmer Lee and Albion May, the latter of whom is now the wife of Walter H. Ritte, of Covington. The daughter received a liberal education and is a specially talented musician.

Dr. Palmer L. Carlton, the only son of Dr. Robert E. Carlton, was born in Owen county, Kentucky, on the 28th of October, 1879. After availing himself of the advantages of the public schools, including the Owenton high school, he entered the Kentucky Central Normal, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1897, with high honors. In September of the same year he was matriculated in the Louisville Medical College, in which he completed a graded course of four years and in which he was graduated in 1901, with the second highest honors of his class, of which he was salutatorian. After thus receiving his well-earned degree of Doctor of Medicine he associated himself in the practice of his profession with his honored father and this mutually grateful and effective alliance has since continued. The son devotes his attention more particularly in the surgical branch of the practice. He with his father are surgeons of the South Covington and Cincinnati Street Railway Company, which position they have held for several years. Dr. P. L. Carlton is identified with various professional organizations and is one of the essentially representative physicians and surgeons of the younger generation in Kenton county.

On the 14th of December, 1905, Dr. Palmer L. Carlton was united in marriage with Miss Lillian Due, eldest daughter of William Due, of Covington, and the one son of this union is William Robert Elliston Carlton, who was born on the 8th of January, 1910.

MARTIN M. McKNIGHT, a former Louisville attorney, now practically retired and residing at Washington, Kentucky, is the scion of two excellent families, and on his mother's side belongs to the stock from which sprang former Chief Justice Marshall of the United States Supreme Court. Mr. McKnight is a

son of the South, having been born in New Orleans, Louisiana, on the 30th of May, 1851. His parents were William Logan and Lucy (Marshall) McKnight, the latter a daughter of Martin P. Marshall, mentioned elsewhere in this volume. She was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, in 1827, and died in Texas in 1881. The father was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, in 1825, and the grandfather, Virgil McKnight, was a man of no small eminence in Louisville, having for thirty-five years held the presidency of the Bank of Kentucky, and previous to that time he had engaged in merchandising in Kentucky's largest city. Virgil was a native of Lincoln county, Kentucky, and his father came to the Blue Grass state from Pennsylvania. He was born in 1798 and died in 1872 in his seventy-fifth year. William Logan McKnight received his education at Centre College in Danville, Kentucky, and after finishing his college course, he went to New Orleans and engaged in the business of a merchant. Here his son Martin was born, and in 1859, only about eight years after that happy event, the father died at the early age of thirty-four years. The widow and her children returned to Kentucky, and lived for a time at Louisville, eventually locating at Washington in Mason county, where Mrs. McKnight's father resided. This has since been the home of Mr. McKnight, with the exception of a few years spent in college in Virginia and in the practice of his profession in Louisville. He is at the present time the only direct representative of his family living. A brother, Virgil, died at Frankfort in 1908 at the age of fifty-three years, at the time of his demise being representative to the state legislature from Mason county. A sister, Mamie, died at the age of eleven years.

In its various periods the attractive town of Washington has been the scene of the life of Martin M. McKnight. Here scores of illustrious ancestors had been born and died and its familiar scenes are endeared by hosts of memories. Here he was reared and here attended the public schools. In his youth he matriculated at the University of Virginia, and having early chosen the law as a profession, he prepared for its practice and was admitted to the Kentucky bar in 1871. He first hung out his shingle in Louisville, the home of his grandfather, and the following year after his admission to the bar that much-esteemed gentleman passed on to his reward. He had played a particularly praiseworthy part at the time of the Civil war and was one whose hand was always given to just causes. In 1883 Mr. McKnight returned to his old

home, Washington, and here the twenty-seven intervening years have been passed. His associations are of the pleasantest sort and he is an influential factor in the many-sided life of the community. Although not particularly active in politics, Mr. McKnight takes an intelligent interest in public affairs and gives his support to the Democratic party. He is a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, to which his father also belonged.

The paternal grandmother of Mr. McKnight was a daughter of William Logan and a granddaughter of General Benjamin Logan. The father was judge of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky prior to his death at the age of forty-one years, at which comparatively early age a brilliant career was cut short. General Benjamin Logan, who served in the Battle of Blue Licks, was a contemporary of Daniel Boone and an experienced Indian fighter. He was a native of Augusta county, Virginia, but later located in Lincoln county, Kentucky. Thus in the veins of this citizen of Washington flows some of the most dauntless pioneer blood, of the sort which redeemed the country from the depredations of the Redman and paved the way for the westward march of civilization.

THE MARSHALL FAMILY is one of the most distinguished in the south. It has furnished to the country, soldiers, patriots, jurists and statesmen, whose record of achievement furnishes some of the fairest pages of American history. To this family belongs John Marshall, Revolutionary soldier and statesman, and chief justice of the United States from 1801 to 1835, whose name is one of the most illustrious in the annals of national jurisprudence. The present Marshalls of Kentucky are of the same splendid stock and are worthy of their ancestry, their ideals of citizenship being consistent with those of their antecedents. Here follows a record of this proud family, extracted from the "Genealogical chart of the descendants of John Marshall and Elizabeth Markham, his wife," by W. M. Paxton, of Platte City, Missouri, published in 1885, and supplemented by other data.

Tradition is the only authority the Marshall family have for claiming descent from William le Mareschal, who came over to England with the army of the Norman conqueror. As his name implies he was a commander in the army of invasion. From him was descended John Marshall, nephew of the great Earl of Pembroke. The estates of the latter were on the border of Wales. After the death of King John he was mareschal of England and after the crowning of the infant king, Henry III, he was chosen Protector of the Kingdom. He

had married a daughter of Richard, Earl of Pembroke, surnamed Strongbow, who in 1172, in the reign of Henry II, conquered the Irish, and reinstated Dermot, King of Leinster. For his services he had been rewarded with the hand of Eva, the king's daughter. On the death of Strongbow, William, Earl of Pembroke, succeeded to his estate in Ireland. As Protector of England and guardian of Henry III, he sent his nephew, John Marshall, to Ireland, and constituted him Mareschal of Ireland. This John Marshall is mentioned by Irish historians, as the leader of Irish nobility in their efforts to gain for that island the benefits of Magna Charta. After the confiscation of the Pembroke estates in Ireland, we hear no more of the Marshall name until it appears in history in 1558 in the reign of Queen Mary. Captain John Marshall then distinguished himself and was severely wounded in the capture of the city of Calais, in France. He returned to Ireland and there died. From him descends John Marshall who was a captain at the battle of Edge Hill in the reign of Charles I.

John Marshall, founder of the family in America and captain of cavalry in the reign of Charles I of England, was a zealous supporter of the crown and of the Episcopal church. He was born and reared in Ireland. Having raised a cavalry company, he was one of the first to offer his services to Charles, and from the battle of Edge Hill until the imprisonment of his sovereign he was actively engaged in his support. Unwilling to live under the rule of Cromwell, he removed with his family about 1650, to Virginia. Here he was employed in the Indian wars of the colony, and Campbell, in his history of Virginia, gives him credit for successful termination of hostilities. He may have had other children, but Thomas is the only one whose name has been handed down to us. Captain John is not mentioned in any of the official records of Westmoreland county, Virginia, that have been preserved. Colonel Green thinks that he died near Dumfries and that his tombstone, as late as a generation ago, marked his grave. He appears to have left no will.

Thomas Marshall, son of Captain John, emigrant, was born in Eastern Virginia, about 1655 and died May, 1704, in Washington parish, Westmoreland county, Virginia. He was a small farmer and a zealous Episcopalian. His son, Captain John Marshall of the "Forest" was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, about 1700 and died April, 1752. About the year 1722 he married Elizabeth Markham, born perhaps in Alexandria, Virginia, about 1704 and died in Fauquier county, Virginia, in

1775. Mr. Marshall was a farmer, possessed of a twelve hundred acre plantation on Appomattox (called Mattox Creek), in Washington parish, Westmoreland county, Virginia. He was a militia captain and a man of good reputation and influence in his neighborhood.

Colonel Thomas Marshall, father of Chief Justice John Marshall, of the United States Supreme court, was born in Washington parish, Westmoreland county, Virginia, April 2, 1730, and died at Washington, Mason county, Kentucky, June 22, 1802. He married in 1754, in Fauquier county, Virginia, Mary Randolph Keith, who was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, April 28, 1737, and died in Mason county, September 19, 1809. Colonel Marshall is regarded by his posterity with veneration. He is said to have attended with George Washington, the school of Rev. Archibald Campbell, rector of Washington parish, and here commenced the intimate friendship that continued through life between Colonel Marshall and the great apostle of liberty. Well instructed and experienced in the surveyor's art, he often attended Washington in his surveying excursions for Lord Fairfax and others, and for these services he received several thousand acres of wild land in Henry county, West Virginia, which were sold and the money divided among his heirs as provided in his will. During the French war he was lieutenant of volunteers, but was not present at Braddock's defeat because he was left behind to assist in building Fort Necessity. Shortly after his marriage Colonel Thomas removed to near Germantown, Fauquier county, Virginia, and there his two eldest children were born. In 1765 he purchased three hundred and fifty acres of land on Goose Creek and lived there and his old log house still stands a mile northeast of Markham. He sold in 1773 and probably then purchased "Oak Hill," or as he mentions in his will, "The Oaks." Here he built a fine house of wood which remains standing at the present day and his younger children were born here. He raised a patriot company, known as the Culpeper minute men, at the start of the Revolution, it being the earliest organization in the cause of freedom and it was incorporated into a regiment under command of Col. Woodford, Captain Marshall becoming major. In his capacity of superior officer he distinguished himself at Great Bridge, Virginia. He was frequently elected to the House of Burgesses and was a member of the convention that declared the colony independent. He was at Valley Forge with his sons, John and Thomas,

and was present at the battle of Germantown when General Mercer was killed, and succeeded in command. He had several narrow escapes, a horse being killed under him at Brandywine, and for distinguished services there he was presented with a sword. This heirloom descended to his son, Captain Thomas Marshall, who by his will bestowed it on his son, General Thomas Marshall. The latter left no issue and on his death, his daughter, Mrs. Bland, presented it to the Maysville (Kentucky) Historical Society, which carefully preserves it.

About 1780 Colonel Marshall was appointed surveyor-general of the lands in Kentucky appropriated to the officers and soldiers of the Virginia state line. This whole territory consisted of but one county, known as the county of Kentucky. He and his three sons received liberal land grants for their war services and owned thousands of acres in Virginia and Kentucky. In 1787 Colonel Marshall represented Fayette county in the Virginia legislature and in 1788 was elected to the Danville convention to form a state constitution.

John Marshall, son of Colonel Thomas Marshall, was chief justice of the supreme court of the United States, 1801-1835. He was born near Germantown, Fauquier county, Virginia, September 24, 1755, and died in Philadelphia, July 6, 1835. He married, January 3, 1783, at Yorktown, Virginia, Mary Willis Ambler, born March 17, 1766, and died December 25, 1831, at Richmond, Virginia. The life of Judge Marshall is so interwoven with the administrative, diplomatic and judicial history of the country that his complete biography would demand a full volume. At the bar and on the bench, in congress and in cabinet, in the councils of war and the embassies of peace, he proved himself a jurist, a statesman, a soldier, an orator and patriot. His public life was a succession of triumphs and honors. His name is revered by the nation and adored by his large posterity.

John Marshall grew to manhood at "Oak Hill," the home in Fauquier county, Virginia, and the estate was afterward given to him by his father. John Marshall's first experience in the Revolution was at the battle of Great Bridge, the successful termination of which was due to the gallantry and courage of his command. In July, 1776, he was appointed first lieutenant of a company in the Eleventh Virginia regiment. In May, 1777, he became a captain and he participated in the battle of Brandywine on September 11, 1777; at Germantown, October 4, 1777; at Monmouth, June 28, 1778; and he endured the hardships of Valley Forge. In 1779 he

retired from the army to take a course in law and philosophy at William and Mary College. In the summer of 1780 he was licensed to practice law, but the courts were closed and he returned to the army. However, after the surrender of Yorktown, he entered on the practice of law and his success was marked from the beginning. In 1782 he was sent to the legislature from Fauquier county and was appointed a member of the council of state. At Yorktown he met Miss Mary W. Ambler, whom he married. In 1785 his father removed his family to Kentucky and gave him "Oak Hill," but, to prosecute practice of law, he removed to Richmond. In 1787 he was sent to the legislature and in 1788 he became a member of the Virginia convention that ratified the United States constitution. In 1789, 1790, and 1791 he represented Richmond in the state legislature. He now devoted himself assiduously to the practice of the law, and became distinguished as a lawyer. Washington offered him the attorney-generalship and afterward the ministry to France, but he declined both that he might pursue his lucrative practice. In 1797 he accepted from President Adams the place of envoy to France, and in 1798, the year of his return, the course pursued by him received general approval. In 1799 at the request of Washington he ran for congress and was elected. At the death of the Father of his Country, it was Mr. Marshall's sad duty to announce the event and to prepare resolutions of respect. His remarks on this occasion are recorded in his *History of George Washington*, and have been pronounced the finest eulogium ever written. Yet the author modestly suppresses his own name. In 1800 Mr. Marshall was secretary of state under John Adams and on January 31, 1801, he was made chief justice of the United States, and served until his death in 1835. For several years he was engaged upon his *Life of Washington*, which was published from 1804 until 1807 in five volumes. In 1828 he was made a delegate to the Internal Improvement Convention at Charlottesville, Virginia, and in 1829 he became a member and presiding officer of this convention to revise the state constitution.

Captain Thomas Marshall, brother of Chief Justice John Marshall, was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, October 27, 1761, and died in Washington, Kentucky, March 19, 1817. He was married in 1790 to Frances M. Kennan, who was born in Virginia, July 24, 1773, and died November 19, 1833, at Washington, Kentucky. At the age of seventeen he volunteered as a private in his father's regiment and served until the close of the Revolutionary

war at which time he held the commission of captain. He came to Kentucky in the fall of 1788, or the spring of 1789.

General Thomas Marshall, son of Captain Thomas Marshall, was born in Mason county, Kentucky, April 13, 1793, and died in Lewis county, March 28, 1853. He was married in 1819 in Virginia to Catherine Taylor, who died in Kentucky in 1820. He married a second time in Washington City, November 6, 1821, Juliana Winchester Whetcroft, born at Annapolis, Maryland, in 1805, and died in Lewis county, Kentucky, in October, 1863. Mr. Marshall received a fine education and studied law. On April 19, 1812, he fought the celebrated duel with Charles S. Mitchell on the banks of the Ohio, above Maysville, having challenged the latter for some insult offered his father, Captain Marshall. He received from his father four thousand acres in Lewis county, Kentucky, and lived there from his marriage until his death.

Chief Justice Marshall and Captain Thomas Marshall were not the only sons of Colonel Thomas Marshall who rose to prominence. Alexander K. was an able lawyer, who made his home in Washington and held the position of reporter for the Kentucky court of appeals. Another son, Dr. Louis Marshall, was a physician and the father of Thomas F., Edward C. Marshall and Alexander, a doctor and congressman, from Ashland district. The first named son was a brilliant lawyer and orator, living at Versailles, in Woodford county, and he became congressman from his district. The second son followed the example set by the other members of the family by entering the profession of law and ultimately rose to the position of attorney-general of California and represented his state in congress.

Perhaps no later depository of the traditions of the Marshall family were entitled to more credit than Colonel Charles A. Marshall, of Mason county, Kentucky, son of Captain Thomas Marshall, and one of the eight grandchildren of Colonel Thomas Marshall. He was reared at the house where his grandfather had passed the last years of his life and was born the very year of his grandmother's death. Colonel Charles Alexander Marshall was born in Washington, Kentucky, on May 2, 1809. On September 12, 1833, he married Phoebe A. Paxton, who was born in Washington, Kentucky, February 2, 1818. They resided at "Walnut Grove," one mile from Washington, until the death of Colonel Marshall. He was educated at "Buck's Pond," at the private school of his uncle, Dr. Louis Marshall and under the tutelage of his father and older

sisters he read at home history, philosophy and belles lettres. After his marriage he purchased "Walnut Grove," of the descendants of his wife's grandfather, A. K. Marshall, and there spent his useful life in the quiet pursuits of agriculture. His home was long the center of refinement, literature and religion. His associates were the leading men of Kentucky. He was successively a Whig, American and Democrat. In 1840 he represented Mason county, Kentucky, in the state legislature and later from 1855 to 1859. When the Civil war broke out he displayed his colors as a decided Union man and opposed secession with all his powers.

Though too old for active service, his energy and influence caused Charles A. Marshall to be selected to raise a regiment of infantry in northern Kentucky. He had hardly commenced the work of enlistment before he was ordered to join General Nelson in the mountains of eastern Kentucky. On the 19th of October, 1861, he started out with three hundred and fifty men. On the march of Nelson's men to the Big Sandy, Marshall was placed in the advance and scouts were thrown out, but Nelson demanded more haste. Colonel Marshall pressed forward rapidly and suddenly found himself attacked by the enemy. His men were in a narrow defile with the river on one side and the bluff on the other. A deadly fire was poured on him from the bluffs in front and from the opposite side of the river. The men were ordered under cover of the rocks and for an hour an equal battle raged. Colonel Marshall's horse was killed under him and his cap and clothing were perforated. The combatants suffered about equal loss. When reinforcements appeared on the bluff, the enemy fled. Having accomplished their purpose the brigade returned. The Sixteenth Kentucky was completed and did signal service in the war, but Colonel Marshall found that age and rheumatism unfitted him for service and he resigned. The hearty welcome of the Colonel and his wife made "Walnut Grove" with its antique and aristocratic surroundings a favorite resort for a large circle of friends. Colonel Marshall's wife died in 1903 and his demise occurred in 1895.

His remains are interred in the beautiful old private cemetery of the Marshalls in Washington, Kentucky, and here also is laid at rest his father, Captain Thomas Marshall. Here likewise are to be found the remains of Colonel Thomas Marshall and his wife, Mary (Keith) Marshall. The stone over Mrs. Marshall's grave is inscribed, "Mary Marshall, consort of Thomas Marshall." Beneath these

words is the simple, sincere tribute to the worthy mother of a brilliant son, more truly of several brilliant sons, which in a few words gives an idea of her character: "She was good, not brilliant; useful, not great—the mother of fifteen children, all of whom married, save one, and reared large families."

Paxton Marshall of Washington and General William L. Marshall are sons of Colonel Charles Alexander Marshall. His brother Thomas Marshall was a general in the Mexican war and died in 1853 in Lewis county, Kentucky, where he owned a large estate. His dust is interred in the private cemetery of the Marshalls. General William L. Marshall is a noted engineer and has numerous great achievements to his credit. He was chief of engineers of the United States army appointed by Roosevelt and retired May, 1910. He discovered Marshall Pass, now used by the Denver & Big Grand R. R., and consulting engineer to Department of the Interior. He built the lake front at Chicago; and has also superintended construction work in New York harbor and the Hudson river. This able grand-nephew of the great chief justice is a warm personal friend of President Taft and is engineer-in-chief of the conservation service under Secretary Ballinger.

Paxton Marshall is one of a family of twelve children, of whom half that number is now living. Thomas resides in Salt Lake City, Utah. Miss Fannie is a resident of Mason county, Kentucky. General William L., of Washington, D. C., has had previous mention. Mrs. Lucy Bentley makes her home in the state of Washington. Mrs. Sallie Wilkes is a resident of Washington, Kentucky. Benjamin Harbeson of Washington county resides on the old homestead of Alexander K. Marshall.

Mrs. Sallie Wilkes, sister of Paxton Marshall, lost her husband, Edwin Wilkes, in 1891, his demise occurring at the early age of thirty-one years. He was a grandson of Commodore Wilkes of Civil war fame. Although a native of North Carolina, Commodore Wilkes was a Union sympathizer, and being compelled to leave the state, went to Utah. Mrs. Wilkes has made her home in Washington for the past twenty-three years and she is the mother of two sons who give promise of being worthy of their ancestry. Gilbert Van Buren, aged twenty-three, is a grand-nephew of President Martin Van Buren on the paternal side. He is a member of the engineering corps of the United States army and is at present pursuing a post graduate course in an engineer's school at Washington, D. C. He was graduated from West Point in 1909. Francis

Marshall, aged twenty-one, is a graduate of the state university of Kentucky, at Lexington, and is now engaged as an electrician with the North Shore Electric Company of Chicago. Both of them are remarkably brilliant young men, as is indeed not hard to credit of those in whose veins flows the Marshall blood.

Another eminent Marshall who yet remains to be mentioned is Martin P. Marshall, grandfather of Mr. Martin M. McKnight, a more detailed account of whose life appears elsewhere in this chronicle. He was a member of the Kentucky senate, being elected to that body in 1861, and to his influence and argument is largely due the fact that Kentucky remained in the Union and made heroic efforts to preserve neutrality during the trying Civil war period. The credit must be divided to a certain extent with Mr. McKnight's paternal grandfather, Virgil McKnight, who as president of the Bank of Kentucky, refused requests for loans to influential Confederates, among them being Governor Magoffin and W. N. Haldeman of the *Courier-Journal*.

HON. JOSEPH DONIPHAN.—On the pages of the history of the state of Kentucky are the names of an unusually large number of notable men,—fine, public-spirited citizens, who were more zealous for the good of the whole community than for their own aggrandisement, men of culture and intellect and the ability to make high ideas realities, who figured in greater or less degree in public life to their own honor and that of the state. Of these none are more worthy of reverence and admiration than the Hon. Joseph Doniphan, of notable judicial and military record, and at one time mayor of Augusta. He was one of Bracken county's brightest legal lights and at the time of the Civil war won the title of lieutenant colonel. Nearly forty years have passed since this gentleman was wrested by the hand of death from a sphere of great usefulness, but his memory is still green with those who were fortunate enough to know him, and by pleasant reputation with those of later generation.

The Hon. Joseph Doniphan, who on May 2, 1873

"Gave

His body to the pleasant country's earth,
And his pure soul unto his captain, Christ.
Under whose colors he had fought so long,"
was a native of Augusta as well as a life-long resident of the place, his birth having occurred here August 19, 1823. His parents were George and Mary A. P. (Marshall) Doniphan, the former born, (by strange circumstance of dates) July 4, 1790, and died February 22, 1864; and the latter born July 29, 1804, and

died January 23, 1871. The father was a tanner and he started a tannery at Augusta which he conducted in a very successful manner until his death. His brother, Colonel William Doniphan, was a prominent man in his day and district, a veteran of the Civil war and a well-known lawyer, who early went to Missouri and there practiced during all the ensuing years of his life.

Hon. Joseph Doniphan was reared at Augusta and when of sufficient years entered Augusta College where he pursued his studies until 1839, when he was called on to assist in the grocery as a collector. The family was in moderate circumstances and even when quite young he had the wholesome experience of depending upon his own resources. Possibly impressed with the idea that "homekeeping youth have ever homely wits," in the fall of 1842 he went to New Orleans and engaged in the commission business, continuing thus until 1853. He then returned to his native place and in the fall of 1844 was witnessed the crystallization of a long-gathering ambition to become a member of the legal fraternity. His maternal grandfather, Martin Marshall, of Augusta, was a lawyer and it was in his office that he pursued his legal studies. He was admitted to the bar in 1848 and in the year following was elected to the Kentucky legislature, (August, 1849) thereupon beginning a career overflowing with honors and usefulness. After serving creditably in the legislative session of 1849-50 he was appointed marshal and took the census of 1850. In April, 1852, he was elected mayor of Augusta and so satisfactory were his services in the way of directing civic affairs, that he was re-elected in 1853 and again in 1854. In August of the year last named he was elected judge of the county court of Bracken county and served for four years as the incumbent of this important office. Scarcely was his tenure of office in the county judgeship at an end, when the people of Augusta, cherishing a vivid memory of his former conscientious and enlightened mayoralty service, again presented him with the office and during the troublous years immediately preceding the Civil war, 1859, 1860, and 1861, he again presided over the civic destinies of the town. Shortly after Fort Sumter was fired upon Mr. Doniphan assisted in organizing, or more truly was chiefly instrumental in the organization of the Sixteenth Kentucky Regiment of Infantry and there was general gratification when he was elected its lieutenant colonel, Charles Marshall being the beloved colonel of this regiment. Mr. Doniphan was a gallant soldier and held in high regard by his men, but the rigors of army life were too hard upon him

and he was compelled to leave the army on account of ill health. In those desolate days he was one upon whom the people felt that they could place their trust and in August, 1863, he was elected judge of the circuit court of the Ninth Judicial District and served for the six years ensuing. He was again elected mayor in 1869, and succeeded himself in the office in 1870 and 1871. In May, 1871, he was elected chancellor of the counties of Kenton, Campbell, Pendleton and Bracken, and held the office until his death. Upon the close of his services as circuit judge and his refusal again to become a candidate, he was presented by the Kenton County Bar Association with a rarely beautiful Narden watch, solid gold, and valued at five hundred dollars.

Augusta and the legal profession were indeed fortunate in possessing a man of his ability and fine character, to his inflexible integrity, personal independence and absolute truth being joined personal purity and dignity of character and a generous readiness to concede the merits of others. He was a loyal Whig in political conviction and always took a very active part in local, state and national affairs, ever being ready to do anything, to go anywhere, to proclaim its ideas and support its candidates. He gave his heart and hand to all good measures and was one of the most earnest and faithful of the members of the Baptist church of Augusta, in which in later years his son George served as deacon.

On the 16th day of December, 1856, Hon. Mr. Doniphan was happily married, his chosen lady being Miss Elizabeth A. Ward, born August 19, 1833, by a strange coincidence on the very month and day as her husband, but ten years later. This worthy and charming woman who still survives is a native of Bracken county, and the daughter of Washington and Maria (Reynolds) Ward. The former, like so many of Kentucky's residents in the past century, was a native of the Old Dominion who came to Kentucky in youth. He was one of Bracken county's extensive agriculturists and an extensive slave owner, although of the most kindly and humane sort, for he treated his black servitors with consideration and never sold any of them. The old Ward homestead, which was the scene of Kentucky life in its most elegant and picturesque aspect, is now owned by a daughter-in-law of that well-remembered gentleman, Mrs. John I. Ward, widow of his son. Mrs. Doniphan's grandfather, John Ward, was a patriot and a soldier, having served in both the Revolutionary war and the war of 1812. Her mother, Maria Reynolds, was born in Bracken county, and lived within its borders throughout the



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Figure 1. A person in a dark, textured environment, possibly a cave or a dark room, looking towards the camera.

course of her life. She was the daughter of Isaac Reynolds, an early settler of the Blue Grass state, who lived to the great age of ninety-six years. Of the children born to John Ward and his wife, two daughters beside Mrs. Doniphan are living,—they being Mrs. Minerva Evans, of Missouri, and Mrs. Martha McGrew, of California. Mrs. Doniphan was reared in Bracken county, and received her education, which was of an unusually thorough character for the maidens of her day, at the Bracken Academy and from private tutors. After her marriage to the brilliant young jurist and statesman who was also her townsman, she removed to the attractive residence, already furnished by him, at the corner of Fourth and Bracken streets, and this has been her home for over fifty-four years. This ideally congenial life companionship was further cemented by the birth of four children. The eldest of the children of Judge and Mrs. Joseph Doniphan was Maria Louise, who became the wife of Rev. J. S. Felix, and resides in Augusta; George, of whom more extended mention will be made in succeeding paragraphs, is now deceased; a daughter named Christina Ward, died at the age of eight years; and the youngest child, Maggie Marshall, died in youth.

If Judge Joseph Doniphan was a man and a citizen of whom Bracken county might well be proud, it is speaking with all due conservatism to say that his son George Doniphan was entirely worthy of him and his recent demise in the fullness of his powers is looked upon as a general misfortune. The entire life of this admirable gentleman was an example of exalted integrity, of honor and kindly virtues, and beloved by all, the inspiration of his fine citizenship, the beauty of the part he played in all the relations of life, has, by no means, been interred with his remains. It might have been said to him as Goethe said to a friend, "Your character has the power of making hearts your own." The legal profession is the loser by his demise, for he was of sound and positive abilities and as a citizen his unselfish devotion to the best interests of the community won him the confidence and high regard of all.

George Doniphan was born in Augusta and almost his entire life was spent within its pleasant borders. The date of his birth was January 23, 1861, and he did not live to complete a half cycle, his death occurring November 3, 1910. After a preliminary schooling in Augusta he entered the university at Rochester, New York, from which he was graduated in 1880 and following that, (a conclusion to follow in the paternal footsteps in the matter of a vocation having been arrived at) he en-

tered the Cincinnati Law School and came forth from its portals in 1883, a full-fledged lawyer. He began upon his practice at Augusta, and soon came to fill the place left vacant by the death of his father just a decade preceding. His entire life was given to the practice of his profession and in the '80s, as a signal mark of the confidence which he had inspired in the community, he was elected to the mayor's chair, the office which his father had held for so many terms and with such eminent success. He was not thirty years of age at the time this honor was conferred upon him, he having been, in truth, the youngest mayor the city ever had.

Mr. Doniphan assumed marital relations November 3, 1887, the lady to become his wife and the mistress of his household being Miss Lawler H. Harbeson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Harbeson of Augusta. Their home became one of the most attractive and hospitable of the abodes of Augusta, and their union was blessed by the birth of one daughter, Miss Louise Harbeson, who is a graduate of the Chevy Chase School for young ladies, situated near Washington, D. C.

WILLIAM H. COX.—When it is stated that Hon. William Hopkinson Cox, of Maysville, Mason county, is at the present time incumbent of the office of lieutenant governor of his native state no further voucher is demanded in determining his high standing as a citizen and his personal popularity in the favored old commonwealth which has represented his home from the time of his nativity. No citizen has done so much to further the civic and material progress and upbuilding of the city of Maysville and his influence in local affairs has been of the most beneficent order.

William H. Cox was born in Maysville, on the 22d of October, 1856, and is a son of Wm. H. and Elizabeth (Newman) Cox, both of whom continued their residence in Maysville until their death. The father was long numbered among the representative business men of Maysville, where he succeeded to the dry-goods business established by his father, George Cox, who was one of the sterling pioneers and wealthy merchants of this section of the state. George Cox established himself in the dry-goods business in this city in 1819 and the enterprise long held precedence as one of the largest and most honorably conducted of its kind in the state. Upon the death of their father William H. Cox and his brother George L. succeeded to the business which they conducted until 1904, when they sold the business to the present firm of D. Hunt & Son, though they still own the building.

The present lieutenant governor of Ken-

tucky was reared to maturity in Maysville and is indebted to the schools of this place for his early education discipline. He early became associated with his father's business and he himself has long held precedence as a business man of special discrimination and acumen, so that his pronounced success has in a large measure been due to his own well directed efforts. He is recognized as the most progressive and public-spirited citizen of Maysville, where he has made very large investments in real estate, upon which he has made admirable improvements.

He erected and owns the Cox building, in which is located the Masonic Temple, and he also erected and still owns the Cox terrace of residences on Market & Fourth streets, modern buildings which are of most attractive architectural design and compare favorably with the best residence buildings in metropolitan centers. Mr. Cox has also erected many other excellent buildings in his home city and at all times he has given his aid and co-operation in support of all measures and enterprises tending to advance the general welfare of the community. He served many years as a member of the city council and for six years was president of this body, and for one term was mayor of Maysville, giving a most progressive and satisfactory administration of the municipal government. For eight years he was representative of the Mason-Lewis district in the state senate and at one time he received the Republican minority vote for the United States senate. On the 5th of November, 1907, he was honored with the election to the office of lieutenant governor for the regular term of four years and in this responsible office his administration has been marked by the same integrity of purpose and generous public spirit that have distinguished his course in other official positions, as well as in private life. He accords an unqualified allegiance to the Republican party; he and his wife are communicants of the Episcopal church; and he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he is chairman of the finance committee of the sovereign grand lodge of the world. He is also a member of Maysville Lodge No. 252, F. & A. M., Maysville Chapter R. A. M., Maysville Commandery No. 10, K. T., and Kosair Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. and of the Kentucky Consistory.

In the year 1880 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Cox to Miss Farron, who was born in Princeton, Kentucky, and who is a daughter of the late Mr. Stephen Farron, who died when Mrs. Cox was an infant. Mr. and Mrs. Cox have one daughter,—Roberta Stockton, who is now the wife of Clayton Earl

Wheat, of St. Louis, Missouri. The beautiful home on west Second street, has long been known for its generous hospitality and is presided over by its gracious chatelaine, Mrs. Cox, who is a valued factor in connection with the best social activities of the community, as has she also been in the capital city of the state during her husband's incumbency of the office of lieutenant governor. Mr. Cox is specially fond of outdoor sports and he and his wife pass the greater portion of the winter season in Florida, where he is associated with other representative Kentuckians in the ownership of an immense hunting preserve.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM C. TURNER, now serving in his third term as county superintendent of the schools of Barren county, has gained much distinction as an educator in this section of Kentucky, and during his long connection with the schools of this locality has succeeded in greatly raising the intellectual standard and promoting the efficiency of the system as a preparation for the responsible duties of life. Indeed, the constant aim and the general character of Professor Turner's life work are summed up in the famous dictum of Sidney Smith—that "The real object of education is to give children resources that will endure as long as life endures; habits that time will ameliorate, not destroy; occupation that will render sickness tolerable, solitude pleasant, age venerable, life more dignified and useful, and death less terrible."

A native Kentuckian, Professor Turner was born in Cumberland county on the 24th of March, 1863, and he is a son of William C. and Nancy (Petitt) Turner, both of whom were likewise born and reared in Cumberland county, this state, the former having been born March 6, 1831, and the latter in April, 1834. William C. Turner, Sr., was a son of Larkin Turner, a native of Virginia and a son of Jeremiah Turner, who emigrated to the United States from England at an early day. Jeremiah Turner settled in the old Virginia commonwealth and he was a gallant and faithful soldier in the war of the Revolution. Larkin Turner, grandfather of him to whom this sketch is dedicated, married, in Virginia, Miss Elizabeth Hurd. In 1812 they moved to Cumberland county, Kentucky, where he was identified with agricultural pursuits during the remainder of his active business career. In Cumberland county, this state, was solemnized the marriage of William C. Turner, Sr., to Miss Nancy Petitt, the date of the ceremony being 1858. Like his father William C. Turner turned his attention to farming and he became the owner of a splendid estate in Cumberland county. He was a stal-



wart Democrat in his political proclivities and always manifested an active interest in the success of the party though he never aspired to public office. He was a man of prominence and influence in that section of the state and no measure advanced for the good of the general welfare ever failed to meet with the heartiest co-operation on his part. To Mr. and Mrs. William C. Turner were born three children,—Rachel, who is deceased; Larkin, who is a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and who resides at Uniontown, Kentucky; and William C., the immediate subject of this review. The mother was summoned to the life eternal in 1864 and the father, who long survived his cherished and devoted wife, passed away on the 15th of August, 1908.

William C. Turner was reared to the invigorating discipline of the home farm and he received his preliminary educational training in the public schools of his native county. Subsequently he attended the Glasgow Normal School, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1888. In 1885 he put his scholastic attainments to the test by engaging in the pedagogic profession, teaching five months out of the year and attending school during the other seven months. In this manner he was able to meet the expenses of his education and thus secure an admirable training as the result of his own well applied endeavors. From 1888 to 1890, inclusive, he taught in the Glasgow Junction school, after which he taught at Cave City until the spring of 1896. In September of the last mentioned year he accepted the position of principal of the public schools of Glasgow, serving in that capacity with all of honor and distinction until his election, in 1902, to the office of superintendent of the schools of Barren county. Under his administration the schools of the county have made steady advance, increasing in number of the schools and the enrollment of pupils, and the standard of excellence has been continually raised. Professor Turner is very enthusiastic in his work, always alert to learn of new and improved methods, and frequently introducing original ideas with excellent results. That the favorable opinion that the public passed upon him at the outset of his official career has been in no degree set aside or modified is shown by the fact that he has been twice re-elected.

On the 25th of December, 1889, was solemnized the marriage of Professor Turner to Miss Mallie Adams, a native of Barren county, born April 16, 1869. She is a daughter of Joseph H. and Mollie (Ferguson) Adams, who were formerly residents and

prominent citizens of Barren county but who now reside in Sulphur, Oklahoma. Mrs. Turner is also a pedagogue by vocation and is at the present time, in 1911, a successful and popular teacher in the public schools of Glasgow. She has been identified with the profession of teaching for the past twenty years and has taught at Glasgow since 1896. Professor and Mrs. Turner have two children,—Grace, who was born on the 13th of February, 1891, was graduated in the Glasgow high school and she is now a student in Randolph-Macon Women's College at Lynchburg, Virginia; and Carl, born on the 25th of July, 1893, after completing the prescribed course in the local high school, was matriculated in the Kentucky State University at Lexington, where he is a member of the class of 1914. In their religious faith Professor and Mrs. Turner are devout members of the Christian church, in the various departments of whose work they have long been active factors.

In the time-honored Masonic order Professor Turner has passed through the circle of the York Rite branch, holding membership in Allen Lodge, No. 24, Free & Accepted Masons, and which he also served as master; Glasgow Chapter, No. 45, Royal Arch Masons; and Glasgow Commandery, No. 36, Knights Templars. He is also affiliated with Crown Lodge, No. 39, Knights of Pythias, and with Glasgow Camp, No. 11873, Modern Woodmen of America. While he has never manifested aught of ambition for any public offices other than those connected with educational affairs, Professor Turner is aligned as a stalwart supporter of the cause of the Democratic party. His interest in politics is that of the loyal American citizen who regards it a duty as well as a privilege to exercise his right of franchise and to keep well informed on the issues and questions relating to the welfare and progress of the country, whether local, state or national.

JAMES GIVENS CARPENTER, M. D.—One of the most distinguished representatives of the medical profession in Kentucky and one who has contributed materially to the advancement of the sciences of medicine and surgery, and thus to the alleviation of human suffering, is Dr. Carpenter, who is at the present time president of the Kentucky State Medical Society, besides which he is a valued member of various other professional organizations of importance, including the American Medical Association. He has been unremitting in his devotion to his profession and has found his field of labor in his native county, though larger and more important spheres of endeavor

would gladly welcome him. He is engaged in practice at Stanford, the judicial center of Lincoln county, and among those who know him best he is giving his services with all of ability and self-abnegation. He exemplified to the highest degree the fine old code of professional ethics in which personal honor as well as technical ability has been held to be of prime importance.

Dr. Carpenter was born near Hustonville, Lincoln county, Kentucky, on the 24th of August, 1854, and is a son of Hugh Logan Carpenter and Elizabeth Morrison (Bright) Carpenter, and a great-great-grandson of General Hugh Logan of Revolutionary fame. The parents were members of old and honored families of Kentucky, where both passed their entire lives, the father having devoted the major part of his active career to the great basic industry of agriculture and having been one of the well known and highly honored citizens of Lincoln county at the time of his death. Hugh Logan Carpenter was a son of George Station Carpenter and Jane (Logan) Carpenter, and the former was a son of John Carpenter, who, with his two brothers, Adam and Conrad, came from Rockbridge county, Virginia, to Lincoln county, Kentucky, in the pioneer days. They here settled and here established what has been known in history as Carpenter's Station Fort, the fourth fort to be built in the state in the early days. The first was that of Daniel Boone; Howard's was the second; and the third was that of St. Asaph, established by Benjamin Logan. John Carpenter married Elizabeth Spears, and after his death she became the wife of Ezra Morrison, who served as a patriot soldier in the war of the Revolution. Their daughter, Elizabeth Morrison, became the wife of John Bright, lieutenant captain in the war of 1812, and also an officer in the Mexican war. John Morrison, full brother of Elizabeth (Morrison) Bright, was a private in the war of 1812. Benjamin Logan, a relative of Jane (Logan) Carpenter, was associated with John Todd in the establishing of St. Asaph's fort, the third in Kentucky, as previously stated. This fort was on one occasion besieged by a band of fully one hundred Indians, and a tunnel is still extant which was a part of a pass made to Logan's Spring, a distance of about seventy-five yards, as a means of escape from the Indians. Benjamin Logan, of this fort, was made colonel of military forces of Lincoln county, which at that time comprised one-third of the state.

Realizing that in a sketch of the limitations prescribed for the one at hand one cannot enter into technical details concerning the personality and professional career of Dr. Carpenter, it is

deemed expedient to reproduce, with such paraphrase and elimination as may seem consonant, a review of his life published in a work entitled "Physicians and Surgeons of America." Owing to changes made the article will not demand formal quotation marks.

James Givens Carpenter attended private and common schools and supplemented this discipline by courses in Christian College, at Hustonville, and the select school of Professor Joseph B. Myers, of Stanford, Kentucky. Having received a teacher's certificate, he taught school in 1871, and on the 1st of December of the following year he began reading medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Woods Logan, of Stanford. He attended two courses of lectures, one at the Louisville Medical College, in the Kentucky metropolis, and the other in the medical department of the University of the City of New York, from which latter institution he received his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine in February, 1875. He also took post-graduate courses in ophthalmology, histology and pathology in the New York Polyclinic, 1889; a private course in abdominal and pelvic surgery, with Dr. Joseph Price, in 1889, and a three months' course with Dr. Price in the winter of 1892-3, in Philadelphia; a three months' special course in ophthalmology, at the Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Graduates in Medicine, 1892-3; and received special instruction from Dr. Thomas F. Rumbold, in diseases of the nose, throat and ear, at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1881, 1884 and 1885.

Dr. Carpenter practiced medicine at Stanford for five months following graduation; was then at Crab Orchard Springs, Kentucky, until February 5, 1882, since which time he has maintained his home and professional headquarters at Stanford, the county seat of his native county. He is a member of the Central Kentucky Medical Society; was a delegate from the Kentucky Medical Society to the American Medical Association, 1889, at Newport, Rhode Island, and at Nashville, Tennessee, 1890; is a permanent member of the American Medical Association; a fellow and one of the organizers of the American Rhinological Society, member of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association; he was the founder and president of the Southeastern Kentucky Medical Society and of the Russell Springs Medical Society; one of the founders and an honorary member of the Casey County Medical Society, Kentucky; and a member of the Crab Orchard Literary Society. In 1892 Dr. Carpenter was appointed a member of the board of pension examining surgeons for his home county, and he retained this office until

1910. He has given much time and energy to the effecting of organizations of medical societies in the more or less isolated mountain districts of Kentucky, as counsellor of Kentucky State Medical Association, and these have proved of great benefit both to the physicians and the people. Since July 1, 1894, he has been a member of the board of censors of the Medico-Chirurgical College and Hospital, in the city of Philadelphia, and in 1883-4 he was chairman of the board of health of Lincoln county. He has shown a most liberal and progressive attitude as a citizen and was a member of the city council of Stanford from 1887 to 1891. Within the past year Dr. Carpenter has delivered a total of twenty-six lectures on the subjects of tuberculosis and sanitary science, and these have been given in churches in various parts of Kentucky. He has also delivered two lectures of similar order before teachers' institutes in Lincoln county.

It is not germane to a publication of this order to enter manifold details concerning the contributions made by Dr. Carpenter to the standard and periodical literature of his profession, but it should be stated that these have been many and valuable and have covered many technical subjects. Through such contributions he has given valuable aid to his professional confreres, as he has offered the results of his wide and varied experience and his exceptionally broad knowledge of the sciences of both medicine and surgery. In the latter department of his profession operations performed by him have covered nearly the entire gamut of modern surgery, and in this field his reputation is national, as touching the medical fraternity. On the 1st of August, 1895, Dr. Carpenter founded his private hospital at Stanford, and he has named this the Joseph Price Hospital, in honor of one of his most honored preceptors, the late and distinguished Dr. Joseph Price, of Philadelphia. The hospital is modern in arrangement and equipment and to the same come for treatment patients from widely separated sections of Kentucky, as well as from other states in the Union. The demands of the hospital require much of the time and attention of Dr. Carpenter, though he has a large general practice in his native county, where he is securely entrenched in popular confidence and esteem, both as a man and as a physician. He has been president of the Kentucky State Medical Society since September 28, 1910. In politics the Doctor is a loyal Kentuckian-American patriot, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Christian church.

On the 13th of December, 1877, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Carpenter to Miss

Lillie B. Fish, daughter of James S. and Martha Elizabeth Fish, of Crab Orchard, Kentucky, and the four children of this union are: Lillie Tevis, James Givens, Jr., Hubert Craig and Josephine Price. Lillie Tevis married Rev. Homer Wilson Carpenter May 30, 1909, and lives at Shelbyville. He is pastor of the Christian church. James Givens, Jr., is a farmer. He married, January 17, 1906, Miss Allie R. Huffman, a native of Standard, Kentucky. Herbert Craig is head bookkeeper in the Lincoln County National Bank.

DR. ABRAHAM MILLER CARPENTER, a son of John Carpenter and a grandson of George S. Carpenter of Carpenter's Station fort, Lincoln county, has attained to marked distinction in the medical profession. He was graduated in the medical department of the University of Louisville, and as a young man he was called to the Keokuk Medical College, in the city of Keokuk, Iowa, in which institution he held the chair of theory and practice for twenty years, within which he gained high reputation as a teacher, clinician and orator. After leaving this college he removed to the city of Chicago, where he became one of the principal factors in the organization of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in which he became incumbent of one of the leading faculty chairs. Later he was elected to the chair of practice in the College of Physicians & Surgeons in the city of St. Louis, and still later he became one of the organizers of the Marion Sims College in St. Louis. He held the chair of practice in this institution for several years, and then organized the Barnes Medical College, St. Louis, where he became associated with Dr. Charles P. Hughes and Dr. Pinckney French in organizing the Barnes Medical College and the Centenary Hospital. He was an influential force in building up these fine institutions, with which he continued to be actively connected until his death, which occurred on the 10th of December, 1908.

THE HALDEMAN FAMILY.—For two generations has the Haldeman family been identified in a distinguished way with Kentucky journalism, as well as with civic and public affairs of important order, and the name is also one that has been concerned with the annals of American history since the Colonial epoch. The present generation as represented in the newspaper field in the city of Louisville is the fifth in line of descent from the original progenitor in our American republic, and the genealogy is traced back to staunch Swiss origin.

Honus Haldeman, or Haldiman, as the name was formerly spelled, emigrated from Switzerland to the new world in 1727 and established his residence in Lancaster county, Pennsyl-

vania, in which historic old commonwealth he passed the residue of his life, as did also his wife. Their son Jacob (I) was born in the canton of Neufchatel, Switzerland, on the 7th of October, 1722, and thus was about five years of age at the time of the family emigration to America. He was reared to maturity in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and there was passed the residue of his industrious and worthy life, which reached its termination on the 2d of February, 1783. His son, Jacob (II), was born in Lancaster county on the 14th of August, 1747, and in the old Keystone state was solemnized his marriage to Elizabeth Muselman. They finally moved to Virginia, where they passed the remainder of their lives.

John Haldeman, son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Muselman) Haldeman, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on the 5th of October, 1771, and from his native state he came to Kentucky prior to 1820. He established his home in what is now the city of Maysville, Mason county. He married Miss Elizabeth Newman, who was born near Point Pleasant, Virginia, January 7, 1790, a daughter of Walter Newman. Her father was a valiant soldier in the Continental line, as a member of the Virginia troops, in the war of the Revolution, and he finally moved from his old home near Point Pleasant, that state, to Newark, Ohio, where he died in 1840. In 1837 John Haldeman removed with his family to the city of Louisville, where the remainder of his active career was devoted principally to business pursuits of representative order and where he died on the 19th of January, 1844. His widow survived him by thirty years and was summoned to the life eternal on Christmas day of the year 1874.

Walter Newman Haldeman, who attained to so much of distinction as a journalist and newspaper publisher in Louisville and whose life was ordered upon a high plane of integrity and usefulness, was born at Maysville, Kentucky, on the 27th of April, 1821, and was a son of John and Elizabeth (Newman) Haldeman, of whom mention has just been made. He was afforded the advantages of the excellent academy conducted by Professor William A. Richardson, of Maysville, and it is worthy of note that among his fellow students was General Ulysses S. Grant. He was sixteen years of age at the time of the family removal to Louisville, where he soon afterward found employment in a grocery and commission house. In 1840 he assumed a clerical position in the office of the old *Louisville Journal*, with which he continued to be connected for several years, within which he became thoroughly familiar with the manifold details of the news-

paper business and gained also his initial knowledge of the "art preservative of all arts,"—association with which for any considerable period has been legitimately pronounced tantamount to a liberal education.

After severing his connection with the *Louisville Journal* Mr. Haldeman initiated his independent career by engaging in the book and periodical business. He opened a modest establishment on Fourth street and in connection with the same conducted a circulating library. In 1844, while thus engaged, Mr. Haldeman purchased the *Daily Dime*, a newspaper that had been established in the preceding year by several practical printers. Disposing of his book store, Mr. Haldeman thereupon gave his entire attention to the management and upbuilding of his newly acquired newspaper business, in connection with which his previously acquired knowledge came into most effective play, as did also his decisive pragmatic ability and administrative powers. He immediately changed the name of his paper to the *Daily Courier* and thus became the founder of a journalistic enterprise that eventually gained prestige as one of the most important of its kind in the Union. He encountered strong opposition and was also somewhat handicapped by his limited financial resources, but his courage, ability and ambition proved adequate to coping with all obstacles obtruding in his path, though for many years it was an up-hill fight that was his in placing the *Courier* on a steadfast financial basis, with concomitant public appreciation and support. He held to his well defined course with that tenacity of purpose that was ever one of his dominating characteristics, and he finally succeeded in piloting his enterprise into what was, for a time at least, a safe harbor. In the meanwhile he had been associated with different partners, and finally, in 1859, the business was reorganized and incorporated under the title of the Louisville Courier Printing Company. Of the newly formed corporation Mr. Haldeman became president and principal stockholder.

In 1861, soon after the inception of the Civil war, the Federal authorities suppressed the publication of the *Courier*, by reason of its fearless and determined stand in behalf of the cause of the South, and Mr. Haldeman found it necessary, in order to escape arrest, to find refuge within the Confederate lines, which were then established at Bowling Green, this state. There he resumed the publication of his paper with such facilities as were available, and he issued the first number within two weeks after suppression of publication at Louisville. No man more fully lived up to

the tension of that climacteric epoch in our national history and none was more courageous in advocating the cause of the Confederacy,—a cause to which he brought the splendid resourcefulness of a significantly strong and loyal nature. Finally the indurate exigencies of the times necessitated another removal of the headquarters of the paper, and its issuing was thereafter continued in the city of Nashville, Tennessee, until that city was captured by the Federal army.

After the cessation of hostilities between the North and South Mr. Haldeman returned to Louisville and here resumed the publication of the *Courier*. Reconciling himself to the changed conditions and girding his loins for renewed activity, he thereafter carried forward his newspaper enterprise with a success that has made it an integral and splendid part of the journalistic history of the Blue Grass state, as well as that of the nation. In 1868 the *Daily Courier* was consolidated with the *Louisville Journal*, which latter had been founded in 1830, and at this time was adopted the present title of the *Louisville Courier-Journal*. A few months later the *Louisville Daily Democrat* was absorbed by the *Courier-Journal*, which thus became the only morning paper in the city. Through these changes was brought about the development of a newspaper enterprise that has long stood at the forefront in the annals of American journalism, and none has done more to further this result than did Mr. Haldeman, who continued president of the *Louisville Courier-Journal Company* until the time of his death, which terminated a long and distinguished career and one whose usefulness has been cumulative in the directing of public thought and action as well as in the furtherance of civic and material progress in the city and state, whose every interest ever lay close to his heart. Mr. Haldeman continued to be actively identified with the management of the *Courier-Journal* up to the very day of the accident which caused his death, and thus he literally "died in the harness," as was his oft expressed wish.

In 1884 Mr. Haldeman expanded the scope of his newspaper activities by establishing the *Louisville Evening Times*, which is to-day the leading afternoon daily of the state. Concerning his identification with the same the following pertinent statements have been made: "When the *Evening Times* was young and a crisis came in its affairs and when his business associates advised the abandonment of the enterprise, as a financial failure, the characteristic determination and tenacity of purpose Mr. Haldeman had so often displayed in connection with the guiding of the fortunes of the *Courier*, saved the day for the *Times*, as its

publication was continued until the goal of success was attained, giving to Kentucky her most prosperous and most popular evening or afternoon paper and one that, together with the *Courier-Journal*, stands as an enduring monument to the memory of one of the foremost journalists and publishers of his time."

Mr. Haldeman died on the 13th of May, 1902, and a city and state mourned the passing of one of their best known, most loyal and most honored citizens,—one whose life in all its relations had been guided and governed by the highest principles and highest ideals.

Mr. Haldeman was one of the ablest exponents of the principles and policies of the Democratic party and none has given more effective service in behalf of its cause. He had the true resourcefulness of the publicist and was a natural director of public opinion, in which connections he brought to bear a cultured mind and a rare fund of knowledge.

Walter N. Haldeman was a member of the Southern Presbyterian church and took an active interest in church affairs. When the Southern Presbyterian Theological Seminary was started he enabled the seminary to secure the property at the northeast corner of First and Broadway. He paid for a portion of this property and after his death his estate subscribed amounts to the seminary fund which substantially represented the purchase price of the property. In recognition of his active efforts for the seminary one of the buildings is named Haldeman Hall, the bronze tablet over the entrance door commemorating the fact.

On the 30th of October, 1844, was solemnized the marriage of Walter Newman Haldeman to Miss Elizabeth Metcalf, daughter of William Metcalf, a representative citizen of Cincinnati, Ohio. Mrs. Haldeman, a woman of most gracious personality and one who was long a prominent figure in connection with the best social and charitable activities of the city of Louisville, survived her honored husband and was summoned to eternal rest on the 20th of January, 1908. Mrs. Walter N. Haldeman was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 27, 1827. The following children were born to them: A daughter who died in infancy; W. B.; Walter N., died at the age of five months; John A., died in 1900; Lizzie, Bruce and Isabelle. Those living are W. B.; Bruce and Isabelle.

BRUCE HALDEMAN.—Preceding in this publication appears a genealogical record concerning the Haldeman family, whose name has been one of special prominence in the annals of Louisville and the state of Kentucky, and as in that connection is given a definite memoir touching the life record of the late Walter Newman Haldeman, father of him whose name

introduces this article, further details are not demanded in the sketch at hand, though it may be stated incidentally that Walter N. Haldeman gained national reputation as a newspaper man through his long and distinguished association with the *Louisville Courier-Journal* and the *Louisville Evening Times*.

Bruce Haldeman is president of the Louisville Courier-Journal Company which publishes both the *Courier-Journal* and the *Times*, and in this important office he is the successor of his honored father. As an executive business man in charge of interests of broad scope and importance and as a liberal and progressive citizen he has given added distinction to the family name, and as one of the representative men of Kentucky he is well entitled to recognition in this publication.

Mr. Haldeman was born in the city of Knoxville, Tennessee, on the 5th of November, 1862, at which time his parents were there sojourning owing to the fact that his father had been compelled to cease the publication of the *Louisville Courier* in its home city, its suppression having been made by the Federal authorities on account of its staunch support of the cause of the Confederate states. Upon the close of the war the family returned to Louisville, where Bruce Haldeman was reared to maturity and where his early educational discipline was secured in the public schools. Thereafter he attended the historic old University of Virginia for two years and upon his return to Louisville he initiated his business career in the counting-room of his father's paper, the *Courier-Journal*, so that he has literally grown up in the newspaper business. From the business department of the *Courier-Journal* he was finally advanced into those devoted to the news and management, and he filled various positions, in connection with which he gained diversified and valuable experience. Thus it may be noted that he served on the reportorial staff, as exchange editor, as telegraph editor and finally as managing editor. He was editor of the weekly edition of the *Courier-Journal* about one year, during the absence of his elder brother, Colonel William B. Haldeman, and he also represented the Associated Press in Louisville for several years. After having been actively identified with the news department of the *Courier-Journal* for a term of years Mr. Haldeman returned to the business department, and in this connection he was eventually advanced to his present position, that of president, of which he has been incumbent since 1902. He had previously served as vice-president and was elected chief executive of the company after the death of his father, who had served long and ably in that office.

Mr. Haldeman has been for a number of years a member of the directorate of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and since 1909 he has been vice-president of this notable organization. For seven years he was one of the three publishers on the National Board of Arbitration, to which were referred for adjustment all controversies between the varied union organizations identified with the newspaper business. For several years Mr. Haldeman was a director of the Louisville Trust Company and also the Southern National Bank of Louisville, but he resigned the former office in 1908 and the latter in 1910. He was reared in the faith of the Democratic party and has never deviated therefrom by one jot or tittle in so far as its basic principles are concerned. He holds membership in the Pendennis and Country Clubs of Louisville, the Manhattan Club of New York city and the Chicago Press Club. He is a member of the Southern Presbyterian church.

On the 20th of January, 1892, occurred the marriage of Mr. Haldeman to Miss Annie Ford Milton, daughter of Colonel William A. Milton, a prominent and honored citizen of Louisville. The four children of this union are: Florence Milton, Elizabeth, Walter Newman and Annie Bruce.

COLONEL WILLIAM B. HALDEMAN, editor in chief of the *Louisville Evening Times*, has well upheld the prestige of a name that has been significantly honored in connection with Kentucky journalism and citizenship, and he stands to-day as one of the essentially representative citizens of Louisville, the city of his nativity and one in which his course has been such as to set at naught all application of the scriptural aphorism that "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country." He is a son of the late Walter Newman Haldeman, to whose distinguished life and labors adequate reference is made in the sketch dedicated to the Haldeman family on other pages of this work, so that a repetition of the data is not demanded in the present connection. He whose name initiates this paragraph has gained precedence along the same line of enterprise as did his father, who was the founder of the paper of which the son is now editor in chief, and who was likewise president of the Louisville Courier-Journal Company at the time of his death.

Colonel William Birch Haldeman was born in the city of Louisville, Kentucky, on the 27th of July, 1846, and after duly availing himself of the advantages of both the public and private schools of his native place he continued his studies at Forest Academy, conducted under the principalship of Rev. B. H. McCown,

at O'Bannon, this state. When the Civil war was precipitated he left school, without permission, and made his way inside the Confederate lines in 1861. He was at that time in his fifteenth year and thus too young for enlistment, but his youthful zeal and his loyalty to the cause of the South were not to be thwarted, as is shown by the fact that for two years he continued with the army and really performed all the duties of a soldier, with various commands, while waiting the time when he would be eligible for regular enlistment. Within this interval, in the early part of the year 1862, he was for a brief time with the command of the gallant General John Morgan in Tennessee, and in October of the same year he was entrusted with important dispatches sent by General John C. Breckinridge, then at Tullahoma, Tennessee, to General Braxton Bragg, at Lexington, Kentucky,—an undertaking in which he was entirely successful, though encountering many obstacles and dangers. He participated in the engagement at Lawrenceburg, Kentucky, and retreated with General Bragg's forces from the battlefield of Perryville, this state, after which he rejoined General Breckinridge's command at Knoxville, Tennessee.

In the winter of 1862-3 the ambition of young Haldeman was realized, in that he was enabled to enlist as a private in Company G, Ninth Kentucky Infantry, which was a part of the famous "Orphan Brigade." From that time forward his service was arduous and constant and he continued with his regiment until the spring of 1864, when he was appointed midshipman in the Confederate states navy and assigned to duty on board the school ship "Patrick Henry," which was then lying off Drury's Bluff or Bermuda Hundred. Prior to the engagement between the commands of General Beauregard and Butler the crew of the "Patrick Henry" was taken to the fort and in that conflict young Haldeman had command of one of the guns, in which connection he rendered valiant service in repulsing the forces of General Butler in the attack made by that officer after the fall of Petersburg, Virginia, in August, 1864. Colonel Haldeman soon afterward resigned his position in the navy and rejoined the "Orphan Brigade," at Aiken, South Carolina. With this gallant command he continued in active service and participated in all its campaigns until its surrender at Washington, Georgia, in May, 1865, when with his comrades he was paroled.

The close of the war found young Haldeman within two years of attaining to his legal majority, and he has the distinction of having been one of the youngest soldiers to serve dur-

ing the entire period of the long and weary conflict between the North and the South. Soon after his return to Louisville he entered the Kentucky Military Institute, in Franklin county, near Frankfort, Kentucky, and in this institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1869, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then became collector for the business department of his father's paper, the *Louisville Courier-Journal*, but after a few months of employment in this capacity he joined a railroad surveying party for the purpose of gaining a practical knowledge of civil engineering. He continued to be thus engaged until illness compelled him to return to his home, and eventually, in search of a climate that would assist in the recuperation of his physical energies, he visited Texas, where he remained eighteen months. Within this interval he devoted his attention to the reading of law at Austin and Gonzales, and was admitted to the bar of the Lone Star state.

In 1871 Colonel Haldeman returned to Louisville and after filling nearly every position on the *Courier-Journal* he identified himself with the weekly edition of the *Courier-Journal*, of which he became editor and general manager in 1875. In 1885 he was made general manager of both the *Courier-Journal* and the *Louisville Evening Times*, and he has since continued to be one of the most prominent and influential figures in the Kentucky newspaper field. In April 1902, he became editor in chief of the *Louisville Times*, his brother Bruce taking the business management of the papers. He has ever given an unfaltering allegiance to the cause of the Democratic party and has been a valued factor in its councils as well as in the manoeuvring of its campaign forces. From 1884 to 1890 he was a member of the Democratic State Central Committee of Kentucky, and in 1892, 1896 and 1908 he was a delegate to the national conventions of his party. In April, 1906, he was unanimously elected colonel of the First Regiment Infantry, Kentucky National Guard, and served as commander of this regiment to July, 1909, when he resigned.

Ever mindful of the interests of his old comrades of the Civil war Colonel Haldeman has not failed to vitalize the more gracious memories of the days when he followed the flag of the Confederacy, and he has been closely concerned with all matters and movements touching the interests of the Confederate veterans of his native state and of the entire South. In August, 1910, General Gordon appointed him commander of the Kentucky division of the United Confederate Veterans' Association, with the rank of major general, in

which office he succeeded General Bennett H. Young, who had been promoted to the rank of lieutenant general. The appointment thus conferred upon Colonel Haldeman was duly ratified by his election to the office of commander by the Kentucky division of the association mentioned. Colonel Haldeman has maintained a most zealous interest in all that concerns the welfare of his native city and state and is known as one of Louisville's most progressive and public-spirited citizens, the while he has the unequivocal esteem of the community in which virtually his entire life has been passed.

On the 30th of November, 1876, Colonel Haldeman was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth R. Offutt, daughter of Henry Y. and Clara B. Offutt, of Shelbyville, Kentucky. Of the five children of this union two died in infancy and concerning the others the following brief data are entered: Clara Bruce is the wife of J. Frazier Bonnie, of Louisville; Anna is the wife of Frank K. Espenhain, head of the Espenhain Dry Goods Company, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Miss Elizabeth Offutt Haldeman died in the city of Paris, France, on the 6th of June, 1909. Colonel Haldeman and his wife are members of the Southern Presbyterian church.

RALPH B. RUBINS, superintendent of the city schools of Madisonville, Kentucky, has rendered valiant services to the educational interests of the fine old Blue Grass commonwealth. He is a man of fine moral character, an earnest and zealous worker in behalf of any cause that he considers right and a man of strong convictions which he has the courage to carry out. No man has ever worked more ardently for the upbuilding of the common schools of Kentucky and during his incumbency of the position of superintendent of the schools of Madisonville he has succeeded in greatly raising the intellectual standard and in promoting the efficiency of the school system as a preparation for the responsible duties of life.

Mr. Rubins was born in Marion county, Ohio, on the 31st of July, 1881, and he is a son of P. P. and Ella (Blow) Rubins, both of whom were born and reared in the old Buckeye state of the Union and both of whom were descended from stanch English ancestry. Joseph Rubins, paternal grandfather of him to whom this sketch is dedicated, emigrated to America from England about the year 1800. He established his home in Ohio, where he entered a tract of government land and where he was identified with agricultural pursuits during the greater portion of his active business career. The father of Professor Rubins was likewise engaged in farming operations

and still lives in Marion county, Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Rubins were born three children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the second in order of birth and two of whom are living in 1911.

On the old homestead farm in Marion county, Ohio, Professor Rubins passed his boyhood and youth and his preliminary educational training consisted of such advantages as were afforded in the public schools of Marion county and in the high school of Larue. Subsequently he was enrolled as a student in the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, in which he was graduated in 1903, duly receiving his degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1903 he was appointed principal of the high school at Madisonville, Kentucky, and in 1906 he was elected superintendent of schools of the same city. In connection with his work he has under his direct guidance eighteen teachers and some eight hundred and two pupils and he has succeeded in bringing the schools under his care up to a high state of efficiency in each department.

On the 5th of June, 1906, was recorded the marriage of Professor Rubins to Miss Lalla Anderson, who was born and reared at Hopkinsville, Kentucky, and who is a daughter of E. H. Anderson, a representative citizen and business man at Madisonville. To this union have been born two children,—Nell, whose birth occurred on the 16th of March, 1907; and Eugene, born on the 7th of February, 1910. Mrs. Rubins is a graduate of McLain College, Hopkinsville, Kentucky, and is a woman of rare charm and graciousness. She and her husband are popular factors in connection with the best social activities of the community.

In connection with his educational work Professor Rubins has held the office of president of the Educational Association of the Second Congressional District of the state and he has long been a valued and appreciative member of the Kentucky Educational Association. Politically he is an unswerving advocate of the principles and policies promulgated by the Democratic party in all matters of national import, but in local affairs he maintains an independent attitude, preferring to give his support to men and measures meeting with the approval of his judgment rather than to follow along strictly partisan lines. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Alpha Tau Omega college organization and in his religious views he is a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he is a steward and in the various departments of whose work he has ever been an active and zealous factor. He is a man of forceful mentality

and broad and useful information, a man conscientiously devoted to his work and one whose entire record will bear the searchlight of fullest investigation.

SAMUEL BIGSTAFF, popularly known as Major Bigstaff, is a representative citizen of Ft. Thomas, and is known over a wide territory, by no means limited to the boundaries of his native state. He belongs to a fine Southern family; has a thrilling and adventurous war record to look back upon, whose recital has roused many a slumbering youthful patriotism; made a name for himself in his chosen profession, the law; and has fathered scores of enterprises, some of them of proportions vast indeed, which have contributed materially to the development not only of Ft. Thomas but of the entire state. He is now practically retired and enjoys in leisure the honors and emoluments well earned in the days of his activity.

Mr. Bigstaff was born at Flat Creek, Bath county, Kentucky, on the first day of December, 1845. He was the son of Dr. O. S. and Fenton (Beam) Bigstaff, the former a physician and native of Madison county, who later moved to Mason county. The Bigstaffs may be numbered among Kentucky's prominent old families, and were part of a Virginia colony which settled in Madison county at an early day, doubtless when Kentucky was still a part of Virginia. Dr. Bigstaff was left an orphan at an early age. He studied medicine at Transylvania University, received his degree, and was fortunate enough to begin his practice with Dr. White of Madison, an old and representative physician of high professional standing. While yet a young man he removed to Bath county and located there permanently, practicing there until his demise. He was the father of five children, all of whom are well known. Sarah Fenton became the wife of John D. Hinde, a St. Louis merchant; Richard lives on the old family homestead; Benjamin died in Lexington in 1908, he being a Confederate army veteran and later in life a missionary; James M. is a banker and farmer located at Mt. Sterling; and the fifth and youngest is Mr. Bigstaff.

Samuel Bigstaff spent his boyhood and youth in his native county, Bath, attended the common schools, and was preparing for college under the tutelage of Judge Thomas Gordon when the Civil war cloud broke in all its fury. With the air so full of excitement, books were out of the question for this high-spirited boy and he ran away from school and enlisted in the Confederate army, becoming a member of the Second Kentucky Cavalry under General Duke. He followed Bragg's retreat and at Versailles was captured and finally

was to be exchanged for Union prisoners at camp in Chattanooga. Before the exchange, however, he made his escape and rejoined his regiment at Liberty, Tennessee. It was his to know in fullest measure all the fortunes of war and he was again captured at the battle of Snow Hill, having been crippled by a ball and left upon the field. He was sent to the Federal hospital at Nashville and was after transferred to Louisville. By special order of the war department he was placed in the Newport, Kentucky, barracks, and was one of the few political prisoners of Kentucky. Here he remained until the close of the war, supporting himself on crutches, and having the liberty of the post, not to speak of membership in the officers' club.

After the war Mr. Bigstaff remained for a time at Newport and married during his residence there. He later engaged in business in Cincinnati, Ohio, and studied law as a side issue, being admitted to the bar at Newport in 1875. He became a partner of the late Judge Charles J. Helm, this association continuing for several years. He afterward retired from the active practice of law and engaged in promoting, for which he was particularly fitted by his far-sightedness, executive ability, and personality. However, after abandoning his active practice he once engaged in an important legal work, acting for the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway in the examination of its titles.

One of Mr. Bigstaff's great negotiations was the promotion of Kentucky's street railways, changing from horse to electric all lines out of Cincinnati on the Kentucky side of the Ohio river, this being about 1893. He continued the office of general manager and vice-president of this system for about four years. Another highly important act was his securing of the site of Fort Thomas, for which he made a personal pilgrimage to Washington, D. C. After the examination of the same by General Schofield Mr. Bigstaff sold to the government one hundred and twelve acres. The transfer was made by General Sheridan after a personal visit and inspection. The only drawback was the lack of transportation facilities and these Mr. Bigstaff guaranteed to supply, to this end building the Fort Thomas electric line. Previously he had built upon his own initiative the Grand Avenue Pike from Newport to Fort Thomas, a distance of three miles, which is still his property.

Mr. Bigstaff agitated the idea in the east, raised the money and promoted generally the building of the Central Bridge across the Ohio river from Newport to Cincinnati, which has proved of inestimable convenience to street car, wagon and foot passengers. He was instrumental in having the upper bridge rebuilt

between Newport and Cincinnati by offering in his capacity as chief officer of the street railroad a sum of money sufficient to pay the interest on the investment. This is at present one of the finest bridges which spans the Ohio. It was also his distinction to have built the Eleventh street bridge across the Licking river between Newport and Covington, which has proved immensely advantageous to these cities, giving a belt line street railway between Cincinnati, Newport and Covington. It was he who organized the Inverness Syndicate among fourteen prominent Cincinnati capitalists. They bought two hundred and fifty acres of land in the lower part of the Highland district, which has since been developed into one of the finest suburbs of the three cities. It was this Napoleon of promoters who organized the Cote Brillante Syndicate, which acquired thirty-eight acres of land near Newport, built streets, laid out lots, and made improvements. He bought this land, built ten houses, and established "Bonnie Lesley," later selling this addition advantageously. He also bought eighteen acres in eastern Newport and as an individual laid out Second, Third and Lexington streets, after their completion dedicating them to Newport, and improving and disposing of all the property.

The Altamont and Shelby Arms hotels situated in the Highlands were promoted and built by Mr. Bigstaff, the two hostelrys having since been consolidated as the Altamont. His activities in the Highlands have included the platting of many acres of land, which has been improved and developed. About this time he with a number of others bought the Favorite Stove Works of Cincinnati, which had assigned, reorganized the company, and moved the plant to Piqua, Ohio, where it is now one of the largest industries of its kind in the United States. He likewise bought with others and promoted the Anniston Cast Iron Pipe Company at Anniston, Alabama, the same having failed. This he reorganized and put upon a substantial and paying basis.

When the Dueber Watch Company decided to leave Newport, Mr. Bigstaff, at the solicitation of Mr. Dueber, went to various cities in Ohio and Indiana and finally acquired in Canton, Ohio, a gift of fifteen acres of land within the city limits, together with \$105,000 in cash. At the same time that the plant moved to its new home the Springfield (Massachusetts) Movement Company was purchased by Mr. Dueber and consolidated with the watch case company at Canton. Mr. Bigstaff had the captaincy of many real estate and business enterprises and developments besides the ones mentioned.

In 1866 Mr. Bigstaff was united in marriage with Miss Alice Webster, a native of Bath county, Kentucky, and the daughter of Francis M. Webster, for many years a prominent Newport attorney. Two children have been born to them, Nazzie Webster and Frank Webster, both of whom have been liberally educated, the daughter at Louisville and the son at the University of Virginia. Frank Webster Bigstaff was admitted to the bar, but abandoned his profession to devote his entire time to literary pursuits, being an author of promise.

Mr. Bigstaff was originally Democratic in politics, but in later years it has seemed to him that the support of men and measures was of greater weight than partisanship. He has never aspired to or held office. He is a Mason, belonging to the Knights Templars, and also holds membership in the John C. Breckinridge Camp of Confederate Veterans at Lexington, Kentucky, being among the early members of that society. He enjoys prestige in every walk of life and is a prominent factor in the affairs of the community in which he has for so many years made his home.

JUDGE BETH A. FUSON.—The present able incumbent of the office of judge of Bell county, Kentucky, is B. A. Fuson, whose public-spirited interest in all that pertains to the well being of this section of the fine old Blue Grass commonwealth has ever been of the most insistent character and whose various business enterprises have been an important element in general progress and development.

Judge Fuson was born in that part of Knox county which now forms a portion of Bell county, Kentucky, the date of his nativity being the 14th of December, 1858. He is a son of James R. and Lucinda (Evans) Fuson, the former of whom was born in the state of Tennessee, in 1822, and the latter of whom was born on the same old homestead farm as was the Judge, her birth having occurred on the 15th of February, 1819. Mr. and Mrs. James R. Fuson became the parents of six children, and of the number five are living at the present time, namely,—James A., Mrs. Letitia Smith, J. T., B. A. and H. J., all of Bell county, Kentucky. The paternal grandfather of the Judge came from his native state of Tennessee to the head of Bear creek, Bell county, Kentucky, at an early day on a hunting expedition. He was lost from his family for a period of two years and was then recognized by some hunters; his family was notified and he was looked up. He then removed his family to Kentucky and there resided during the residue of his life. James R. Fuson was a farmer by vocation and at the time of

his death, on the 24th of March, 1864, he was incumbent of the office of magistrate. In politics he was originally an old-line Whig but at the time of the organization of the Republican party he transferred his allegiance to its principles and policies. His cherished and devoted wife, who long survived him, passed to eternal rest on the 10th of February, 1902.

After completing the curriculum of the district schools of his native place Judge Fuson continued to be engaged in the work and management of the home farm until the 25th of May, 1887, at which time he came to Pineville, where he turned his attention to the general merchandise business. He continued to be identified with that line of enterprise for the ensuing four years, at the expiration of which his place of business was destroyed by fire. He was then, in 1891, elected to the office of chief of police, in which connection he served for one year, when he resigned in order to accept the position of magistrate, to which he had just been elected. He was magistrate for four years and then made the race for the office of police judge, but was defeated. In the next election he was again candidate for police judge and then he was successful, serving for four years, his regime being marked by conscientious devotion to duty. His next public office was that of deputy circuit court clerk, which he held for four years. In November, 1909, he was further honored by his fellow citizens in that he was then elected to his present position of county judge. He assumed charge of the affairs connected with this position in January, 1910, and in discharging the duties connected therewith is acquitting himself with all of honor and distinction. Judge Fuson initiated his independent business career as a teacher, following that line of occupation for a period of five years. He was also deputy United States marshal for twenty-six months prior to his election as police judge.

In the year 1892 was solemnized the marriage of Judge Fuson to Miss Alice B. Coppock, who was born at Grundy Center, Douglas county, Illinois, and who is a daughter of W. H. Coppock. To this union have been born eight children, seven of whom are living and all of whom are at home.—Sylvia G., Ida L., Ollie Lucinda, Lola, Alice, Mary, Myrtle and B. A. Jr. The child deceased is Ida L., whose death occurred September 9, 1900. Judge and Mrs. Fuson are affiliated with the Baptist church in their religious faith and they are zealous and ardent workers in its behalf.

In his political convictions Judge Fuson is

allied as a staunch supporter of the cause of the Republican party, in the local councils of which organization he is an active factor. He has always been prominent and influential in public affairs, as already seen, and his service as an official has ever been characterized by faithfulness and marked ability. During his regime as judge very few of his decisions have ever been appealed and all his rulings are influenced by that stern sense of justice which is so potent an element in the enforcement of the law. Fraternally he is connected with the local lodge of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of which he is secretary at the present time, and he is also a valued and appreciative member of the time-honored Masonic order. As a man he is genial, kindly and markedly courteous, thus winning the love and unalloyed esteem of all who know him. He is straightforward and honest in all his business dealings and in public life he holds an untarnished record.

GREEN B. ANGEL.—The present able and popular incumbent of the office of county judge of Laurel county, Kentucky, is Hon. Green B. Angel, who was born at Elvira, Laurel county, Kentucky, on the 18th of December, 1875, and who is a son of James A. and Rebecca (Mays) Angel, the former of whom is deceased and the latter of whom is now living at Elvira, Kentucky. The father was a native of Clay county, Kentucky, his birth having occurred just above the present site of Booneville, on the 25th of November, 1827. He was summoned to the life eternal on the 26th of January, 1908, in Laurel county, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits during the major portion of his active business career. He was a decidedly successful business man and in the early days he ran rafts and built boats on the river. At one time he owned as much as seven hundred acres of most arable land in Laurel county. In his political convictions he was aligned as a stalwart supporter of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor, and while he never participated actively in public affairs he was ever ready to do all in his power to advance the general welfare. In his religious faith he was a consistent member of the Missionary Baptist Church. His father, Ephraim Angel, was born in the same locality of the old Blue Grass commonwealth as was his son, and he lived to attain to the patriarchal age of ninety years, his demise having occurred in the year 1884. Ephraim Angel was a farmer by vocation and he reared to maturity a family of nine sons and seven daughters, the outcome of two marriages. Of

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Judge Green B. Angel was reared to the inaugurating discipline of the homestead farm in Laurel county, and his early education consisted of such advantage as were afforded in the common schools. He began to assist his father in the work and management of the home farm as a youth and has been more or less interested in farming and stock-raising

1. The first step in the process of the investigation is the identification of the problem. This is done by the investigator who is assigned to the case. The investigator will then gather information about the problem and the people involved. This information will be used to determine the cause of the problem and to develop a plan of action.

2. The second step is the collection of evidence. This is done by the investigator who will interview the people involved and gather any physical evidence that may be available. This evidence will be used to support the investigator's findings and to develop a plan of action.

3. The third step is the analysis of the evidence. This is done by the investigator who will review the evidence and determine the cause of the problem. This analysis will be used to develop a plan of action.

4. The fourth step is the development of a plan of action. This is done by the investigator who will develop a plan of action based on the findings of the investigation. This plan of action will be used to resolve the problem.

5. The fifth step is the implementation of the plan of action. This is done by the investigator who will implement the plan of action and monitor the progress of the investigation. This implementation will be used to resolve the problem.

6. The sixth step is the evaluation of the results. This is done by the investigator who will evaluate the results of the investigation and determine if the problem has been resolved. This evaluation will be used to develop a plan of action for the future.

On Jan. 27, 1904, Judge Angel was united in marriage to Miss Mary Emma Brown, who was born in New York, New York, but who was reared and educated in Marion county, this state. There was a previous marriage. She is a daughter of John and Margaret Heath. Ornith, the former of whom was an agriculturist by vocation and who is now deceased. Judge and Mrs. Angel have one son and one daughter.—James, born in September, 1907; and Lena, whose birth occurred in September, 1909.

Politically Judge Angel is an ardent and uncompromising advocate of the cause of the Democratic party, as already intimated, and in a fraternal way he is affiliated with the time-honored Masonic order, in which he is a valued and an aggressive member of Blue Lodge, No. 535, Ancient Free & Accepted Masons. In the Independent Order of Odd Fellows he is connected with McWhorter Lodge, No. 2401 and in the Junior Order of the United American Mechanics he is affiliated with London Council, No. 181. The religious views of Mr. and Mrs. Angel are in harmony with the tenets of the Missionary Baptist church and their attractive home in Elvira, the judicial center of Laurel county, is widely renowned for its gracious and refined hospitality.

JAMES S. FORESTER.—A prominent and influential lawyer of Harlan, James S. Forester, now serving as county judge of Harlan county, is widely and favorably known as a leading member of the legal fraternity of this part of the state. A native of this county, he was born November 24, 1869, a son of John W. Forester, of Straight Creek. He is of pioneer ancestry, his great-grandfather, John Forester,

the above children three sons and six daughters are living, in 1911, James having been the eldest child in the entire family. James Angel, father of Ephraim and great-grandfather of him to whom this sketch is dedicated, was a native of Buncombe county, North Carolina, whence he emigrated to Kentucky at a very early age. He was a gallant soldier in the war of the Revolution and was with General Washington at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. James Angel lived to the age of past ninety years, was a farmer by occupation and in politics was a staunch advocate of the cause of the Democratic party.

Green B. Angel's mother, whose maiden name was Rebecca Mays, was born near Booneville, in what is now Owsley county, Kentucky, in the year 1838. She was a daughter of Andrew and Margaret (Barrett) Mays, who emigrated to Kentucky from Virginia in an early day. Mrs. James A. Angel had two brothers, Isham and Jackson Mays, who were soldiers in the Federal army in the war between the states. Jackson Mays died in service and Isham Mays is now a resident of Owsley county, Kentucky. The latter had volunteered for service in the Mexican war but was rejected on account of his extreme youth. At this point it is interesting to note that James A. Angel had two brothers who served as faithful soldiers in the Civil war, one Henderson Angel, in the Federal army and the other, Andrew Jackson Angel, in the Confederate army. The latter was a prisoner of war for a period of three years at Fort Delaware. Mrs. Rebecca (Mays) Angel is a gracious lady of seventy-three years of age and she is residing at Elvira, Kentucky, as previously noted. Of the twelve children born to Mr. and Mrs. Angel seven grew to maturity and six are living at the present time, in 1911, namely: Jane, who is the widow of John L. Estridge, and who maintains her home in Garrard county, Kentucky; Elvira, who is now Mrs. J. W. Hibbard, of Garrard county; Josephine, who is the wife of A. T. Bowling, of McWhorter, Kentucky; Judge Green B., the immediate subject of this review; and Misses Helen and Annie, both of whom reside at the Judge's home. One brother, Andrus J. Angel, died in 1906.

Judge Green B. Angel was reared to the invigorating discipline of the homestead farm in Laurel county and his early education consisted of such advantages as were afforded in the common schools. He began to assist his father in the work and management of the home farm as a youth and has been more or less interested in farming and stock-raising

during the intervening years to the present time. Most of his attention, however, has been given to the various public offices to which he has been elected. He was twice appointed and once elected justice of the peace of Laurel county, at which time he overcame a normal two-thirds plurality of one hundred and seventy-five Republican votes, and was elected by eighty-six majority. He served in that capacity for some six years. He was first elected to his present office—that of county judge—in 1909, at which time he overcame a normal two-thirds plurality of fourteen hundred Republican votes and was elected by six hundred seventy-three majority, carrying fifteen out of eighteen precincts. He is discharging the duties connected with the office of county judge with the utmost discrimination and satisfaction to all parties concerned and it is gratifying to note that very few of his cases have ever been appealed.

In October, 1906, Judge Angel was united in marriage to Miss Mary Warnie Cornett, who was born in Clay county, Kentucky, but who was reared and educated in Marion county, this state, where was solemnized her marriage. She is a daughter of Isaac and Margaret (Beatty) Cornett, the former of whom was an agriculturist by vocation and who is now deceased. Judge and Mrs. Angel have one son and one daughter,—James, born in September, 1907; and Lena, whose birth occurred in September, 1909.

Politically Judge Angel is an uncompromising advocate of the cause of the Democratic party, as already intimated, and in a fraternal way he is affiliated with the time-honored Masonic order, in which he is a valued and appreciative member of Blue Lodge, No. 535, Ancient Free & Accepted Masons. In the Independent Order of Odd Fellows he is connected with McWhorter Lodge, No. 249; and in the Junior Order of the United American Mechanics he is affiliated with London Council, No. 181. The religious views of Mr. and Mrs. Angel are in harmony with the tenets of the Missionary Baptist church and their attractive home in Elvira, the judicial center of Laurel county, is widely renowned for its gracious and refined hospitality.

JAMES S. FORESTER.—A prominent and influential lawyer of Harlan, James S. Forester, now serving as county judge of Harlan county, is widely and favorably known as a leading member of the legal fraternity of this part of the state. A native of this county, he was born November 24, 1860, a son of John W. Forester, of Straight Creek. He is of pioneer ancestry, his great-grandfather, John Forester,



having migrated from North Carolina, his native state, to Harlan county, Kentucky, about 1800, here spending the remainder of his life.

Jeremiah Forester, the paternal grandfather of Mr. Forester, was born in Harlan county, and here married Mary Osborne, also a native and life-long resident of Harlan county. He died at the age of seventy-two years, and his wife, who survived him, attained the good old age of ninety years.

John W. Forester, born in Harlan county in 1838, grew to manhood on a farm and has been engaged in general farming during his active life, his home being at Straight Creek. Enlisting as a private in the Forty-ninth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry in 1863, he served until the close of the war in the Union Army, being promoted in the meantime to the rank of lieutenant. He married first Nancy Howard, who was born in Harlan county, a daughter of John C. and Matilda (Brock) Howard. Mr. Howard was a well-known merchant and farmer of Harlan county. He was a man of great bravery and daring, and for several years was sheriff of Harlan county, an office for which his coolness and nerve amply fitted him. He was held in high esteem as a man and a citizen, and was everywhere respected for his high manly qualities. After the death of his first wife Mr. Howard married a Miss Morris. John W. Forester married second Matilda Howard, and they reared one child, Elizabeth, now wife of E. J. Howard.

Brought up in Straight Creek, on the home farm, James S. Forester obtained his rudimentary education in the district school, after which he attended the State College in Lexington, Kentucky, for three years. Leaving that institution in 1889, he taught school four years, in the meantime reading law with his brother, J. G. Forester, of whom a brief sketch may be found on another page of this volume. Admitted to the bar in 1892, Mr. Forester at once established himself as an attorney. In 1894 he was elected county superintendent of schools, and served until resigning from the position in November, 1897. He then assisted in organizing Company H, Fourth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and was made captain of the company. Enlisting for service May 28, 1898, he was mustered in in June, 1898, and on February 12, 1899, was mustered out of service at Anniston, Alabama. Returning to Harlan, Mr. Forester resumed the practice of his profession, and has here built up an extensive and lucrative clientele. In November, 1909, he was elected county judge of Harlan county, and has since filled the position with characteristic ability and fidelity. Active in political affairs, he is now serving as chairman of the

Republican County Committee. Fraternally he belongs to the Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons; to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; to the Knights of Pythias; and to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Forester married, June 19, 1895, Mary Smith, who was born in Harlan, in 1875, a daughter of D. H. and Susan (Turner) Smith, natives and residents of Harlan county. Of the five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Forester, four are living, namely: Elma, Edgar S., Helen and Sudie. Mrs. Forester is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and takes great interest in its work.

SAMUEL E. JONES.—If those who claim that fortune has favored certain individuals above others will but investigate the cause of success and failure it will be found that the former is largely due to the improvement of opportunity, the latter to the neglect of it. Fortunate environments encompass nearly every man at some stage of his career, but the strong man and the successful man is he who realizes that the proper moment has come, that the present and not the future holds his opportunity. The man who makes use of the Now and not the To Be is the one who passes on the highway of life others who started out ahead of him, and reaches the goal of prosperity in advance of them. It is this quality in Judge Samuel E. Jones that has made him a leader in legal circles in Barren county, Kentucky, and won him an enviable name in connection with his profession at Glasgow. He has been county judge of Barren county and at present is giving most efficient service as circuit judge of the Tenth judicial district of Kentucky, to which latter office he has been three times re-elected. He has not engaged in general practice since 1892, the year of his first election to the circuit judgeship.

Judge Samuel Edwin Jones was born at Brownsville, in Edmondson county, Kentucky, on the 22nd of October, 1849, and he is a son of Judge Veachel H. Jones, who was likewise born and reared in Edmondson county, Kentucky. The subject's paternal grandfather was the Rev. John Jones, a Baptist minister, who about the year 1800 removed from Pendleton, South Carolina, to North Carolina and a few years later to what is now Edmondson county, Kentucky. The father, Judge Veachel H., was a man prominent and respected, and was successively a school teacher, constable, deputy sheriff, sheriff and county clerk of Edmondson county. In the year 1858 he removed to Glasgow and served two terms as county judge of Barren county. He married Miss Sarah A. Gardner, who was a daughter

of Colonel Asa B. Gardner, of Louisa county, Virginia. Colonel Gardner in 1816 removed to what is now Edmondson county, Kentucky. His wife, Amelia (Bowles) Gardner, was a native of Henrico county, Virginia. Judge and Mrs. Veachel H. Jones became the parents of three children, of whom the subject was the second in order of birth. The father was summoned to the life eternal in the year 1876, but his cherished and devoted wife survived him for many years, passing away in 1897.

In the public schools of Brownsville and in those of Glasgow, Kentucky, Judge Jones, of this notice, received his preliminary educational training. Subsequently he attended Urania College at Glasgow and when sixteen years of age engaged in teaching school. Later he studied law under the able preceptorship of his honored father, and while so engaged he was for a year or so editor of the *Glasgow Times*, the owners of the paper employing the young man in this capacity. For his alma mater he chose the University of Louisville, and in that famous institution of learning he was graduated as a member of the class of 1873, duly receiving his degree of Bachelor of Laws. For many years Judge Jones was actively engaged in the practice of law, controlling an extensive and lucrative clientage and being widely renowned for his ability as a talented and versatile trial lawyer. In his political adherency he is a staunch advocate of the principles and policies promulgated by the Democratic party and from it he has very appropriately received high honors. In 1880 he was elected to the office of judge of Barren county and was twice re-elected and in 1892 he was elected circuit judge of the Tenth Judicial district, in which capacity he has continued to serve with all of honor and distinction, through successive re-elections, during the long intervening years to the present time. In the last two elections, those of 1903 and 1909, he had no opponent.

In August, 1894, at Portland, Michigan, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Jones to Miss Jessie B. Maynard, who is a daughter of John J. Maynard, a native of the state of New York. Judge and Mrs. Jones have no children. They are very highly esteemed by their fellow citizens at Glasgow and are popular in connection with the best social affairs of the city. Mrs. Jones is a lady of rare accomplishments and womanly attributes and she is deeply beloved by all who know her.

Fraternally Judge Jones has passed through the circle of York Rite Masonry, being a valued and appreciative member of Allea Lodge, No. 24, Free & Accepted Masons; Glasgow Chapter, No. 45, Royal Arch Masons; and

Glasgow Commandery, No. 36, Knights Templars. In his religious faith he is a consistent member of the Baptist church. Judge Jones was for several years clerk, was for several years deacon, and for thirty years he has served as trustee of the church. For a number years he was moderator of Liberty Association. Judge Jones is a man of unusual brilliancy, broad human sympathy and the utmost kindliness of spirit. Throughout his career as an able attorney and well fortified counselor he has, by reason of unimpeachable conduct and close observance of the unwritten code of professional ethics, gained the admiration and respect of his fellow members of the bar, in addition to which he commands a high place in the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens.

Among those citizens of Glasgow now passed on to the Undiscovered Country none left behind him a more beloved memory and benignant influence than Judge Jones' elder brother, John William Jones, who was an attorney and who from his early manhood until his death in 1908 was actively engaged in the practice of law at Glasgow. He was an able and capable lawyer and early in life built up a large and lucrative practice. He was a man of strong individuality and possessed unusual powers of leadership—a gift he ever extended in the right direction. Probably no man who ever lived in Barren county was more universally beloved than he.

JUDGE JOHN PERCY SCOTT, who is now presiding on the bench of the county court of Fayette county, is recognized as one of the representative citizens of the city of Lexington, which has represented his home from the time of his nativity. Here he was born on the 15th of June, 1852, and he is a son of Persickless and Mary (Hamilton) Scott, the former of whom was born at Fredericksburg, Virginia, and the latter at Lexington, Kentucky. The father was a pioneer manufacturer of hemp in Kentucky and both he and his wife continued to reside in Lexington until their death.

Judge Scott is indebted to the public schools of Lexington for his early educational training, which was here supplemented by a course in Transylvania University, after leaving which institution he continued his higher academic studies in the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio. After his return to Lexington he became associated with his father in the manufacture of hemp, and with this line of industry he has been continuously identified during the long intervening years. He now conducts the business under his own name. In 1901 Judge Scott was elected a member of the City Council of Lexington as a candidate

on a "mixed" ticket, and within less than two years thereafter he was appointed, by a Democratic mayor, a member of the City Board of Aldermen, in which body he served for eighteen months as chairman of the ways and means committee. The political texture of the board at that time was strongly Democratic and the preferment thus given to Judge Scott as head of the important committee mentioned indicates the high appreciation of his ability and civic loyalty as manifested by the other members of the Board of Aldermen. While incumbent of the position noted, Judge Scott was nominated, on the Republican ticket, for the office of mayor. Under these conditions he resigned his position on the Board of Alderman and entered the race for the mayoralty. Later he withdrew from the candidacy for this office in favor of William R. Millward, in whose behalf he labored strenuously in the spirited campaign which ensued. In November, 1909, he was nominated for the office of County Judge on the fusion ticket and he was elected by a gratifying majority. He assumed the duties of this important office on the 3rd of January, 1910, and his administration on the bench has been characterized by that fairness and sterling integrity of purpose which have ever indicated the true nature of the man. He has been specially earnest and indefatigable in his efforts to bring about the proper reinforcement of the laws regulating the liquor traffic, and his course in this connection has had no precedent, as the matter had previously been palpably neglected. He has also done much to advance juvenile work and has made it a distinct feature of the county court. He presided over four hundred and sixty cases in 1910. He has had all the gambling places raided, the saloons regulated, etc., and is known as the evangelist judge. Judge Scott is an able exponent of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor, and is identified with various social and fraternal organizations of representative order, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist church.

In the year 1877 was solemnized the marriage of Judge Scott to Miss Jessie F. Friend, of Wyoming, Ohio, in which state she was born and reared. The two children of this union are Jane K. and Wellington F. Judge Scott is recognized as one of the influential men of his native city, and both he and his wife are prominent and popular factors in connection with the best social activities of the community, where their circle of friends is coincident with that of their acquaintances.

SIDNEY G. CLAY, the present representative of Bourbon county in the state legislature, is

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one of the prominent and progressive exponents of the agricultural and live-stock industries in this county, and is a scion of a family whose name has been indissolubly linked with the history of Kentucky for more than a century. On other pages of this publication, in the record of Colonel Ezekiel F. Clay, of Bourbon county, are given adequate data concerning the family genealogy, and to the article mentioned ready reference may be made for such information.

Hon. Sidney G. Clay was born in Bourbon county, on the 24th of November, 1873, and is a son of Sidney R. G. and Sallie C. (Warfield) Clay, the former of whom was born in Bourbon county, on the 20th of December, 1828, and the latter of whom was born in Fayette county, in August, 1840. Sidney R. G. Clay was a son of Sidney P. Clay who was born at Whitehall, Madison county, this state, on the 16th of July, 1800, and who was a son of General Green Clay, whose record is traced in the previously mentioned sketch of Colonel Ezekiel F. Clay. Sidney P. Clay was graduated in Princeton College, New Jersey, and after his marriage he established his home on a large landed estate near Escondida, Bourbon county, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred on the 2d of July, 1834. On the 28th of September, 1822, he was united in marriage to Miss Nancy B. Keene, who bore him one daughter, Sarah W., and who died June 25th, 1826. On the 20th of December, 1827, he contracted a second marriage, as he then wedded Miss Isabella E. J. Reed, who was born September 13, 1809, and who was summoned to the life eternal on the 16th of March, 1852. She was a daughter of William J. and Margaret (Rogers) Reed. Four children were born of the second marriage: Sidney R. G., Isabella E., Elias D. and Green.

Sidney R. G. Clay, father of him whose name initiates this review, was reared to maturity on the old homestead place and was afforded excellent educational advantages, including a course in Center College, at Danville, Kentucky, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1847. He never severed his allegiance to the great basic industry of agriculture and was long numbered among the influential and honored citizens of Bourbon county, where he continued to reside until his death. His marriage to Miss Sallie C. Warfield was solemnized in 1867, and they became the parents of five children, concerning whom the following brief record is entered: Alice C. is the wife of Major William V. Judson, who is a member of the United States engineering corps, with headquarters in the city of Washington, and they have one son, Sidney

C. Miss Isabella remains with her widowed mother and they now reside in the city of Lexington, this state. Anne F. is the wife of Hon. William R. Clay, judge of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, at Frankfort, the capital city, and they have two children, William R., Jr., and Sidney W. Sidney G. Clay, to whom this sketch is dedicated, was the next in order of birth of the five children. Kate L. is the wife of Major William P. Wooten, an officer of the United States engineering corps, and now stationed at West Point; they have one son, Sidney C.

Sidney R. G. Clay died on the 13th of November, 1898. He was the owner of a large and finely improved landed estate in Bourbon county, was a man of marked intellectuality and business acumen, and was one of the influential and essentially representative citizens of his native county at the time of his demise. His political allegiance was given to the Democratic party, and his civic loyalty was of the highest type. He held the uniform confidence and esteem of the community in which virtually his entire life was passed, and his memory is held in high regard by all who came within the compass of his influence. His widow has long been identified with the Episcopal church.

Hon. Sidney G. Clay, whose name introduces this article, was reared under the invigorating and beneficent influences of the old homestead farm, and after duly availing himself of the advantages of the local schools he entered Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Virginia, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1895 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. On the 30th of the following December, in the city of Des Moines, Iowa, was celebrated his marriage to Miss May L. Stoner, who was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, on the 9th of May, 1873, and who is a daughter of Colonel Robert G. and Alice (Rogers) Stoner, both of whom were likewise born in Kentucky, where they spent their entire lives. Mr. and Mrs. Clay have one daughter, Mary Alice Rogers Clay, who was born on the 20th of June, 1898, and who lends brightness to the beautiful home, which is a center of gracious hospitality.

Mr. Clay is one of the leaders in the councils of the Democratic party in Bourbon county, and has given yeoman service in behalf of its cause, the while he is an able advocate of its principles and policies. In 1909 he was elected to represent his native county in the lower house of the state legislature, and of this office he is incumbent at the time of this writing. He has shown much loyalty and discrimination and has proved a valuable factor in the delib-

erations of both the floor of the house and the committee room. His preferment offers adequate assurance of the estimate placed upon him in the county that has been his home from the time of his nativity, and none has a more secure place in popular confidence and esteem. His homestead farm comprises one thousand one hundred acres of most productive land, and here he gives his attention to diversified agriculture and the rising of high-grade live-stock. The farm is located three and one-half miles north of Paris, the county seat. Mr. Clay was originally a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, and at the present time both he and his wife hold membership in the Christian church. He is affiliated with the Paris lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and also with the Phi Kappa Sigma college fraternity.

HON. JOHN D. GOODLOE.—A character of unusual strength and breadth in the personality of Hon. John D. Goodloe, has impressed itself on the legal, judicial and legislative annals of Kentucky, with special permanence on that section of the state embraced by the county of Boyle. Since locating in Madison county, Judge Goodloe has chosen the serene and satisfactory life of a Kentucky farmer of today; and he has every reason to review his past with an undisturbed mind, secure in the knowledge that he has expended his talents to the best of his great ability in the improvement both of his own condition and of the communities in which his lot was cast.

John D. Goodloe is a native of Boyle county, born January 15, 1842, and his father was Harry Goodloe, born in Madison county October 7, 1807. Although educated for the law, the latter's health made it impossible for him to pursue that calling, and he therefore became a farmer of large interests, his son thereby securing a practical training as an agriculturist, which has since been used to advantage. The father received a liberal education at Transylvania University, Lexington, and in the public affairs of his locality played the part of a successful, well-educated gentleman and honored citizen. Politically he was a staunch member of the old Whig party as upheld by Henry Clay, of which Kentucky has such good cause to be proud. He died in Boyle county October 1, 1848.

The father of Harry Goodloe was William, born in North Carolina in 1769, and, in turn, the son of Captain Robert Goodloe, a native of Virginia. George, of Carolina county, Virginia, was the great-great-grandfather of Judge Goodloe, and the genealogical line then went back, through Henry (of Spottsylvania), and George (of Middlesex county, Virginia), to

the English ancestors of the family. It is thought that it had its origin, as far as well-authenticated records go, in Lancastershire, and it is known that George Goodloe, the first American immigrant, when twenty-seven years of age, fixed the family name in Virginia during the year 1666.

The mother of Judge Goodloe was Emily Duncan before her marriage, and was born in Madison county on the 30th of October, 1811. She was a daughter of John and Lucy (White) Duncan, and her maternal grandfather, Galen White, was a Revolutionary soldier; her paternal grandfather, Benjamin Duncan, migrated from Pittsylvania county, Virginia, to Madison county about 1787. Judge Goodloe's mother died in Madison county May 25, 1866, and was the mother of seven children, as follows: Elizabeth, who died in infancy; Lucy, who became the wife of Hon. M. R. Hardin, of Springfield, judge of the court of appeals, and who died about a year after her marriage while on a visit to her mother in Boyle county; William, who was a lawyer, served in the Federal army as adjutant of the Fourth Kentucky and later was Provost Marshal of Danville, Kentucky, one year, and still later was major on General Fry's staff, and he died at Danville, Kentucky; Emma, who married George Simmons and died at Owensboro, that state, in October, 1909; John D., of this biography; Henry, a member of Morgan's famous Confederate cavalry, who was killed on Green river July 4, 1863, during the noted raid into Ohio and Indiana; and David, who was accidentally and fatally shot when only nine years of age.

Judge Goodloe graduated from Center College, at Danville, with the first honors of his class, and soon afterward commenced the study of the law, being admitted to practice in 1865. Not satisfied with his proficiency, however, he took a regular course at the Kentucky University (Lexington), from which he graduated in the spring of 1867, and soon afterward commenced the practice of his profession. From that time until 1880 his residence was Danville, where he was engaged in the successful practice of his profession, and in his judicial duties. In 1869 he served as city attorney and in the following year ascended the county bench. In 1893 he was elected to the state senate under the new constitution from the Twenty-ninth Senatorial district, which embraced the counties of Madison, Estill, Powell and Lee, and in the higher house of the legislature he served with high credit to himself and material benefit to the district which he represented.

Since he has been a resident of Madison county, Judge Goodloe has given his everyday attention to farming, although he has never ceased to take a deep interest in the public affairs both of his locality and the nation. He has also been active and constant in the charitable and religious activities of the Christian church, of which he is a leading and honored member. In Masonry he is a worker of long and advanced standing, having reached the Knight Templar degree.

John D. Goodloe was first married in Boyle county to Miss Jennie Faulkner White, in February, 1873. She was born in Madison county May 9, 1853, and died in November, 1886, the mother of six children. Harry and William died in 1894; the biography of John D., Jr., is elsewhere given; George served in the late Spanish war in the cavalry of the U. S. regulars, and has since been actively engaged in the construction of the Panama canal; Paul died in December, 1907, at the age of twenty-five; and Jane F., who is a graduate of Wellesley College, Massachusetts, is a teacher in Natick, that state.

Judge Goodloe was married October 23, 1889, to Miss Nellie Gaugh, a native of Lexington, Kentucky, who was born September 30, 1848. She is a daughter of Jeremiah and Ann Eliza (Clugstone) Gaugh, who were natives of Fayette county, Kentucky. By occupation Mr. Gaugh was a tailor. Mrs. Goodloe was educated in the public schools of Lexington and in a private seminary conducted by Mrs. Sarah Rhoton. After receiving a liberal education she taught for many years before her marriage at Lexington and in Fayette and Madison counties, spending eight years as an instructor in the Madison Female Institute. She is a lady of thorough culture and strong character and a dignified and attractive hostess.

JOHN D. GOODLOE, JR.—A thoroughly educated gentleman and a prosperous farmer of Madison county, John D. Goodloe, Jr., has all the best qualities of a typical southerner of good blood, high intelligence and adequate means to live up to his broad standard. His ancestry, through which such traits have filtered down to him, is identified with the mother country, Virginia (the mother of states), and the early history of the Old Dominion's first offspring, the commonwealth of Kentucky. Both Boyle and Madison counties are particularly indebted to the good offices and the useful lives of Harry Goodloe, the grandfather of John D., Jr., and Judge John D. Goodloe, the father. During his long residence in Danville, the services of the latter were not only of an invaluable judicial nature,

but were those of an able legislator and law-maker. The details of the Goodloe genealogy and of the prominent career of Judge Goodloe will be found in other pages.

John D. Goodloe, Jr., who was born in Boyle county, on the 15th of February, 1878, is the son of Hon. John D. and Jennie Faulkner (White) Goodloe. He was about two years of age when his father moved to Madison county, and here he has since lived, with the exception of the year spent in Garrard county, Kentucky. Mr. Goodloe received the bulk of his education at Central University, Richmond, Kentucky, and the State University, Lexington. Instead, however, of following a professional life, he followed in his father's later footsteps as an agriculturist, and has devoted two hundred and fifty acres of fine Kentucky land (and there is no better) to the raising of standard crops and superior livestock. He has erected numerous substantial buildings since he came to control the property, and is enjoying the sturdy and satisfactory life of the modern country gentleman of the South.

Mr. Goodloe was married, December 23, 1903, to Miss Annie Ellison, of an old Madison county family. She is a native of that county herself, born November 23, 1879, and is a daughter of James B. and Sarah Ann (Black) Ellison, both also natives of Madison county. Mr. and Mrs. John D. Goodloe, Jr., have become the parents of three children—Sarah Black, Jane White and John Duncan, 3rd.

GEORGE DURELLE.—A distinguished representative of the bench of Kentucky is Judge DuRelle, who has served on the bench of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, and who is now incumbent of the office of United States district attorney for the Western district of Kentucky. He has long held a position of prominence as a member of the bar of the city of Louisville, which has been his home from his boyhood days, and which has been the scene of his admirable work in his profession and in offices of distinguished public trust and responsibility.

Judge DuRelle was born in the village of York, Livingston county, New York, on the 18th of October, 1852. He is a son of Dr. George O. J. and Frances Mary (Peirce) DuRelle, and both families were founded in New England in the early Colonial epoch of our national history. The Peirce family is of English origin and early became one of prominence and influence in New England. Captain John Whiting, an ancestor of Judge DuRelle on the maternal side, was an officer in the Continental line during the war of the Revolution, and other ancestors of distinction

were John Haynes, who was the first governor of Connecticut, and William Pitkin, who was appointed in 1664 attorney general for the colony of Connecticut. The latter's son William was chief justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut. Martha, the sister of William Pitkin the first, married into the Wolcott family, which has been one of distinction in connection with the annals of American history. Colonel Joseph Pitkin, of the third generation, was a member of the Crown Point expedition. Other representatives of this family were Captain Richard Pitkin, who was a soldier in the war of the Revolution; Hon. William Pitkin, who served as chief justice, lieutenant governor and later as Governor of Connecticut; and Eleazur Pitkin, who served as high sheriff of Hartford county, Connecticut.

Dr. George O. J. DuRelle was a native of New Hampshire and was a man of fine intellectual and professional attainments. He attended both Bowdoin and Dartmouth Colleges, in the latter of which he completed a course in medicine and surgery and in which he graduated as a member of the class of 1838, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He soon afterward established his home in Livingston county, New York, where he gained marked distinction in the work of his profession and where he continued to reside until his death, in 1853, at which time he was but forty years of age. Judge DuRelle's mother was born in Livingston county, New York, in 1831, and had the advantage of excellent private schools in Rochester. After the death of her first husband she became the wife of Professor Samuel B. Barton, who was at one time a member of the faculty of Center College, at Danville, Kentucky, and was well known as an educator in Danville and Louisville, to which latter city he removed with his family in 1859. Professor Barton became principal of the Presbyterian Female Seminary in Louisville, and later of the Walnut Hill school, near Lexington. He passed the closing years of his life in Bullitt county, where he died in 1886, and his widow was a resident of Louisville at the time of her death which occurred in 1900.

Judge DuRelle was an infant at the time of his father's death and was a lad of seven years at the time when his mother and stepfather established their home in Louisville. Here he gained his early educational discipline under the direction of his stepfather, under whose tutorship he later continued his studies in the school at Walnut Hill. Still later he attended a school in the historic old city of Elizabeth, New Jersey, and in 1868 he graduated in the Hopkins Grammar School

in New Haven, Connecticut, an institution which, with one exception, is the oldest school in the United States. In 1868 Judge DuRelle was matriculated in Yale University, as a member of the class of 1872, but at the end of his sophomore year he returned to Louisville, where for a short time he was employed in a clerical capacity. He then engaged in teaching in the Sixth ward school, and attended the law department of the University of Louisville, from which he graduated in 1874. He was then admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession in Louisville, in the office of the late Colonel Robert W. Woolley. In 1882 he was appointed assistant United States district attorney for Kentucky, in which capacity he served until June 8, 1886, when he resigned. In 1889 he was reappointed to the same position, under the administration of President Benjamin Harrison, and served until 1891, when he again resigned.

Judge DuRelle was frequently designated to act as special master commissioner in the hearing of important corporate litigations. In the celebrated contested election case of Boyle versus Toney he appeared as counsel for the Hon. St. John Boyle. The suit resulted in the favor of Judge Sterling B. Toney, but under such circumstances that he declined the seat. Major George B. Eastin was then appointed to fill the vacancy, and at the regular election he became the Democratic candidate for the office. Judge DuRelle, whose conduct of the contested election case had won him distinction, was made the candidate of the Republican party, and Judge John G. Simrall became an independent candidate. The Republican candidate was chosen by a majority of about thirteen hundred votes over both opponents, and in 1895 he took his place upon the appellate bench.

Judge DuRelle remained on the bench of the court of appeals until 1902, and then again gave his attention to the practice of his profession, in which his prestige had been materially heightened by his services on the bench. In 1906 he was appointed to the office of United States district attorney. Judge DuRelle has been a factor in the councils of the Republican party in his state and has done much to further its cause in various campaigns. He attends the Presbyterian church, as did his wife, and he is identified with various fraternal and social organizations.

On the 3d of June, 1886, was solemnized the marriage of Judge DuRelle to Miss Louise Leib, who was born and reared in Louisville, where her father, the late Fred Leib was for many years a prominent business man and in-

fluential citizen. Mrs. DuRelle, a woman of most gracious personality, and who held the affectionate regard of all who came within the sphere of her influence, died on the 23d of November, 1895, and is survived by two children, Frederick L. and Louise Marie.

WILLIAM T. DAVIS.—The present able and popular incumbent of the office of circuit judge of Bell and Harlan counties is Judge William T. Davis, who has long been a prominent and influential citizen at Pineville, Kentucky. He was born in the vicinity of Barbourville, Knox county, Kentucky, on the 23d of March, 1864, and is a son of James M. C. and Sallie E. (Peavler) Davis, the former of whom was born in what was then Harlan county, but which is now Bell county, the date of his nativity being the 13th of March, 1833, and the latter of whom was born at Clear Creek Springs, now Bell county, Kentucky, on the 13th of May, 1839. The father was called to eternal rest on the 11th of February, 1904, and the mother is still living. To Mr. and Mrs. James M. C. Davis were born nine children, seven of whom are living in 1911, namely—William T., the immediate subject of this review; Kate D., who is the wife of C. Gatliff, of Williamsburg, Kentucky; H. Frank, of Pineville, Kentucky; R. Boyd, of Bell county, Kentucky; Amanda, who is now Mrs. J. M. Gilbert and who resides at Barbourville, Kentucky; George C., of Pineville; and Charles C., also of Pineville. The grandfather of him whose name initiates this article, was James W. Davis, who was born on the same farm as was his son, James M. C., the date of his birth being 1812. He married Miss Anna Love and passed to the life eternal in 1892, at the venerable age of eighty years. James W. Davis was a farmer and trader by occupation and as a young man drove large herds of mules and stock to markets in the South, and it was on one of these trips that he met his future wife. They eloped and were married, and of their seven children the father of the subject of this review was the second in order of birth. James W. Davis was prominent in public affairs in his home community during his life time and he served with the utmost efficiency for two terms in the lower house of the Kentucky State Legislature as a Representative from Knox and other counties. James M. C. Davis was reared and educated in his native place, was a farmer by vocation and served for a short time in the Kentucky district of the United States internal revenue department.

William T. Davis passed his boyhood and youth on the old homestead farm and waxed strong in discharging the duties connected with

the work and management of that place. He attended the district schools and a private institution until he had attained to the age of sixteen years and thereafter was engaged in teaching school for a period of five years. He initiated his independent business career by engaging in the general merchandise business at Pineville, where he resided for three years and whence he removed to Middlesboro, where he was in business for one year, at the expiration of which time his concern was destroyed by fire. In 1890 he was appointed postmaster of Middlesboro and served in that capacity for four years. In the fall of 1894 he was elected county court clerk and remained in tenure of that office for two terms—one of three years and the other of four years. In the meantime he studied law and so rapid was his progress in the absorption and assimilation of the science of jurisprudence that he was admitted to practice at the Kentucky bar in 1898. He immediately inaugurated the active practice of his profession at Pineville and like most young lawyers became very much interested in politics and public affairs. In 1901 he was nominated without any opposition and elected to the office of county attorney of Bell county, serving in that capacity for two terms or eight years. In the fall of 1909 he was further honored by his fellow citizens in that he was then elected circuit judge of Bell and Harlan counties. Judge Davis assumed the responsibilities of his new office in January, 1910, and as a jurist evinces the highest capacity for original investigation and interpretation of the law. His mind is clearly skilled in logical reasoning and as a lawyer he does not rely upon antecedent cases but goes down to the fundamental principles and applies them to the case in hand, whether similar questions have been adjudicated adversely or not. He is a man of innate talent and unusual ability in the legal profession and has figured prominently in many important litigated cases in the State and Federal courts.

On the 17th of October, 1896, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Davis to Miss Sophia McCarty, who was born in Whitley county, Kentucky, on the 23rd of August, 1872, and who is a daughter of Joseph Lankford and Rebecca (Ellison) McCarty, both of whom were likewise born and reared in Whitley county, Kentucky. J. L. McCarty was a farmer and trader by vocation and at one time served as sheriff of Whitley county. He was a Democrat in his political proclivities and he died at Williamsburg in 1891. His widow still survives him and maintains her home with Judge and Mrs. Davis. Judge Davis and his wife are devout members of the Presbyterian

church, to whose charities and benevolence he is a liberal contributor. They have no children.

Judge Davis has passed through the circle of York Rite Masonry, holding membership in Bell Lodge, No. 691, Free and Accepted Masons; Middlesboro Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and is also affiliated with the local lodges of the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America and with Middlesboro Lodge, No. 104, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Judge Davis is a man of remarkable business sagacity and splendid ability as a lawyer. He is possessed of a keen intellect and as a citizen he contributes liberally to all measures and enterprises tending to promote civic and material progress.

PROFESSOR M. OLIVER WINFREY, superintendent of the city schools of Middlesboro, is a man of marked ability and enterprise and one whose progressive spirit has been a potent element in bringing about the rapid development of educational affairs in this section of the fine old Blue Grass commonwealth. Holding advanced ideas concerning methods of teaching, during his incumbency as superintendent of the public schools of Middlesboro he has introduced many methods which are proving of the most practical value in making the school what it ever should be—a preparation for life. His course has received the approval of the most progressive citizens of Middlesboro and he has enlisted the co-operation of his teachers to such an extent that great harmony prevails and the concerted action is attended with excellent results.

A native Kentuckian, Professor Winfrey was born in Adair county, on the 31st of December, 1870, and he is a son of William J. and Permelia (Hurt) Winfrey, the former of whom was summoned to the life eternal in 1903, and the latter of whom is now residing in Adair county. The father, who was a farmer and stock raiser by occupation, was born in Adair county, Kentucky, and he continued to reside in that section of the state during practically his entire life. He was a son of Dr. Henry Winfrey, a physician and surgeon of note and a pioneer Indian fighter. John Winfrey, father of Dr. Henry Winfrey, was a native of Virginia, whence he immigrated to Kentucky, in company with six brothers. The great-great-grandfather of him to whom this sketch is dedicated was born and reared in England and he was one of the early colonists in the Old Dominion commonwealth. Permelia (Hurt) Winfrey was born in Adair county, Kentucky, a daughter of Bramlett Hurt, and she was a child of but a year and a half old at the time of her parents' removal to



[Handwritten signature]

Iowa. Subsequently she lived in Missouri, where was solemnized her marriage to William J. Winfrey and whence they returned to Adair county. Mrs. Winfrey's mother was a member of the old White family, prominent in Kentucky and in Missouri.

Professor Winfrey was the sixth in order of birth in a family of seven children, five boys and two girls, two of whom died in infancy. He has a brother at Logan, Iowa, one sister in Florida, and a brother and sister in Adair county, Kentucky. He was reared in Adair county and received his early education in the public schools and at William's Academy. He was graduated from National Normal University in 1891, after which he taught in various schools in Kentucky, Missouri and Texas, and was from time to time a student in the Missouri State Normal, Warrensburg, Missouri; Central University, Danville, Kentucky, Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.; and the Chicago Normal School, where he studied under the late Francis W. Parker. In 1907 Kentucky University conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts.

Professor Winfrey has been identified with educational work since 1889 and during that time he has accomplished a great deal in connection with the betterment of schools in Kentucky. For three years he was special examiner in the United States pension bureau, at Washington, under the second administration of President Cleveland, this being the only break in his educational career. While in Washington he completed the law course at Georgetown University and was admitted to the bar. Returning to his profession in 1908, he spent one year in special work at Central University, Danville, Kentucky, and again entered the school room. He was superintendent of schools in Stanford, Kentucky, for four years and has since been superintendent of the city schools of Middlesboro, Kentucky. Acting in this capacity, he has not only been unusually successful in building up magnificent school systems in the cities in which he labored as superintendent, but he has been extremely active in the advancement of the cause of education throughout the state. His active and aggressive campaign for state normal schools in Kentucky has made his name prominent throughout the country. He is the author of the present State Normal School Law, and personally managed the campaign for its passage before the Legislature. Although his labors in this direction were preceded by thirty years of failure upon the part of the educational forces of the state to secure the passage of such a measure, yet his bill finally passed

without a dissenting voice in either house. So universally was his leadership in the Normal School measure conceded, and so elated were the teachers of the state over its triumph that the Kentucky Educational Association, at its meeting in Bowling Green, Kentucky, in June, 1906, following the passage of the measure, presented him a beautiful loving cup, and the Educational Improvement Commission of the state presented him the gold pen with which Governor Beckham signed the Normal School Bill.

In November, 1906, Mr. Winfrey was nominated at the Democratic primaries as candidate for the office of State superintendent of public instruction. Although he ran six thousand votes ahead of the ticket, he was defeated with his party in that year. From an article which appeared in the Middlesboro Record at the time of Professor Winfrey's candidacy for the office of superintendent of public instruction in Kentucky, in 1906, the following extract is here incorporated, the same indicating high appreciation of his work:

"Prof. Winfrey's life work has been for the cause of education in Kentucky, and while in Middlesboro, the effect of his endeavors was demonstrated in a way that stamps him as one of the greatest educators that has ever been identified with a school in eastern Kentucky. It was through his tireless work that Middlesboro today boasts of one of the largest and best equipped high school buildings in this section of the country, one of which every one of her citizens may justly be proud. This building will stand for many years, a monument to the man who established a great school work in Middlesboro."

Professor Winfrey has held many educational positions of honor. He was a member of the Kentucky State Board of Examiners from 1904 to 1908; president of the Kentucky Educational Association in 1904-5, of which body he has been an active member for eighteen years; president of the Educational Improvement Commission of Kentucky from 1905 to 1908, and was also acting secretary of this organization. He is one of the best known institute instructors in the state, having done such work in one hundred and one of the one hundred and nineteen counties of Kentucky, as well as extensive institute work in other states. He is a man of action, and is regarded as one of the ablest, most energetic and successful educators in the South.

In politics Professor Winfrey has ever been aligned as a stalwart supporter of the cause of Democracy. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd

Fellows, The Knights of Pythias, The Improved Order of Red Men, The Junior Order of United American Mechanics, The Macabees of the World and the time honored Masonic Order. His religious faith is in harmony with the tenets of the Christian church, to whose good works and charities he is a most liberal contributor.

JERRY A. SULLIVAN.—Among the native sons of Madison county, Kentucky, who have marked the passing years with a large and definite accomplishment is Hon. Jerry A. Sullivan, of Richmond, the judicial center of the county, where he has been engaged in the practice of his profession for more than thirty years, and where he has gained precedence as one of the essentially representative members of the bar in his native state. He has given most effective service as a member of the state legislature, and has been specially influential in the promotion of educational interests in Kentucky, the while his civic attitude has been characterized by loyalty and public spirit, manifested in diverse and benignant lines. He has identified himself with various lines of business enterprise in his home city and has at all times stood ready to do his part in the supporting of measures and undertakings that have tended to conserve the general welfare of the community.

Hon. Jerry A. Sullivan was born in Madison county, Kentucky, and to the schools of his native county he is indebted for his early educational discipline, which was supplemented by a course of study in Central University, at Danville, in which institution he was graduated. He was admitted to the bar and came to the same admirably fortified. He served his professional novitiate in Richmond, where he has continued in active general practice during the long intervening years, and where he has controlled for many years a large and representative practice. He has gained recognition as a strong and versatile trial lawyer, and his ample and thorough knowledge of the science of jurisprudence makes him a wise and conservative counselor. Mr. Sullivan was elected county attorney of his native county, and his administration was marked by energy and careful attention to the important duties devolving upon him. In the autumn of 1907 he was elected to represent his county in the State Legislature, and he served during the general assembly of 1908. He proved an active and efficient worker both on the floor of the House and in the deliberations of the committee room, and his course fully justified the popular support through which his election to the office was compassed. He introduced and

ably championed the appropriation bill, which was duly carried to enactment, and was indefatigable and earnest in his advocacy of the county-board bill and other important measures relevant to popular educational interests. He was a member of the house committee on rules, and was chairman of the committee on the Agricultural and Mechanical College and State Normal Schools. He is at the present time an influential member of the board of regents of the Eastern Kentucky State Normal School, and, as has well been said, "in recognition of his interest and untiring endeavors in behalf of this great institution, one of the buildings, Sullivan Hall, is named in his honor."

As a public speaker Mr. Sullivan has gained reputation of more than local order, and he has frequently been called upon for addresses before educational and other assemblies, as well as in connection with the campaigns of his political party. He is clear, direct and incisive as a speaker, and his diction, though never over-elaborate, is marked by purity and accuracy of construction and by effective illustration, indicating the broad scope of his study and reading. Concerning one of the addresses of Mr. Sullivan the following pertinent and appreciative statements have been made: "His address at the annual meeting of the Kentucky State Educational Association, held at Estill Springs, June 22-24, 1909, on 'The New School Law,' was so favorably received that resolutions of thanks were given him by the association, and, by unanimous vote, the address was ordered printed and bound and a copy sent to every school superintendent and prominent educator in the state."

In politics Mr. Sullivan accords a stalwart allegiance to the cause of the Democratic party, and he is an effective exponent of the principles and policies for which it stands sponsor. He is interested in numerous business enterprises in his home city and vicinity, and as a citizen is liberal, progressive and public spirited. He is president of the State Bank & Trust Company of Richmond, and also of the Richmond Water & Light Company. He has been an influential factor in the affairs of his political party and is at the present time a member of its state central committee, as representative of the Eighth congressional district. Mr. Sullivan is a man of fine presence and engaging personality, and his genial and kindly nature has gained and retained to him staunch friends in all classes. He commands unequivocal confidence and esteem in the county that has ever been his home and is one of the representative members of the bar of this favored section of the state.

J. FRANK CLAY, one of the worthy, progressive and representative citizens of Bourbon county, Kentucky, is a native son of the state, like so many of his brethren, having found the Blue Grass state sufficiently attractive to justify him in making it the scene of his permanent activities. While primarily an agriculturist and stock raiser, he does not limit his interests to his calling, but is identified with numerous other enterprises. He was born in Clark county, October 4, 1865, the son of John C. and Laura F. (Hume) Clay, who were both natives of Kentucky, born in Bourbon and Clark counties, respectively, the father November 11, 1834, and the mother November 12, 1838. The paternal grandparents, John and Nancy (Blanton) Clay, were native Kentuckians and were among the highly respected citizens of their locality. The great-great-grandfather, bore the name of one of America's most renowned orators, Henry Clay, and immigrated from Virginia to Kentucky at an early day. The next in descent bore the same name, Henry Clay II, the great-grandfather of the subject, and was the first of the family to be born in Kentucky.

The subject's father, John C. Clay, was born in Bourbon county and when he married moved to Clark county, where he followed farming and stock-raising until 1876, when he returned to Bourbon county, which was to be his home for nearly thirty-five years, his summons to the life eternal occurring February 8, 1910. His widow survives and makes her home with Mr. Clay. They were the parents of five children, two of whom died in infancy. Those living are as follows: Matthew H., who is a prominent farmer of Clark county, Kentucky; J. Frank, the subject; and Harry B., who is also a prominent farmer of Clark county.

The mother of J. Frank Clay was born at "Canewood," Clark county, Kentucky, November 12, 1838, and was the daughter of Matthew Dyer Hume and Maria Cunningham. Maria Cunningham was the daughter of Robert Cunningham and Mary Robertson. Robert Cunningham came from Hardy county, Virginia. Mary Robertson's mother was a Hutton. Matthew D. Hume was the son of John Hume and Esther Patton. John Hume was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, in 1752, and came to Kentucky about the year 1790, settling on Strodes Creek in Clark county, where his son Robert afterwards lived and died. He was a millwright by trade and was also engaged in agricultural pursuits. He served as magistrate in Bourbon county a number of years. He married Esther Patton, who

was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, in 1769. Her father was Matthew Patton, who came to the United States from Scotland about the year 1740. Matthew Patton engaged in agriculture and the breeding of live stock all his life, being the first to introduce English cattle into Kentucky. This importation was known for many years as the Patton stock.

J. Frank Clark was reared upon his father's farm and learned the details of scientific agriculture when of tender years. He had excellent educational opportunities, receiving his preliminary discipline in the public schools of his precinct and subsequently matriculating at the old Edgar Institute at Paris, Kentucky, and at the Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Virginia. After finishing his education he returned to agriculture and has ever since devoted himself to the great basic industry on which the prosperity of any section depends to a large extent.

On December 9, 1891, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Clay to Miss Lucile Turney, Bourbon county being the scene of their nuptials. Mrs. Clay is a native of the county and a daughter of Capt. Daniel and Mary (Mitchell) Turney. Three children, a daughter and two sons, named Laura F., Daniel Turney, and Harry B., Jr., are sheltered beneath the roof-tree of the subject and his wife.

The social and fraternal proclivities of Mr. Clay are evident and among the organizations which are sufficiently fortunate to claim his membership are the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and Sigma Nu, a college fraternity. He belongs to the directorate of the First National Bank of Paris, Kentucky, and is, in short, to be numbered among the progressive and public-spirited young men of his county. He is one of the extensive landholders, possessing five hundred acres of fine land in Bourbon and Clark counties and he is one of Bourbon county's leading citizens, bearing an important part in its best development and providing an example well worthy of emulation. His pleasant home is situated on the Paris and Winchester Pike, about three and a half miles south of Paris. The name of his home is Oakland and it is one of the most beautiful in the vicinity.

HON. HARVEY HELM, of Stanford, Lincoln county, representative in congress from his district of Kentucky and one of the leading members of the bar of his native state, is a scion of a family whose name has been prominently linked with Kentucky history for more than a century and a quarter, and his personal character and accomplishment are such as to lend new distinction to the honored name

which he bears. The Helm family was founded in Virginia in the early colonial epoch of our national history, and from Fauquier county, Virginia, came the three brothers who figure as the progenitors of the three branches in Kentucky. Descendants of one of these brothers are now found in Hardin county; those of the second brother in the vicinity of the city of Covington, Kenton county; and those of the third, of which Hon. Harvey Helm is a representative, are still numerous in Lincoln county.

Joseph Helm, grandfather of him whose name initiates this review, was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, October 5, 1755. He purchased a tract of wild land in the northern part of Lincoln county, near the present village of Hubble. He secured about one thousand acres, and the old colonial brick house, of two stories, which he erected on this homestead is still standing and in a good state of preservation. Here Joseph Helm continued to reside until his death, and he was a man of prominence and influence in his community. At his home was entertained on a number of occasions the Rev. Alexander Campbell, founder of the Christian or Disciples' church, often designated by the name of Campbellite. He was a man of strong individuality and mature judgment, and his counsel was sought by his neighbors as well as in connection with matters of public import. It may further be stated that the old homestead mentioned was the second brick house to be erected in Lincoln county. Joseph Helm was thrice married. In 1778 he married Rebecca Larue, who was born March 21, 1760, and soon afterward they removed to Kentucky. The only child of this union was a daughter, Mrs. Clay, who died in Bourbon county. In 1781 Joseph Helm wedded Elizabeth Hutchinson, who was born August 3, 1758, and after her death he married, in 1799, Susanna Gaines, who was born in 1780 and who died November 18, 1843. Joseph Helm was born October 5, 1755, and was seventy-eight years of age at the time of his death. He was the father of twenty-one children, the greater number of whom were born of the third marriage. One of these was Thomas Helm, who served for forty years as county and circuit clerk of Lincoln county, retaining the dual office until he had attained to advanced age. He was one of the promoters and builders of the early system of turnpike roads in Lincoln county, including the old Wilderness road, from Louisville to Cumberland Gap, this being the first improved road to traverse Lincoln county. Thomas Helm did not retire from public office until he was an octogenarian and thereafter he continued

to reside in Danville, Kentucky, until his death.

One of the sons of the third marriage of Joseph Helm was Harvey, father of him to whom this article is dedicated and who bears the full patronymic. Harvey Helm, Sr., was born on the old homestead mentioned and was reared to manhood in Lincoln county, where he received such educational advantages as were afforded in the schools of the period. For a number of years he was engaged in the mercantile business at Stanford and Danville, Boyle county, but the major part of his active career was one of close identification with agricultural pursuits, in connection with which he was the owner of a well improved landed estate of about eight hundred acres, in Lincoln county. He eventually met with severe financial reverses, but his integrity and honor were of the most impregnable order, so that he ever retained the inviolable confidence and esteem of his fellow men. He was ever ready to do his part in the support of measures and enterprises projected for the general good of the community, and he served for a time as county sheriff, as well as deputy sheriff beside which he was also deputy county and circuit clerk under his half-brother, Thomas Helm, previously mentioned. He was summoned to the life eternal in 1882, in his sixty-second year, and his memory is honored in the county in which he passed the major portion of his life and in which he lived and labored to goodly ends. Harvey Helm, Sr., was somewhat more than forty years of age at the time of his marriage to Miss Elizabeth Craig, who was about ten years his junior. She survived him by a decade and passed forward to the "land of the leal" in 1892, at the age of sixty-two years. She was born and reared in Lincoln county and was a daughter of Samuel and Martha (Gaines) Craig, the latter of whom was a daughter of Captain Richard M. Gaines, who served as an officer in the Continental line in the war of the Revolution. Of the children of Harvey and Elizabeth (Craig) Helm five attained to years of maturity, namely: Lettie, who never married and who now resides at Stanford; Susan, who is the wife of Horace Brown, of New Albany, Indiana; Dr. Samuel C., who died at Stanford, Lincoln county, in 1892, at the age of thirty-two years, after having there established himself in the successful practice of medicine; Harvey, who is the immediate subject of this sketch; and May, who is the wife of J. F. Walton, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Hon. Harvey Helm was born at Danville, Boyle county, Kentucky, on the 2d of December, 1865, and after a preliminary course of

study in a Professor Logan Barnes' school for boys he entered Central University, which was then located at Richmond, this state, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1887 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After his graduation he began reading law under the preceptorship of Colonel T. P. Hill, of Stanford, recognized as the most able teacher of law in central Kentucky, as well as a man of exalted character and distinguished intellectuality. Under such effective discipline Mr. Helm carefully covered all branches of the science of jurisprudence, and thus he was admirably equipped in technical knowledge at the time when he secured admission to the bar of his native state, at Stanford, in 1890. He forthwith engaged in the active practice of his profession in Stanford, the judicial center of Lincoln county, and while he resorted to no dramatic policies or pretentious attitudes in initiating his work, the solidity of his legal knowledge and his close application to business soon brought to him a substantial clientele of representative order. His character and ability soon marked him for official preferment, and he has already become an active worker in behalf of the cause of the Democratic party. He was opposed to saddling on to his county the heavy burden of debt implied in the proposed plan of county ownership of turnpikes, with obliteration of tolls, and his attitude in this matter was one of the principal elements which brought about his election, in 1893, as representative of Lincoln county in the lower house of the state legislature. He made a vigorous fight against the measure mentioned and in other respects proved a valuable working member in both the committee room and on the floor of the house. In the legislature he manifested that calm deliberation, equipoise, unpretentiousness and maturity of judgment that have marked his course as a member of congress, and even those opposed to him in politics and in connection with specific measures and interests, have not had the temerity or unjustness to question for a moment his honesty of purpose or his integrity in all things. In 1897 Mr. Helm was elected county attorney, and he proved a most efficient public prosecutor, with the result that, at the expiration of his first term of four years he was chosen as his own successor, thus continuing incumbent of the office for eight consecutive years. It is worthy of note that in this connection, after the people of the county had voted to assume the ownership of and maintain free turnpikes, he gave to the work his earnest support, both as an official and as a citizen. He thus showed his loyalty

and it may further be said that his attitude at all times is marked by progressiveness and public spirit, as touching both material and civic affairs.

In 1900 Mr. Helm was a delegate to the Democratic national convention that nominated Hon. William J. Bryan as the party candidate for the presidency. He had previously done most effective campaign work, especially in 1896, when, under the direction of the Democratic state committee of Kentucky, he made a vigorous canvass in behalf of Bryan as standard-bearer of the party. In 1904 Mr. Helm was a candidate before the district Democratic convention for nomination as representative in Congress, but after a strenuous struggle in the convention, at Shelbyville, he withdrew his name. No nomination was made in the convention and the matter was referred for adjudication to the congressional committee of the district. The result was that Mr. Helm was made the party nominee in the election of 1907, and by successive re-election he has served in the sixtieth, sixty-first and sixty-second Congresses, his present term expiring in 1913. Mr. Helm has not proved a tyro in his work in the national legislature, but has brought his excellent resources to bear in promoting the best interests of his home state and in furthering judicious legislation in general. He has served as a member of a number of important house committees, including the insular committee and also the committees on expenditures and public buildings. He secured an appropriation for the erection of a government building at Shelbyville, Kentucky, and for the purchase of a site for a new federal building at Lawrenceburg, with similar provision for Lancaster. As a member of the house committee on insular affairs he made an earnest effort to secure to Porto Rico a territorial form of government. Mr. Helm still maintains his office in Stanford and continues to give as much attention as possible to the demands of his professional business.

ALBERT S. THOMPSON.—The present able and popular incumbent of the position of sheriff of Bourbon county, Hon. Albert S. Thompson is a native Kentuckian, born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, on the 2nd of July, 1870, and he is a son of George C. and Rebecca (Scott) Thompson, both of whom were likewise born in the Blue Grass state, the former in Montgomery and the latter in Clark county. George C. Thompson is a son of Van Thompson, who was a native of Montgomery county, Kentucky. Van Thompson reclaimed a farm from the virgin wilds and continued to reside in Montgomery county until his death.

George C. Thompson was reared to maturity on the home farm and has since been closely identified with agricultural pursuits. In 1878 he removed from Montgomery county to Bourbon county and for a number of years resided on a farm near Clintonville. He then purchased and settled on land three miles south of Paris, where he now resides, secure in the high regard of all who know him. George C. and Rebecca (Scott) Thompson became the parents of six children, namely,—Robert S., who resides in Potter county, Texas; Henry V., of Clark county, Kentucky; Albert S., the immediate subject of this review; James H., who maintains his home in Bourbon county, this state; Loula K., who is the wife of Swift Champ, editor of the *Bourbon News*, and they reside in Paris; and Ira D., a resident of Bourbon county.

Hon. Albert S. Thompson, the subject of this review, was a child of eight years at the time of the family removal to Bourbon county, and here he has maintained his home during the long intervening years. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of Montgomery and Bourbon counties, and was later matriculated in the University of Kentucky, now the Transylvania University, in the city of Lexington, Kentucky. After his marriage, in 1889, Mr. Thompson settled on a farm in Bourbon county, and he has since been actively identified with the great basic industry of agriculture. In 1897 he purchased his beautiful estate five miles south of Paris, on the Clintonville pike. His modern and attractive residence is one of the finest in the county and is recognized as a center of gracious and refined hospitality. In politics Mr. Thompson has ever been arrayed as a staunch advocate of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, and he has been most zealous in his support of all measures and enterprises tending to conserve the general welfare of his community. In 1901 he was elected to represent Bourbon county, which is the seventy-fifth district, in the State Legislature, and he was re-elected in 1903, without opposition. In 1906 Mr. Thompson was appointed chief deputy sheriff, under E. P. Clarke, sheriff, and in this capacity he served for four years. In 1909 there came further appreciative mark of his able services in that he was then elected sheriff, there being no opposition either in the nomination or in the election. He maintains his official headquarters in the city of Paris but continues to reside on his farmstead five miles south of the city.

Hon. Albert S. Thompson is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of the Macabees and the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

He likewise holds membership in the Bourbon County Agricultural Society and has served as one of its directors. Both he and his wife are devout members of the Christian church of Clintonville, in the various departments of which they have been most zealous workers.

On the 17th of December, 1889, was solemnized the marriage of Hon. Albert S. Thompson to Miss Mincie C. Lary, who was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, on the 8th of December, 1870, and who is a daughter of Neal and Clara (Parvin) Lary, highly esteemed citizens of Bourbon county. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have three children,—Blanche B., born on the 22d of June, 1891; G. C., born on the 5th of September, 1894; and Alvin, born on the 17th of March, 1897. G. C. and Alvin remain at the parental home. On February 15, 1911, Blanche B. was married to Isaac C. Haley, of Bourbon county, Kentucky. She was graduated in the Millersburg Female College as a member of the class of 1909, with the degree of Bachelor of B. S., and G. C. and Alvin are students in the Paris high school.

THOMAS H. STUCKY, M. D., Ph. D.—A representative physician and surgeon of the city of Louisville, Dr. Stucky here controls a large practice and is also chief medical director of the Citizens' National Life Insurance Company, one of the most important corporations in the insurance field in Kentucky.

Dr. Thomas Hunt Stucky was born in Louisville, on the 21st of March, 1860, and is a son of Harry and Sallie Kemp (Sweeny) Stucky. Harry Stucky was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, on the 27th of September, 1827, and was a son of Frederick and Louisa (Hite) Stucky, who were numbered among the sterling pioneers of this state. He was reared and educated in his native county and here he long served in positions of distinctive public trust and responsibility. In 1846 he became a deputy clerk of the Jefferson county court, and in this capacity he served for a period of eight years, after which he held for three years the position of deputy clerk of the Louisville chancery court. In 1861 he was elected auditor of the city of Louisville, for a term of two years, but he resigned this position in 1862, in which year he was elected clerk of the chancery court. He retained this incumbency for a term of six years, at the expiration of which, in 1868, he became secretary and treasurer of the Louisville sinking-fund commission, an office to which he was elected four times in succession. In 1876 he was elected alderman from the Sixth ward, and to this office he was re-elected for seven consecutive terms of two years each, finally declining to become a candidate for a ninth term. He was president of the board of al-

Rev. J. M. Smith

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dermen for four years and was one of the best known and most highly esteemed citizens of Louisville. He was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and both he and his wife were zealous members of the Broadway Christian church. Mrs. Stucky was a daughter of Joseph A. Sweeny, one of the representative farmers of Jefferson county. Mr. and Mrs. Stucky have both been summoned to the life eternal.

Dr. Stucky, who figures as the immediate subject of this sketch, gained his early education in the public schools of Louisville, and thereafter he continued his studies in Bethany College, at Bethany, West Virginia, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1877. Immediately after leaving college he returned to his home in Louisville, where he forthwith began the study of medicine, and in the following autumn he entered the Louisville Hospital College of Medicine, in which well ordered institution he completed the prescribed technical course and was graduated in 1880, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Upon leaving the medical college he assumed the position of resident physician at the Kentucky Infirmary for women and children, and after holding this office for six months he resigned the same and went to New York city, where he took a post-graduate course in medicine. In the national metropolis he engaged in hospital practice, as assistant surgeon in the erysipelas wards. While incumbent of this position he himself contracted the disease mentioned, and the condition of his health made it advisable for him to take a sea voyage. He accordingly secured the position of ship surgeon on a vessel plying between New York and the West Indies and Mexico, and he continued to serve in this capacity until his health was fully restored. In the spring of 1882 he went abroad, where he remained about ten months, during which he studied in the universities and hospitals of Leipsic, Strassburg and Vienna. In the autumn of 1883 Dr. Stucky initiated the practice of his profession in Louisville, and soon afterward he was appointed one of the visiting surgeons to the Louisville City Hospital, as well as assistant to the chair of surgery and lecturer on surgical pathology in his alma mater, the Hospital College of Medicine. After thus serving the college for a period of three years he was made professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the institution, and he continued to retain this chair until 1893, since which time he has been professor of theory and practice and clinical medicine in the college, of whose

faculty he is one of the valued and popular members. He is one of the representative members of his profession in his native city and state and his private practice is one of large and lucrative order. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Kentucky State Medical Society and other professional organizations, and on the 23d of May, 1910, he was chosen general medical director of the Citizens' National Life Insurance Company. He has attained the thirty-second degree in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of the Masonic fraternity, and is identified with the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine, besides which he holds membership in other fraternal and civic organizations of representative character. He received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Central College in 1896. In politics the Doctor is a stalwart advocate of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, and both he and his wife hold membership in the First Christian church.

On the 7th of March, 1884, Dr. Stucky was united in marriage to Miss Lane Preuitt, daughter of the late Hon. Levi Preuitt, of Fayette county, Kentucky, where he was a prominent and influential citizen, having represented his county in the state legislature. Dr. and Mrs. Stucky have one child, Mary Preuitt Stucky.

LEWIS L. WALKER.—Judge Walker, who is presiding on the bench of the Thirteenth judicial circuit of Kentucky, comprising the counties of Garrard, Boyle, Lincoln and Mercer, is one of the representative members of the bar of central Kentucky, and the high esteem in which he is held in this section of the state is well indicated by his tenure of his present important office, in the administrations of whose affairs he has shown the breadth and solidity of his legal learning and the judicial cast of his mind. He is splendidly equipped for the office, and to the same and his profession he subordinates all other matters.

Lewis Leavell Walker still resides in the city of his nativity, Lancaster, the judicial center of Garrard county, and here he was ushered into the world on the 15th of February, 1873. He is a son of Judge William E. and Dorcas (Leavell) Walker, both natives of Kentucky and both representatives of old and honored families of this commonwealth. Judge William E. Walker was born in Richmond, Madison county, and was reared to maturity in that county. He was a son of Dr. Charles J. Walker, who was for many years engaged in the active practice of his profession at Richmond and who was recognized as

one of the leading physicians and surgeons of this section of the state, as well as one of its prominent and influential citizens. He served as a member of the state senate and was otherwise active in public affairs. He was a first cousin of the well known Walker Brothers who were numbered among the prominent merchants and citizens of Richmond, where the family name is still identified with this line of enterprise. Dr. Walker continued to reside at Richmond until his death, at an advanced age, and his wife, whose maiden name was Nancy Embry, was a native of Madison county, where her entire life was passed.

Judge William E. Walker was afforded good educational advantages in his youth and he eventually became one of the prominent representatives of the great basic industry of agriculture in Garrard county, where he accumulated a fine landed estate of six hundred acres, to the supervision of which he continued to give his attention until his death. He was a man of strong character and fine intellectuality and thus was well equipped for leadership in thought and action. He was influential in the councils of the Democratic party in central Kentucky, and he had the distinction of being the first candidate for county judge on the Democratic ticket to be elected in Garrard county after the close of the Civil war. He served as county judge from 1882 to 1890, and he also represented his county in the state legislature, in which he supported Carlisle for the United States senate, refusing to give his support to Blackburn on account of the latter's free silver views. At the time when Hon. Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, held the post of minister to Russia, Judge William E. Walker was for two years an attache of the legation, and passed this period in the city of St. Petersburg. Both he and his wife were zealous members of the Presbyterian church, and their beautiful old home was recognized as a center of cultured and gracious hospitality, the while both held secure place in the affectionate regard of all who came within the sphere of their influence. Judge W. E. Walker was summoned to the life eternal on the 31st of August, 1900, and his wife, who was born in Garrard county and whose father, the late Lewis Y. Leavell, was president of the First National Bank at Lancaster at the time of his death, survived her honored husband by nearly a decade, her death occurring on the 18th of October, 1909. Of the seven children Judge Lewis L. is the eldest; Charles J., while an employe of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, was killed in a railroad wreck in 1903; William E. is secretary of the Lan-

caster Milling Company, at Lancaster, Garrard county; Green Clay is editor and publisher of the *Central Record*, at Lancaster, and is also a member of the bar of Garrard county; Horace is a clerk in the government census department in the city of Washington, where he is also studying law; Martha is the wife of George D. Robinson, a successful farmer of Garrard county; and Nancy Embry is attending the public schools of Lancaster.

Judge Lewis L. Walker gained his earlier educational discipline in the schools of Lancaster and then entered Central University, at Richmond, this state, in which institution, later consolidated with Center College and removed to Danville, he was graduated as a member of the class of 1893. Soon afterward he began the study of law in the office of Hon. W. O. Bradley, at Lancaster, and he was admitted to the bar in 1894. He continued to be associated with his preceptor in practice until the latter was elected governor of the state, and he then succeeded to the large and representative business that had been built up by the governor. He has proved equal to all demands placed upon him by his important clientele and has gained precedence as a versatile trial lawyer as well as a well fortified counselor. He has been specially successful in his association with the work of corporation law, and was at the time he was elevated to the bench attorney for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, the Citizens' National Bank of Lancaster and other local corporations. He is also a member of the directorate of the bank mentioned and is the owner of valuable realty in his native county. He has been concerned in much important litigation in the courts of this part of the state and none has shown greater appreciation of professional ethics as exemplified by the leading members of the bar long known for its brilliancy and the impregnable integrity of its personnel. In August, 1910, Judge Walker was appointed by the governor of the state to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Judge M. C. Sautfley, and he thus assumed his present position on the bench of the circuit court of the Thirteenth judicial circuit. His administration has gained to him the commendation of the members of the bar of this district and his rulings have been marked by true judicial acumen and by close observance of law and precedent. He acted as special judge in the Lyle will case at Winchester, Clark county, and since assuming his present office he rendered the first decision given by the courts relative to the taxation of liquors in storage. Another circuit judge, in the city of Louisville, has since rendered a

similar decision, and the matter is now (April, 1911) in the hands of the Kentucky court of appeals.

Though reared in the faith of the Democratic party, Judge Walker has not lacked the courage of his convictions, and he has given his support to the cause of the Republican party from the time of attaining to his legal majority. He has been an active worker in the party ranks and has served as delegate to various conventions of the party. The Judge is a member of the board of trustees of the University of Kentucky, a position to which he was appointed by Governor Willson in 1908. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and of the Masonic order and the Knights of Pythias.

Judge Walker has been twice married. In 1901 was solemnized his union to Miss Eliza Lusk, of Lancaster, who died five years later and no children survive her. In 1909 he wedded Miss Grace Kinnaird, of Lancaster, and she died in January, 1910, only nine months after her marriage.

CHARLES J. WALKER, M. D.—Dr. Charles Jones Walker gained prestige as one of the able representatives of his profession in his native state and was actively engaged in practice at Richmond, Madison county, for more than half a century. He was one of the distinguished physicians and surgeons of Kentucky, was a man of fine character and high attainments, was influential in public affairs in his community and as a member of both branches of the state legislature, and was a scion of honored pioneer families of the commonwealth which he dignified by his earnest life and labors. He continued to reside at Richmond until his death, which occurred in 1877, and his name and services well merit recognition in this history of Kentucky and its representative men.

Dr. Walker was born in Madison county, Kentucky, on the 22nd of June, 1799, and was a son of James and Nancy (Estill) Walker, being the eldest of their six children. James Walker came from Buckingham county, Virginia, to Kentucky in 1782, in company with his father, Asaph Walker, and they settled in Madison county, one of the original nine counties of this state, where he became a prosperous agriculturist and an influential figure in connection with community affairs of public order. He participated in the Indian campaign under Generals St. Clair and Wayne and he continued to maintain his home in Madison county until his death, which occurred in 1815. His wife was a native of Madison county, where their marriage was solemnized, and her father came to Kentucky

from Greenship county, Virginia, one of the early provinces of the historic Old Dominion. The latter was a brother of Captain James Estill, who in a desperate encounter with the Wyandotte Indians was killed near Little Morristown, now known as Mount Sterling, in Montgomery county, Kentucky, in 1782.

Dr. Charles J. Walker received exceptionally good educational advantages, as he was sent by his parents to the best schools in the country. In 1819 he went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he began the study of medicine under the effective preceptorship of his uncle, Dr. David Walker, a prominent physician of that city, and after three years of earnest preparatory work he returned to Kentucky, where he attended two courses of lectures in the medical department of Transylvania University, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1822, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He forthwith engaged in the practice of his profession in Richmond, the judicial center of his native county, and he ever exemplified the best ethics of his chosen calling, in which his success and popularity were on a parity with his fine ability.

Dr. Walker did not permit the exactions of his profession to hedge in his interests and activities, for he was essentially progressive and loyal as a citizen and as a man of affairs, the while his hold upon popular confidence and esteem was of the most secure order. In politics he was originally a Whig and after the dissolution of that party he aligned himself with the Democratic party, in the work of which he took a lively interest, as is shown by the fact that for several years he served as chairman of the Democratic county committee of Madison county. In 1838 he was elected to the lower house of the state legislature, after one of the most hotly contested races ever made in Madison county, and he defeated Archie Woods, a wealthy and influential farmer. Later he was shown further mark of popular esteem in his election to the state senate, in which he served one term. Though often importuned thereafter to again become a candidate for public office he invariably declined such overtures, as he believed that he owed to his profession and his family the best of his time and efforts. He was a consistent Union man during the progress of the Civil war and in this, as in all other relations, he did not lack the courage of his honest convictions. He was a cultured, Christian gentleman of the highest type, was instant in human sympathy and tolerance, generous and kindly in his association with all classes, and no man in Madison county was ever more re-

spected. In the year 1828 Dr. Walker was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Embry who survived him by several years. The fifth in order of birth of the children was William E. Walker, father of Judge Lewis L. Walker, of whom individual mention is made on other pages of this work.

GANO AMMERMAN, cashier of the Farmers' National Bank of Cynthiana, is one of the state's well known and highly esteemed citizens. He has made a most creditable record as a thoroughly reliable and successful business man. His course has ever been deserving of commendation, for he is not only trustworthy in business but as an official in the bank he has manifested his fidelity to the public trusts, and being thoroughly familiar with banking, especially with this important department, he occupies an unassailable position in financial circles, and the city numbers him among the valued additions to its business ranks.

Mr. Ammerman was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, April 24, 1862, the son of D. R. Ammerman, born in Harrison county, Kentucky, March 2, 1831, and one of the prominent farmers of that county, still engaged in the active industry of farming. His wife was Mary Elizabeth English, born in Harrison county in 1836 and died in April, 1910. They were the parents of nine children, seven of whom are living, as follows: Phillip, in Cynthiana, Kentucky; Gano, our subject; Frank, in Georgetown, Kentucky; Anna Belle, at home; Daniel M., in Harrison county, Kentucky; Wesley, at home; and Margaret, at home.

Gano Ammerman was reared on the farm and received his educational instruction in the private school of N. F. Smith. At the age of eighteen years he came to Cynthiana and commenced his career in business by accepting a position as clerk in the grocery store of J. M. Remington, in which capacity he continued until 1884, when he went into the grocery business for himself and was so prosperous that he stayed in that line for twenty-two years and then in 1906 sold out and helped organize the Cynthiana Bank and was made cashier. In 1908 this bank and the Farmers' National Bank were merged, and Mr. Ammerman was made cashier; which position he still holds and has filled to the satisfaction of those having business with the concern. He is a member of the Board of Education and its treasurer; a member of the Knights of Pythias and its treasurer; and also a member of the Ancient Order United Workmen and its treasurer. Mr. Ammerman and his wife are both members of the Christian church, of which he is a deacon.

On January 31, 1889, Mr. Ammerman married Ettie Mussleman, who was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, June 24, 1866, a daughter of John W. and Mary E. (Rolland) Mussleman, both natives of Harrison county, farmers who are still living near Cynthiana. Mr. and Mrs. Ammerman have two children, Mary Elizabeth and Lucille, both at home. Mr. Ammerman has a most attractive personality, is a genial courteous gentleman and stands high in every way in the community.

ROBERT ARMSTRONG COCHRAN.—This prominent business man of Maysville is a son of Robert Armstrong Cochran, some account of whose useful life is included in the volume. He was born at Maysville September 2, 1862, and was there reared and educated. His first sixteen years of business life were spent as a clerk in the Bank of Maysville. That experience, added to a course of study at the Massachusetts Agricultural College which he had previously taken, fitted him well to enter upon the responsibilities that were before him. His connection with the January & Wood Company dates from 1896. This concern, popularly known as the Maysville cotton mills, is one of the leading industries of the city. He is its secretary, and secretary also of the Maysville Street Railroad and Transfer Company, and to these two busy concerns he devotes his entire time and energy.

Politically Mr. Cochran is strongly Republican. He was city treasurer of Maysville in 1888 and 1889. For twenty years he has been a member of the Maysville Board of Education, for several years past, its treasurer, holding that office now. As chairman of the building committee he was influential in securing to Maysville its fine school buildings of comparatively recent erection. In his religious views he is a Presbyterian, and as a member of that denomination he has done much to advance the church cause in the city. He is prominent in Masonic circles.

Mr. Cochran married Miss Charlotte Lee Poyntz, daughter of John B. Poyntz, who was one of the earliest importers of Jersey cattle in this country and very prominent as a farmer and stockman. Mr. and Mrs. Cochran have two children: Their son, John Poyntz Cochran, is manager of the house of Benjamin Moore & Company, paint manufacturers, Cleveland, Ohio. Their daughter is the wife of James R. Kirk, the leading automobile dealer at Maysville.

WILLIAM W. SOUTHGATE.—Though called from the scene of life's mortal endeavors in the very prime of his strong and useful manhood Hon. William Wright Southgate left an indelible impression upon the history of his native state. He was one of the distinguished



members of the Kentucky bar, represented the state in the national congress and wielded much and beneficent influence in public affairs in his day and generation. His was a distinct, true and exalted character, and it is but due that in this historical work be incorporated a brief tribute to his memory and recognition of his worthy life and services. He maintained his residence in Covington, Kenton county, during the entire period of his active and influential career and was a representative of an old and highly honored Colonial family, which figured prominently in the pioneer history of Kentucky.

William Wright Southgate was born in Newport, Campbell county, Kentucky, in November, 1800, and his death occurred on the 26th of December, 1844. His father, Richard Southgate, was born in the city of Albany, New York, about the year 1775, and was a child at the time of the family removal to the state of Virginia. He was reared and educated in the historic old city of Richmond, that state, and as a young man, immediately after his graduation in William & Mary College, he came to Kentucky. His early ambition had been to prepare himself for the legal profession, but his desires were contrary to the wishes of his father, who was an extensive merchant, planter and ship owner and who desired his son to follow in his footsteps. Soon after his arrival in Kentucky Richard Southgate began the study of law and it was his eventually to attain marked distinction in the legal profession. He was a son of Wright Southgate, who was born in South London, England, about 1745 and who emigrated to America early in the eighteenth century, thus becoming the founder of the family in the new world. Wright Southgate first located in the city of New York, whence he later removed to Albany in the same state. After the war of the Revolution he established his home at Richmond, Virginia, where he became a citizen and business man of distinctive prominence and influence, while maintaining the customs and prestige of that interesting period in the history of the Old Dominion. He was twice married, his first union having been solemnized at Albany, New York, where he wedded Mary Lush, who bore him one son, Richard, father of the subject of this memoir. After the death of his first wife Wright Southgate married Lydia Maris and they became the parents of two sons, George and James.

Richard Southgate became well known and especially successful as a member of the bar of Kentucky, and thus realized his early ambition, but eventually his large business interests commanded much of his time and attention, on

which score the desires of his father in connection with his career were likewise realized. His accumulation of property was entirely the result of his own efforts. He had studied law under the preceptorship of eminent jurists and his success at the bar was instantaneous and substantial. Land in the new country was cheap and he acquired large holdings in lieu of fees from his clients during the years of his active professional work. At one time he owned about ten thousand acres of land in northwestern Kentucky, and much of this was improved and brought under effective cultivation by him. He also engaged in mercantile pursuits upon an extensive scale and he amassed a large fortune in money and real estate. In fact he was among the few millionaires in the Ohio valley at the time of his death. At one time he represented his district in the Kentucky legislature, and his sterling integrity and fine intellect and professional powers gave him a secure hold upon the popular confidence and esteem. Concerning him a writer of the genealogy of the Southgate family has written as follows: "In his aspect and manner Richard Southgate was an excellent example of the old, long-vanished class of Virginia gentlemen. He was the last of the folk in his part of the world to hold to the pigtail-queue arrangement of the hair, which was always carefully braided and tied with a bit of ribbon, so that the end of it hung between his shoulders."

Richard Southgate married Ann Hinde, daughter of Dr. Thomas Hinde, a celebrated physician and surgeon, who was a native of England and who had served as surgeon in the English navy. Dr. Hinde attended General Wolfe at the time of his death, at Quebec, and was the physician of Patrick Henry, of Virginia, this noted patriot and statesman having been a neighbor and intimate friend of Dr. Hinde. The Doctor served as surgeon in the war of the Revolution, and for valuable services rendered during that great struggle for independence he received a large grant of land in what is now Clark county, Kentucky, which state was at that time still a part of the colony of Virginia. He established his home upon his estate in Clark county and there he continued to reside until a short time prior to his death, which occurred at Newport, Campbell county, when he was ninety-nine years of age. Though he thus became a patriarch he retained his mental faculties to the last, and he was ever known for his buoyant, cheerful disposition and his kindness and tolerance in all relations of life. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Hubbard, died at the age of ninety years. She was a daughter of Colonel Ben-

jamin Hubbard, a distinguished citizen of Virginia and a valiant officer in the war of the Revolution.

William Wright Southgate, the immediate subject of this memoir, was born at Newport, Campbell county, Kentucky, in November, 1800, as has already been stated. His early education was there secured in private schools and under the direction of private tutors, and he finally was matriculated in Transylvania College, now known as Transylvania University, at Lexington, this state, in which he was graduated with honors. Immediately after his graduation he established his residence in Covington, where he studied law under effective preceptorship and where he was duly admitted to the bar. In the practice of his profession he here became associated with Mortimer M. Benton and this mutually agreeable and profitable alliance continued until his death, which occurred on the 26th of December, 1844. Both by predilection and careful technical training he was admirably fortified for the legal profession and he gained a high reputation as a versatile and able advocate and as a counselor of broad and exact knowledge of law and precedent. He was a most zealous and effective advocate of the cause of the Whig party and was a personal friend of Henry Clay. He had the attributes of character that ever make for popular strength, and he commanded in a singular degree the affection and esteem of the people. In the early '40s he was elected to represent his district in congress, and in the national legislature he made an admirable record. His success and fame would without doubt have been greatly extended in public life had he not been summoned from the field of mortal endeavors while comparatively a young man. He was a great admirer of Henry Clay and was one of the presidential electors on the Clay ticket in 1844. The activities of that campaign made serious inroads upon his strength and practically caused his death. During his earlier career as a lawyer he served as prosecuting attorney. Mr. Southgate was an appreciative member of the time-honored Masonic fraternity and was active in its councils, having served at one time as grand master of the grand lodge of Kentucky. Of his brothers, three in number, it may be stated that Edward became a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church and that Richard and Henry were representative wholesale merchants in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio. One familiar with the career of the brothers has written concerning them as follows: "These brothers, with their rare charm, their trains of admiring followers and their swift exit, made a great impression

on my childish mind. From the social point of view they were unlike anything our race breeds in this day. Their manners and mode of thought were those of the Stuart times, when men felt the life of their neighbors and dwelt in their hearts."

William W. Southgate was united in marriage, at Lexington, Kentucky, on the 7th of November, 1823, to Adaliza Keene, who was born and reared in Lexington and who was but sixteen years of age at the time of her marriage. The wedding journey from Lexington to Covington, Kentucky, was made in private carriages with a retinue of servants and was accompanied with the circumstance, pomp and imposing style characteristic of the conditions prior to the days of railroads. Adaliza (Keene) Southgate was a daughter of Sanford and Martha (Upshur) (Sihreshley) Keene, the former of whom was of Scotch-Irish lineage and the latter of whom was a native of Fayette county, Kentucky, her parents having been natives of Virginia. John Horace Upshur, one of three brothers, who were members of the house of burgesses in Virginia in the Colonial times, was a grandfather of Martha Upshur Sihreshley. Mrs. Southgate survived her honored husband by many years and her death occurred in 1892. They became the parents of thirteen children, all of whom are now deceased except two daughters,—Miss Julia, who still resides in Covington; and Nannie Winston, who is the wife of Major George Gearhart Lott, a retired officer of the United States army.

Major Lott was born in Pennsylvania, where he received his early academic education, after which he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, where he had been a student somewhat more than one year at the time of the inception of the Civil war. He forthwith promptly volunteered his services in defense of the cause of the Union. About a year later he received appointment on the staff of Major General John E. Wool and was assigned to duty first with General Samuel B. Sturgis, then commanding the troops in defense of Washington and later a division in the Ninth Army Corps and he was with him till March, 1864. He was then assigned to duty with Brigadier General Edward H. Hobson, and continued with him till February, 1865, being then assigned to duty with Brigadier General Lewis E. Watkins, at Louisville, Kentucky, with whom he remained till the end of the war. He was then given appointment to the regular army, in which he continued his active service in various sections of the Union for the long period of twenty years, at the expiration of which, after reaching the

grade of captain, he was retired on account of impaired health. In 1904 Congress authorized the president at his discretion to advance the officers on the retired list who had seen service in the Civil war one grade, and Captain Lott was advanced to the rank of major. Major and Mrs. Lott now reside in Covington. They became the parents of two children,—Marion Southgate Lott, who died at the age of eighteen months; and George Southgate Lott, who was born at Fort Sully, South Dakota, in 1884. He gained his early education in private schools, was graduated in Rugby Academy, in Covington, and also was for a time a student in the Cincinnati University. Major Lott is a valued member of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States and is also affiliated with the Grand Army of the Republic. Mrs. Lott holds membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution.

SQUIRE TURNER.—The Turner family is well-known in Kentucky, its scions in various times having been associated with great men and great events, and one of those who most honorably bears the name at the present day is Squire Turner. He is one of the ablest of the representatives of the Fourth Estate of the Blue Grass state, being editor of the Mt. Sterling *Sentinel-Democrat*, the oldest paper in Kentucky east of Lexington.

Squire Turner was born in the town in which he still resides on October 29, 1860. His father, Richard Turner, was born in Richmond, Madison county, Kentucky, September 2, 1821, and died in Mt. Sterling, September 11, 1900. His grandfather, for whom he was named, Major Squire Turner, was born in Madison county, Kentucky, in 1793 and died July 3, 1871, having lived to witness no less than three American conflicts and to have assisted in several crises in state history. He was one of the most important lawyers of his day in Kentucky and was one of the framers of the state constitution of 1849. It is indeed a matter of tradition that he wrote every word of the constitution and that it passed the convention without a change. He was an intimate friend of Daniel Boone and was named for Squire Boone, a brother of the great pioneer and Kentucky hero. He served several terms in the state legislature, where his abilities as a statesman shone brightly, and in every relation of life he proved himself worthy of emulation and respect. Squire Turner, the first, choose as his wife Elizabeth Stone, a native of Madison county, and to their union three sons and two daughters were born. One of the sons, Cyrus C. fought a duel at Foxtown, Kentucky, with Cassius Clay, a brother of Henry Clay, and was stabbed by him. His son and namesake, Cyrus C., was

a roommate of President Taft at Yale and was graduated from that institution with class honors.

Richard Turner, father of him whose name initiates this review, was reared in Richmond and there attended the common schools. He subsequently matriculated at Centre College, at Danville, Kentucky, and was graduated from that institution. He choose the profession of law as a life work and began its practice at Richmond, being elected commonwealth attorney of the Lexington district at the early age of twenty-one years and holding it until he resigned. He married Henrietta Robertson, a native of Mt. Sterling. This worthy woman was called to the life eternal in 1895. There were four children in the Robertson family: Colonel Benjamin J. Robertson, of Louisville, Kentucky; Major Joseph L. Robertson, of New York, an officer in the Confederate army; Mrs. Sallie R., widow of George M. Morrow, who for thirty years was county judge of McCracken county, Kentucky, and who died in office.

In 1847 Richard Turner removed to Mt. Sterling, where he engaged in the practice of law and soon became the possessor of a large clientage. He became prominent in politics, being elected to the state legislature and serving two terms as state representative. In 1876 he moved a step higher, being elected to congress on the Democratic ticket in a district which was normally 35,000 Republican. In 1880 he was a candidate for re-election and was defeated. He was a colonel in General Humphrey Marshall's command in the Mexican war and took part in the battle of Buena Vista. Not only is his name written large as a statesman and a patriot, but he was also one of the first lawyers of his day. He is remembered as a leader among men and a man who all his life was active in politics, being of the best type of politician. He was greatly interested in the mountain timber lands of eastern Kentucky and dealt largely in them. During the Civil war he was a Union sympathizer and his patriotism was always more than a mere matter of rhetoric. He was the father of eleven children, seven of whom are living at the present day: Benjamin R. is police judge of Mt. Sterling; the subject is the second in order of birth; C. C. is an attorney of Mt. Sterling; Thomas is a manufacturer of Cincinnati, Ohio; the next born is also a manufacturer, Chicago, Illinois, being the scene of his activities; Miss Mary E. Turner resides in Mt. Sterling, Kentucky; and Emeline is the wife of J. O. Green, of Mt. Sterling.

Born of such forbears, blessed with such gifts of nature and nurture is Squire Turner,

the immediate subject of this brief review. He was reared in Mt. Sterling and attended the private school of Professor D. S. C. M. Parter. When his father was elected to congress, he went to Washington with him as his private secretary and while there he attended law lectures at night. At the expiration of his father's term of office he returned to Mt. Sterling and soon began upon his own career, in 1881 being elected police judge of the city and serving for four years in this capacity. He was finally obliged to abandon this position on account of impairment in his hearing. In the next few years, or until 1888, he had charge of a coal mine, and subsequent to that date he purchased the Mt. Sterling *Sentinel-Democrat*, which he has edited and published ever since. Under his capable and enlightened management it has maintained, and more than maintained, its high prestige as one of the oldest and most conservative newspapers of the state and in its columns are inaugurated many worthy projects, the Turner high ideals being promulgated by power of pen as surely as they were of yore upon the floor of the assembly chamber.

Mr. Turner was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Emily H. Barnes. She was a daughter of Felder C. Barnes, who was appointed United States internal revenue collector at Lexington under President U. S. Grant. She passed to the great beyond in the year 1893, leaving one son, Haward, a graduate of Culver Military Institute of Culver, Indiana. Mr. Turner, like his forefathers, is a Democrat and an enthusiastic one, giving his whole allegiance to the advancement of the policies and principles of the party, and through the columns of the publication of which he is editor wielding a powerful influence in its favor. His fraternal affiliations extend to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

A. F. HEINRICH.—At this point attention is directed to a consideration of the career of the able and popular superintendent of that noble institution, the Kentucky Masonic Home, at Shelbyville, Shelby county, and he is an appreciative member of the time-honored fraternity under whose auspices this admirable institution is maintained as a home for aged members of the great fraternal order. Mr. Heinrich has been superintendent of the home for some years, and his administration has been satisfactory in every sense, the while he has manifested a deep appreciation of his incidental stewardship.

A. F. Heinrich was born in the city of Covington, Kenton county, Kentucky, on the 29th of March, 1869, and is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Burke) Heinrich, the former of

whom was born in the kingdom of Saxony, Germany, and the latter of whom was born in Ireland, a daughter of Thomas Burke. Joseph Heinrich was reared and educated in his native land, and there he learned the trade of wood-carver and designer, in the work of which he became specially skilled. He immigrated to America when a young man and in 1848 he established his home in Kentucky. He was employed at his trade in the city of Covington for a number of years, and in 1870 he purchased a farm near Crittenden, Grant county, to which homestead he forthwith removed with his family. He devoted the residue of his active career to agricultural pursuits and continued to reside on his homestead until his death, which occurred in 1886. His cherished and devoted wife survived him by nearly a score of years and was summoned to the life eternal in 1904.

He whose name initiates this article was an infant at the time of the family removal to the farm in Grant county, and there he was reared to maturity, in the meanwhile contributing his quota to the work of the farm and also availing himself of the advantages of the public schools. Upon attaining to his legal majority Mr. Heinrich secured the position of salesman for the D. H. Baldwin Piano Company, and in the interests of the same he traveled through Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Indiana and Illinois. He continued with this concern for a period of years, and finally he established his residence in the city of Lexington, Kentucky, where he was engaged in the retail grocery business until 1904, when he sold his stock and business. In that year, in response to the earnest importunities of his many friends in the Masonic fraternity, he accepted his present office, that of superintendent of the Masonic Home at Shelbyville, the two Masonic lodges of Lexington having sent emissaries to the board of directors of the institution to urge his appointment to the position. He assumed the superintendency in October of the year mentioned, and his continued retention of the office offers the best voucher for the efficiency and acceptability of his administration. The fine new building, recently completed, affords accommodations for sixty-two persons, and the home, with its beautiful surroundings and admirable provisions, is a credit to the members of the Masonic fraternity in the state. All details of administration receive the earnest and careful attention of the superintendent, and his popularity with those who avail themselves of the privileges of the home is of the most unequivocal type, as both he and his wife spare no effort to make the home merit the name. Mr. Heinrich has purchased

and improved several pieces of real estate, and has been successful in this line of enterprise. He is known as a man of sterling characteristics, attractive personality and marked business acumen, the while he gains and retains the confidence and good will of those with whom he comes in contact in the varied relations of life. In the Masonic fraternity he has passed various official chairs in the York Rite bodies. His present affiliations are as here noted: the Lodge Free and Accepted Masons, at Shelbyville; the Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, which is established in the same city and of which he is past high priest; and Webb Commandery, Knights Templar, in the city of Lexington. Though never active in the domain of practical politics, Mr. Heinrich is aligned as a staunch supporter of the cause of the Republican party, in so far as national issues are involved, and in local affairs he maintains an independent attitude.

On the 28th of March, 1901, Mr. Heinrich was united in marriage to Miss Daisy May Miller, of Borden, Clark county, Indiana, in which state she was born and reared, and they have two children,—Keisker VanBuren and Elizabeth Alicia.

DENIS DUNDON.—Honor is the legitimate reward of talent and when yielded to merit it hangs like a graceful robe upon its wearer, imparting dignity and commanding respect; and while the life of the lawyer, unlike that of the statesman or warrior, affords but few incidents calculated to excite interest or allure attention, it is not on that account, however, less worthy of record or barren of public utility. The subject of the present sketch is justly entitled to a place among the lawyers of Kentucky who have distinguished themselves by their legal talents and work and devotion to their profession.

Judge Denis Dundon, of Paris, Bourbon county, Kentucky, is a native of the fine old Blue Grass state, having been born in this county on the 11th of November, 1868. His parents, James and Julia (O'Connell) Dundon, were both born in Ireland, the former in county Cork and the latter in Queens county. James Dundon was reared in his native county and served for fully a decade in the English army, immigrating to America in 1866. He settled in Bourbon county, Kentucky, and shortly after his arrival here he met and married Mrs. Julia McDonald, the widow of Peter McDonald and daughter of William O'Connell, the latter of whom came to America with his family, from Ireland, when Mrs. Dundon was a mere child. James Dundon was summoned to eternal rest in 1873, and his cherished and devoted wife sur-

vived him until 1894, in which year she passed away.

Denis Dundon attended the public schools of his native county until 1882, at which time he was selected as one of the beneficiaries of the Garth fund of Bourbon county and sent to the Kentucky Wesleyan College, at Millersburg, Kentucky. At that well ordered institution he pursued his studies for the ensuing six years, being graduated as a member of the class of 1888, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, when but nineteen years of age. He made excellent use of his opportunities and with a good literary education as a foundation on which to rear the superstructure of success he started out in life. In the fall of 1888 he went to Americus, Georgia, where he put his knowledge to the practical test as a teacher in the public schools of that place. After spending two years in that manner he returned to Kentucky and taught in the public schools of Scott county for another period of two years. He then decided to prepare himself for the legal profession and was accordingly matriculated in the law department of the University of Virginia, in which he was graduated in 1893, and from which he received his well earned degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the Kentucky bar in the summer of 1893 and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession at Paris, where he has built up a large and lucrative clientage and where his success has been on a parity with his well directed endeavors.

In 1894 he was selected by the county court as one of the commissioners of the Garth Fund and served on that body until 1897, at which time he was elected county attorney of Bourbon county. In 1901 he was chosen as his own successor in that office, in which he served consecutively for a period of eight years. In 1905 he was further honored by his fellow citizens in that he was then elected judge of Bourbon county, to which position he was re-elected in 1909. In this connection he has proved himself well able to cope with the questions of law which arise in the various trials and few of his rulings have ever been appealed.

On the 9th of August, 1900, Judge Dundon was united in marriage to Miss Sadie M. Davis, who was born at Paris on the 19th of May, 1875, and who is a daughter of James T. and Sallie C. (Cline) Davis. Her parents were among the early pioneers and highly respected families in this section of Kentucky. James T. Davis was a descendant of Isaac Ruddle, who founded Ruddle's Station, now known as Ruddle's Mills, the first settlement

in Bourbon county. To Judge and Mrs. Dundon has been born one daughter, Virginia Davis, whose birth occurred on the 19th of August, 1901, and who is now enrolled as a student in the public school at Paris.

Judge Dundon has been a most influential factor in connection with all measures advanced for the general good of the county and state at large. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which he is past exalted ruler. He is also vice-president of the Kentucky State Elks Association. He and his wife are popular and prominent factors in connection with the best social activities of the community. Judge Dundon owes his literary education to the Garth Fund and his legal training to his own persistency and determination to forge ahead. Without the aid of wealth or influential friends he has risen steadily by his own exertions, making for himself an honorable place in the ranks of the legal fraternity of Kentucky. He possesses many of the marked characteristics of the Irish race, so noted for its versatility and masterful mentality, and to a sturdy uprightness of character he adds a genial manner that has gained and retained to him hosts of friends. At the bench he is careful and painstaking and he commands the respect of all with whom he comes in contact.

BENJAMIN WOODFORD.—What may well be termed the genius of constructive energy has characterized the career of this well-known and highly esteemed citizen of Bourbon county, which has been his home during the major part of his life, and here he is now the owner of the fine old homestead farm which was the place of his nativity. He is recognized as one of the representative exponents of the agricultural and live-stock industries in the county, and as a loyal, straightforward and public-spirited citizen he has not been denied the fullest mede of popular confidence and approbation.

Benjamin Woodford was born in the house in which he now resides and the date of his nativity was October 24, 1856. He is a son of John T. and Elizabeth H. (Buckner) Woodford, members of the old and honored families of this favored section of the Blue Grass state. John T. Woodford was born in Caroline county, Virginia, on the 26th of August, 1812, and was a son of William and Maria (Archer) Woodford, both of whom were likewise natives of the historic Old Dominion, where the respective families, of English lineage, were founded in the early colonial days. Mr. Woodford, in the early part of the nineteenth century removed with his family to Kentucky, where he became a citizen of prominence and

influence and where both he and his wife continued to reside until their death.

John T. Woodford was a boy at the time of the family removal from Virginia to Kentucky, and he eventually became one of the well-to-do agriculturists and leading citizens of Bourbon county. He acquired a large landed estate and in the fine old residence now occupied by his son Benjamin, of this sketch, he passed the closing years of his long, earnest and useful life. In North Middletown precinct, this county, in the year 1840, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Elizabeth H. Buckner, who was born in Bourbon county, on the 2nd of September, 1821, and who was a daughter of William T. and Sallie (Clay) Buckner, sterling pioneers of the county. After his marriage Mr. Woodford located in the village of North Middletown, where he was engaged in the general merchandise business for a few years, at the expiration of which he settled on the homestead farm now owned by the subject of this review. Here he continued to be engaged in agricultural pursuits and the raising of and dealing in live stock during the remainder of his active career. In 1884 he retired and in December, 1889, moved to Paris, Kentucky, where he died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Spears, in the fullness of years and well-earned honors, on the 19th of March, 1892, secure in the high esteem of all who knew him. His cherished and devoted wife survived him by more than a decade and continued to reside in the old homestead until she too moved to Paris in 1889, and lived with her daughter until summoned to eternal rest, on the 3rd of September, 1904. Mr. Woodford was a staunch supporter of the cause of the Democratic party and while never ambitious for public office he gave his support to all measures tending to promote the welfare of the community. His wife was a consistent and valued member of the Reformed church. Concerning their children the following brief data are incorporated: Sallie is the widow of Captain Edward F. Spears and resides at Paris, Bourbon county; Mary, who became the wife of Colonel E. F. Clay, is now deceased; Buckner is president of the Bourbon Bank at Paris; John T. is a resident of Montgomery county, this state; T. Catesby is a representative farmer of Bourbon county; Bettie, who became the wife of Henry Spears, is deceased; Henry M. is a farmer of Montgomery county; Benjamin is the immediate subject of this sketch; and Maria A. is the wife of Professor William L. Yerkes, of Paris, this state.

Benjamin Woodford was reared to maturity on the farm which is now his home and after

gaining rudimentary instruction in the common schools of the locality he was enabled to avail himself in turn of the advantages afforded in a private school conducted by Dr. George Varden, the military school of Colonel George M. Edgar, and the excellent private school conducted by his brother-in-law, Professor William L. Yerkes, at Paris, this county. Mr. Woodford continued to be associated in the work and management of the home farm until the time of his marriage, in 1879, and he then removed to Fleming county, where he remained two years, at the expiration of which he returned to Bourbon county, where he has since been actively engaged in farming and stock-growing, directing his energies with so much of discrimination and enterprise that he has gained due precedence as one of the substantial representatives of these lines of industry in his native county. In 1889 he located on the old homestead which was the place of his birth, and in 1904, after the death of his revered mother, he became the owner of the same, by purchasing the interests of the other heirs. This fine farm comprises five hundred and eighty acres of most arable land, practically all of which is available for cultivation, and the permanent improvements on the place are of most substantial and attractive order, including the fine old residence partly erected by his father many years ago.

Mr. Woodford shows a vital interest in all that tends to promote the social and material welfare of the community and while he has shown no predilection for public office he accords a stanch support to the cause of the Democratic party. He enjoys unalloyed popularity in his native county and at Paris he holds membership in the lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mrs. Woodford is a member of the Presbyterian church.

On the 29th of October, 1879, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Woodford to Miss Alice Brooks, who was born in Bourbon county, on the 2d of November, 1858, and who is a daughter of Samuel and Elvira (Scott) Brooks, representatives of honored pioneer families of Kentucky. The former died August 4, 1875, and the latter December 19, 1888. To Mr. and Mrs. Woodford have been born ten children, concerning whom the following record is given in conclusion of this review: Elizabeth, who was born July 1, 1880, is the wife of William P. Wornall, of Bourbon county; Benjamin, Jr., was born January 22, 1882; James B. was born June 18, 1884; Mary M. was born February 9, 1886; Nannie, who was born November 5, 1887, died October 5, 1892; William T. was born July 7, 1889; S. Brooks was born April 5, 1892; J. Scott was

born January 12, 1895; John T., February 8, 1897; and Archer M., June 11, 1899.

JAMES RICHARD DUFFIN.—No compendium such as the province of this work defines in its essential limitations would be complete without extended reference to the above named gentleman, whose career has reflected credit and honor upon all with whom he has been associated. Endowed by nature with high intellectual qualities, he has so developed his powers as to gain recognition as one of the foremost lawyers and jurists in the state, and his entire life accomplishment represents the result of the fit utilization of the innate talent which is his and the directing of his efforts in those lines where matured judgment and rare discrimination lead the way.

James Richard Duffin was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, December 30, 1869, the son of James M. and Margaret (Manion) Duffin. The father was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1841, and died July 29, 1909. He was the son of Roger Duffin, born near McKeesport, Pennsylvania, the son of Randall Duffin, the Irish emigrant, who came over from Ireland and settled near McKeesport, Pennsylvania. He was a railroad contractor, in which business he was succeeded by his sons, who were among the largest builders of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Roger, his son, also operated a steel mill in that section of Pennsylvania. Roger removed his family to Cincinnati, thence into Indiana, settling at Leavenworth, on the Ohio river, where he died. James M. Duffin enlisted in Company G, Sixty-sixth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, and served all through the war between the states as quartermaster. After the war he was in business in Leavenworth until late in life, when he came to Louisville and here died. His wife, Margaret, was born in Cincinnati, the daughter of R. G. Manion, a native of Pennsylvania, a railroad civil engineer and associated with the Duffins in railroad contracting. She died in 1874.

James R. Duffin spent his boyhood days in Crawford county, Indiana. He attended the public schools and then spent four years at the Marengo (Ind.) Academy, under Professor J. M. Johnson, a noted educator of that section. He next matriculated at Central Normal College at Danville, Indiana, where he completed his literary and law studies, graduating in 1891, and in 1907 he received from that institution the only honorary degree it ever conferred.

Mr. Duffin immediately after his graduation served as superintendent of schools of Crawford county for four years, then entered the practice of law at English, Indiana, form-

ing the partnership of Duffin & Fitzgerald. On January 1, 1900, he located in Louisville, and in July, 1909, the partnership of Willson and Duffin was formed, the senior member of the firm being the Hon. Augustus E. Willson, present governor of Kentucky.

This firm has an extended practice in all branches of the law, and its commercial department is probably the largest of any law firm in the United States, their office force numbering thirty-two people. They have organized more corporations than any other law firm south of the Ohio river. Mr. Duffin is a stockholder in twenty-seven different corporations, and is director and general counsel for the Business Men's Life Insurance Company, director and counsel for the Inman Furniture Company, director and general counsel for the Central Store Company, all of Louisville. He is president of and counsel for the Inter-Southern Life Insurance Company. While Mr. Duffin was a citizen of Indiana he was very active and prominent in Democratic politics, but since locating in Louisville he has eschewed politics entirely. He is a member of the Commercial Club of Louisville and New Albany, Indiana, of the Masonic Order and belongs to the First Christian church.

Mr. Duffin married Clara M., the daughter of John Roman, of Leavenworth, Indiana, and they have two children: James Everett and Thelma M. Mr. Duffin is a good citizen, a representative business man and commands the respect and admiration of all with whom he has any dealings, whether legal, business or social.

GEORGE ALEXANDER is prominently identified with financial interests in the city and county of his birth, being president of the firm of George Alexander & Company, who conduct a prosperous banking business in the city of Paris, Bourbon county. Here he was born on the 13th of August, 1855, and he is a son of Charlton and Kitty Alexander, who were prominently and highly esteemed citizens of this county, where they continued to reside until their death. George Alexander is indebted to the public schools of his native city for his early educational discipline and at the age of sixteen years he assumed the position of private secretary to General John T. Croxton, United States minister to Bolivia, South America. He continued incumbent of this position until the death of General Croxton, after which he returned to Kentucky and accepted the position of teller in the Northern Bank of Kentucky, at Paris, of which institution his father was cashier. He continued in-

cumbent of this position until 1898, when he organized a private bank at Paris, under the title of George Alexander & Company.

His distinctive popularity and the confidence reposed in him in the community were significantly shown at this time as all of the depositors of the bank with which he had been previously identified became, with only one exception, depositors of the private banking house, which he had established. The institution continued to be conducted as a private bank until the 4th of April, 1906, when it was reorganized as a state bank, being incorporated under the laws of the state with a capital of forty thousand dollars. At the time of the reorganization Mr. Alexander was elected president and Owen L. Davis cashier. They have since continued the executives of the bank and Mr. Alexander is known as one of the most sagacious and most discriminating financiers of this section of the state, while his reputation for impregnable integrity and honor constitute one of the most valuable assets of the bank. He served for more than twenty consecutive years as city treasurer of Paris and retired from this office in 1909. He is one of the principal stockholders in the Power Grocery Company, at Paris, and was president of the local electric light company until its plant was sold to the Paris Gas Company. He is a member of the directorate of the Citizens' National Life-Insurance Company, of Louisville, this state.

In politics Mr. Alexander gives his allegiance to the Democratic party and he is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. No citizen has a more secure place in the confidence and esteem of the people of Bourbon county and this fact offers adequate evidence of the sterling character of Mr. Alexander. He first married Miss Kate Spears a native of Paris, who died at twenty-nine years, leaving three children: Margaret, who died when nineteen years old; Edith, wife of Huges Bronston, Cairo, Illinois, and Kate, at home. The second marriage of Mr. Alexander was with Mary Buford, a native of Covington, Kentucky, and they have two daughters, Mary Buford and Elizabeth Clay. Mr. Alexander and his family are members of the Christian church.

CLIFTON ARNSPARGER.—The fine old Blue Grass state is noted throughout the Union for its many brilliant and versatile representatives of the arduous and exacting profession of the law and prominent among those who are ably upholding the prestige of the profession in Bourbon county is Clifton Arnsparger, who was born in Scott county, Kentucky, on the

17th of July, 1860. He is a son of Stephen and Martha (Todd) Arnsparger, both natives of Kentucky, the former being born in 1824 and the latter in 1834. Christopher Arnsparger, grandfather of him whose name initiates this review, figured prominently among the early settlers of Jessamine county. He and his wife were of German descent and they inherited the fine German traits of industry and thrift. Stephen Arnsparger was a shoemaker by trade and followed that vocation for a number of years. About 1868 he engaged in the retail grocery business at Newtown, Scott county, where he served as postmaster for a number of years and where he and his wife continued to reside until their death, the mother being summoned to the life eternal in 1907 and the father in 1910. They became the parents of six children—Fannie, who died in infancy; Clifton, the immediate subject of this sketch; James D., who is a farmer in Scott county; George and Mattie, both deceased; and Elizabeth, who is the wife of Thomas Porter Smith, of Los Angeles, California.

Clifton Arnsparger was reared to maturity in his native county and was there afforded the advantages of the public schools, later supplementing the same by a course in Georgetown College, at Georgetown, Kentucky, in which well ordered institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1881, and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Subsequently he was engaged as bookkeeper and clerk in the store of John S. Gaines, of Georgetown, remaining incumbent of this position for a period of two years. In 1883 he put his scholastic attainments to practical use and engaged in the pedagogic profession for one year in Newtown, Scott county. In the autumn of 1884 he began reading law under the able preceptorship of Judge James E. Cautrill, of Georgetown, and in 1885 he entered the Cincinnati Law School, in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, in which he was graduated in 1886, and from which he received his well earned degree of Bachelor of Laws. Immediately after his graduation he was admitted to practice at the bar at Frankfort, Kentucky. In September, 1886, he opened an office in Paris, this state, and here initiated the practice of his profession. He has built up a large and lucrative clientage and his success has been of the most unequivocal order. At the present time he is serving as president of the board of education and he has served with the utmost satisfaction and efficiency as county and city attorney, auditor's agent, public administrator and guardian for Bourbon county. In politics he accords

an uncompromising allegiance to the cause of the Democratic party and he has ever given his aid in support of all projects tending to advance the general welfare of the community. He is a member of the board of directors of the Bourbon County Agricultural Society, of which he is treasurer. Aside from his legal work Mr. Arnsparger has other business interests of wide scope and importance. He is one of the directors of the First National Bank of Paris, Kentucky, being one of the original organizers of this institution. He is attorney for the Bourbon Building & Loan Association, of Paris. Both he and his wife are devout members of the Christian church of Paris, in which he is a member of the board of deacons. Fraternally he is affiliated with Bourbon Lodge, No. 23, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he is past grand.

In Paris, Kentucky, on the 16th of October, 1889, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Arnsparger to Miss Ruby Lowry, who was born in Scott county, this state, on the 8th of June, 1865, and who is a daughter of William and Sobrina (Neal) Lowry. Mr. and Mrs. Arnsparger became the parents of six children—William S., who is cashier of the Eton Bank, of Eton, Georgia; Sobrina, who died in infancy; and Lucien M., Clifton F., James L. and Reuben L., who remain at the parental home. Mr. and Mrs. Arnsparger are prominent and popular factors in the social activities of their home community and their attractive residence has long been recognized for its gracious and refined hospitality.

CAPT. JAMES R. ROGERS, of Cane Ridge, Kentucky, is one of the worthy and representative citizens of Bourbon county, a man of fine ancestry and one whose ideals and achievements are of the same high order as those of the fine men who have gone before him. He is a native son of the county, his birth having occurred here, May 13, 1840, on the same farm on which he now resides, the estate being known as "Glenwood." His eyes first opened to the light of day in a log cabin on the spot where his present attractive residence stands. Mr. Rogers is a son of Warren Brown Rogers, who was a native Kentuckian, born on a farm, known as the "Old Castle," which is situated about one and one-half miles from the home of his son, the subject. The date of the birth of Warren Brown Rogers was February 24, 1810, and his father, William Rogers, was a native of Virginia, born in Campbell county, that state, July 7, 1784. His father, Nathaniel Rogers, was also a native of Virginia, born in Albe-

marle county, July 15, 1755. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1799, from Bourbon county, Kentucky, to which state he had removed in 1798. He married Miss Frances Cobbs, who bore him three children—William, Elizabeth and Nancy. The mother of this family died in Virginia, and Mr. Rogers married a second time, there being no issue. He was gathered to his fathers in Bourbon county, Kentucky, December 22, 1804.

William Rogers, grandfather of Captain Rogers, married Miss Anna Cornock, a native of Kentucky, and their union was blessed by the birth of four children, all of them sons, and their names being Nathaniel, Warren Brown, Harvey A. and Benjamin F. The mother died in 1814, and Mr. Rogers subsequently married Miss Katherine Skillman, by whom he had four children, namely—William S., Hugh B., Charles C., and Anna.

William Rogers was one of the representative men of the county, a progressive citizen, always in the lead in any and all movements for the betterment of the county and state. He was a devoted member of the Christian church and for more than fifty years served as one of its elders. His death occurred December 15, 1862, his second wife having preceded him to the grave, dying in 1852.

Warren Brown Rogers, father of Captain Rogers, was reared a farmer and followed that vocation all his life. He received his education in the public schools of his native county and on August 8, 1838, established a household of his own by his marriage to Miss Mary Louisa Lindsay, a native of Bourbon county, born July 14, 1822. She was a daughter of Colonel Nimrod L. and Luvina (Grymes) Lindsay, the former of whom was a native of Culpeper county, Virginia, who came to Bourbon county with his mother, Margaret (Lindsay) Branham in the year 1809 and settled near North Middletown. After his marriage, Warren Brown Rogers settled on the farm on which his son now resides, where he afterwards made his home until his death, which occurred on October 22, 1864. His wife survived him many years, dying April 20, 1906. Mr. Rogers was one of the prominent and highly respected men of his county, and was renowned for truth, veracity and honor in all his dealings. He and his wife were devoted members of the Christian church, associating themselves with it in 1838 and Mr. Brown for many years served as deacon. It is speaking with all due conservatism to say that he was one of the most popular and highly respected men who have lived

in Bourbon county. To him and his wife were born four children—James R., whose name initiates this review; Lou Ann, who married Joseph M. Jones and died in 1880; Henrietta H., who died in infancy; and Alice M., who married Colonel Robert G. Stoner and died in 1898.

Captain James R. Rogers was reared as a farmer and has always followed the vocation. He received his education in Bethany College of West Virginia. He now owns and resides upon the fine old homestead of his father. The serenity of his youth was, of course, disturbed by the approaching war between the states and in 1861 he enlisted in Company C, First Battalion, Kentucky Mounted Rifles, as a private and was afterwards promoted to the adjutancy of the Third Battalion, Kentucky Cavalry, commanded by Colonel E. F. Clay, and he served until the close of the war. He can look back over a thrilling and varied war record, the military organizations with which he was identified participating in many important engagements. Although such a gallant soldier Mr. Rogers has never been a recruit to the ranks of the Benedicts.

Captain Rogers finds great pleasure in his relations with the great Masonic fraternity. He is a member of the blue lodge and a former member of the chapter and commandery. He is Past Master and Past High Priest and present Grand Marshall of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, having served in that high capacity for many years. He is a member of the Christian church, with which he has been connected for over thirty years.

ALLISON AND YATES.—The firm of Allison and Yates, undertakers, conducts one of the largest establishments of its kind in the city of Covington. The business was established in 1892 by John Allison, who continued its conduct alone until October, 1896, when John C. B. Yates was admitted to partnership, the firm name then becoming Allison and Yates. Their house was at that time located at the corner of Pike and Russell streets, but in July of 1907 they bought the undertaking business of Gus W. Menninger and moved to their present location at 66 and 68 Pike street, consolidating the two houses, which gave to this firm the largest and most important institution of its kind in Covington. The members of the firm are both men of well known reliability and high standing, and in their profession they use only the latest and best approved methods and appliances.

John Allison was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1858, a son of Walter and Elizabeth (Smith) Allison, who were natives of that country and spent their lives there. Of their



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four children John was the third born, and he received his educational training in his native land and also served there an apprenticeship at edge tool making. At the age of twenty he came to the United States, and after working for two years in New York he came to Covington in 1880 and secured employment at carpentering and cabinet-making with the Cincinnati & Southern Railroad Company, with whom he remained for six years. During a few years following that period he was engaged in the livery business at Ludlow, and then returning to Covington he entered upon his career as an undertaker. He is Republican in politics and is a member of the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Royal Arcanum fraternities. In 1884 he was married to Jennie Buchanan, who came from her native Scotland to the United States with her parents in her early life and she was reared in West Covington. Three daughters have graced this union—Bessie, the wife of Lieutenant Surgeon Doer, of the U. S. Army and located at the Philippines, and Mary and Jessie. The family are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Allison is a member of the Directorate of the Citizens National Bank of Covington, is president of the Kentucky State Undertakers Association and is a member of the State Board of Embalmers.

John C. B. Yates, a member of one of the old established families of Kentucky, was born in Kenton county, November 16, 1859, a son of John W. and Louisa J. (Cox) Yates, both of whom were also born in this county. John W. Yates, a life-long agriculturist, lives on the old homestead formerly owned by his father, Elijah Yates. The latter was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, as was also his wife, Ann Bradley. They emigrated to Kentucky in an early day, making the trip across the Blue Ridge Mountains in a wagon, and two of their large family of children were born in Virginia. Arriving in this state, they located near Newport, on the farm known as the old Colonel Taylor estate, later buying a large tract of land in Kenton county, seven and a half miles south of Covington. Elijah Yates was a surveyor and he did much work along that line during the early history of Kenton county. He died on the homestead now owned by his son John. Another of his sons, George A. Yates, was for thirty years a teacher in the Covington schools. John W. Yates served as the assessor of Kenton county during the Civil war period. He is now living retired from an active business life, and with his wife resides on the old Yates homestead. Of the five children which blessed their marriage union, three are living

and John C. B. was the second born. He remained on the farm until the age of sixteen, attending meanwhile the common schools and the Central Normal College at Danville, Indiana, and he then accepted a clerkship in a coffee and spice house in Cincinnati, later embarking in business along those same lines for himself in that city, and on selling his interests in 1896 he became associated with Mr. Allison in the undertaking business in Covington, and the firm of Allison and Yates has since performed an active part in the industrial life of the city. Politically identified with the Republican party, Mr. Yates, in 1901 was elected the clerk of Kenton county, and to him is accorded the honor of being the only representative of the party to serve in that office within the history of the county. He won the first election by a majority of two hundred and eighty-eight votes, and at his reelection in 1905 he won by the large majority of fourteen hundred and one votes. He retired from the office in January, 1910, after eight years of satisfactory incumbency. He has since devoted his entire attention to the affairs of his business. He is a member of the Elks, the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the order of Ben Hur. In 1882 he married Ida B. Carter, born in Kenton county, as was also her father, George W. Carter. He is a farmer and a representative of one of the old and prominent families of Kenton county. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Yates—Raymond C., Howard C., Hazel Virginia and one deceased.

BERNARD MACKE, clerk of the circuit court, Covington, Kentucky, is a native of this place and was born October 23, 1858. His parents, Bernard and Mary Anna (Wessling) Macke, both of German birth, came to the United States when young and were reared and married at Covington. Here the father was for many years connected with the German Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Covington. He died at this place May 15, 1901, at the age of seventy-nine years, his wife, August 25, 1897, at the age of sixty-seven years. They were the parents of six children, three of whom are living, Bernard being the eldest of the family.

After attending the parochial schools in his native town, Bernard Macke took a three years' commercial course at St. Xavier's College, Cincinnati, and following his graduation there he entered the Mechanical Institute of the same place, in which for some time he further continued his studies. The next three years he was employed at the Cincinnati Art Foundry, as modeler of statues. In 1878 he accepted a position as bookkeeper for the

Licking Rolling Mill Company in Covington, which he filled until December, 1889, when he entered the employ of the Farmers and Shippers Tobacco Warehouse Company, as bookkeeper and private secretary of Henry Worthington. He served in this capacity up to the time of Mr. Worthington's death, which occurred in October, 1895. As manager and executor, he was retained in the employ of the heirs until 1903, when the estate was settled. That year he became chief deputy for Frank A. Droege, clerk of the circuit court. So efficiently did he perform his duties as deputy in this office and so thoroughly did he ingratiate himself with the people with whom he came in contact that in the fall of 1909 he was elected on the Democratic ticket to succeed his employer, and January 1, 1910, took up the work of principal in the office, for a term of six years.

On May 10, 1880, Mr. Macke married Miss Margaret Weber, a native of Covington and a daughter of John and Anna Marge (Kuhr) Weber, her parents, like his, being of German birth. Her mother is still living; her father died some years ago. He was by trade a cabinetmaker. To Mr. and Mrs. Macke have been given three children: William, Julia and Bernard Jr.

Mr. Macke and his family are members of the Catholic church.

EMMETT M. DICKSON.—It has been given Mr. Dickson to gain impregnable vantage ground as one of the able and versatile members of the Kentucky bar and he is engaged in the successful practice of his profession in Paris, the attractive little capital city of Bourbon county. His interposition has been enlisted in connection with much important litigation in the state and federal courts and none has shown deeper appreciation of the dignity and responsibility of the profession to which his devotion has been of the most unequivocal type. He has contributed to the maintaining of the high standard ever claimed by the bar of Kentucky, and thus is well worthy of consideration in this publication.

Emmett Michael Dickson was born in Tipton county, Tennessee, on the 21st of July, 1856, and is a son of Rev. Joseph A. Dickson, D. D., and Mary C. (McCain) Dickson, whose marriage was solemnized in Tipton county, Tennessee, in which state the respective families were founded in the pioneer days. Rev. Joseph A. Dickson, D. D., was born in Dickson county, Tennessee, which was named in honor of the family, and his ancestor was one of the first settlers of that section of the state, having removed thereto from North Carolina, where the family, of Scotch-Irish

stock, was founded in the colonial era of our national history. The McCain family lineage is likewise traced back to stanch Scotch-Irish extraction. Rev. Joseph A. Dickson received a liberal education in his youth and as a young man he located in Covington, Kentucky, where he was engaged in the practice of law for a few years. He finally was ordained to the ministry of the Presbyterian church, and he labored with all of consecrated zeal and devotion in the work of the ministry until the close of his life. In 1871 he settled at Millersburg, Bourbon county, Kentucky, and in 1881 he accepted a call to the Presbyterian church at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, where he held pastoral charge about thirteen years, at the expiration of which he became pastor of the Presbyterian church in Hot Springs, that state. There he remained until impaired health practically demanded that he retire from the more active work of his calling, and after a few years of residence at Camden, Arkansas, he returned to Bourbon county, Kentucky, where he passed the closing years of his long and useful life in the home of his son Emmett M., whose name introduces this sketch. He died at a hospital in the city of Lexington, whither he had gone for treatment, and was summoned to the life eternal on the 18th of June, 1910. His cherished and devoted wife passed away, at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, on the 3d of February, 1892, and of their three children Emmett M. is the eldest; Dr. Charles B. is engaged in the practice of dentistry at Ashland, Kentucky; and Mary W. is the wife of Wilbur Garvin, of Lawton, Oklahoma.

Emmett M. Dickson was afforded excellent educational advantages, including, a three years' course in the Kentucky Wesleyan College, at Millersburg, Bourbon county, after leaving which institution he entered Hampden-Sidney College, in Prince Edward county, Virginia, in which he completed his education as a member of the class of 1875. Immediately after his graduation Mr. Dickson began reading law under the able preceptorship of his maternal uncle, William S. McCain, of Little Rock, Arkansas, and his assimilation of the minutiae of the law was rapid and certain, as is evident when it is stated that on the 1st of October, 1876, upon examination before the appellate or supreme court of Kentucky, at Frankfort, he was admitted to the bar. Immediately afterward he began the active work of his profession in Paris, where he has continued his professional endeavors during the long intervening years, which have been marked by large and definite accomplishment on his part. In a history of the lawyers and

lawmakers of Kentucky, published a few years since, the following statements concerning Mr. Dickson were made: "An unfaltering devotion to his chosen calling, careful preparation of every case, logical deductions and clear-cut argument soon indicated his ability and brought to him a large clientage. His practice is comprehensive in its scope, comprising both civil and criminal cases, and he has been retained as counsel, on one side or the other, of the important litigations in the county during many years. He was one of the attorneys in the Rennick will case, tried in Clark county, which involved the disposal of more than three hundred thousand dollars, the array of legal talent being represented by some of the most eminent lawyers in the state, and this case was one which attracted widespread attention. He was also of counsel for contestants in the Woodford will case, one of the most important cases ever tried in Bourbon county, as well as in many other cases of scarcely less importance. At the bar his career has been most honorable and enviable. He is a man of strong perceptive powers and grasps the salient points in a case with a readiness that seems almost intuitive. He is a careful observer and procrastination marks his work in no particular. A pleasant voice and manner add to the effectiveness of his logical arguments and have brought him that success which has placed his name high on the roll of Kentucky's able lawyers."

Well fortified in his opinions and convictions as to matters of public import, Mr. Dickson accords an unwavering allegiance to the Democratic party, of whose principles and policies he is an effective advocate. In 1891 he was elected to represent Bourbon county in the state legislature, and he was chosen as his own successor in the election of 1893, thus serving four consecutive years, within which he held membership on important committees. He was chairman of the judiciary committee for his first term, and in this connection assisted in the important work following the adoption of the constitution of 1890. He also served about twelve years as master commissioner of the circuit court of Bourbon county, to which office he was appointed by the Judge of the Bourbon Circuit Court, June, 1893, thereafter continuing incumbent by successive reappointments. He served several terms as a member of the city council of Paris, and liberality and intrinsic public spirit have characterized him at all times. He has been attorney for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad since 1896, and is representative of the company interests exclusively in Bourbon, Harrison and Scott

counties. For four years Mr. Dickson represented the Seventh congressional district as a member of the Democratic state central committee, and he has been otherwise actively identified with the manoeuvring of political forces. For the past sixteen years he has been a valued member of the commission having in charge the William Garth fund, the income from which is devoted to the education of poor but worthy boys in Bourbon county, and he has served as chairman of this commission since 1906. Mr. Dickson and his wife hold membership in the Presbyterian church and he is prominently identified with the time-honored Masonic fraternity, in which he is past master of Paris Lodge, No. 2, Free & Accepted Masons, and past commander of Coeur De Lion Commandery, No. 26, Knights Templars, besides which he is affiliated with Oleika Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, as well as with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks.

In the city of Paris, Kentucky, on the 3d of June, 1880, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Dickson to Miss Mary Blanton, who was born in Boyle county, this state, on the 1st of August, 1858, and who is a daughter of Rev. Lindsay H. Blanton, D. D., and Elizabeth (Irvine) Blanton, the former of whom was a distinguished clergyman of the Presbyterian church and for a number of years chancellor of Central University, at Richmond, Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Dickson have one daughter, Lizette Blanton, who was born on the 17th of October, 1881, and who is now the wife of Durand Whipple, a representative member of the bar of Little Rock, Arkansas.

WALKER BUCKNER.—This well known and highly esteemed citizen of Bourbon county is a son of one of the old and honored families of Kentucky and of one whose name has been prominently identified with the annals of American history since the early colonial epoch. Mr. Buckner was born in Bourbon county on the 25th of November, 1849, and is a son of William and Sally F. (Woodford) Buckner. The genealogy of the Buckner family is traced back to John Buckner, who was the founder of the family in America and records still extant in Virginia indicate that in 1667 he was granted a land patent of one hundred and ninety-four acres in Gloucester county, that colony. In 1668 he was granted additional land and thereafter he continued to add to his estate until he became one of the extensive land holders of Virginia, where he was a citizen of distinctive prominence and influence. In 1671 he was found serving as a member of the vestry of Petsworth parish,

Gloucester county. There is ample evidence that he soon became prominent in the civic affairs of the Virginia colony as in 1683 he was a member of the house of burgesses, besides being clerk of Gloucester county. Authentic records clearly indicate his progressive ideas and civic loyalty and history makes special record of his prominent identification with the bringing of the first printing press into Virginia. His efforts in this line were not, however, appreciated by the colonial council, as is shown by the following extract from the minutes of that body, under date of February 21, 1683: "John Buckner was summoned before the council for his presumption in printing the acts of the assembly made in November, 1682, without a license. He made answer that he had given the printer orders to print nothing without the governor's license and had only struck off a couple of sheets for his excellency's approbation. The board was satisfied thereafter, but ordered Buckner and William Nullhead, the printer, to enter into bond for one hundred pounds to print nothing further until the king's pleasure was known."

It is believed that John Buckner was married in England, in 1661, and that he chose as his wife Deborah Fewers, of West Wickham, Bucks county. It is altogether probable that the most of his children were born in Virginia and as he was a member of the vestry of the church at Petsworth parish, as already noted, the record of the baptisms of his children would naturally be found in the church register of that parish. It is to be regretted, however, that the vestry book is in a very dilapidated condition though it gives decipherable records of the vestry meetings from 1667 to 1793. From the worn and faded pages of this ancient and interesting volume the official position of John Buckner in the church of his parish is determined. In the land grants of Rappahannock county there is record of a land grant to Richard Buckner, a son of John Buckner, and it is presumed that Richard was the eldest son for if he were born in 1662 he would have been twenty years of age at the time of the grant, which was made in 1682. John Buckner's son, John, Jr., obtained a grant in 1691, eleven years after that given to his brother Richard and from this it may be inferred that he was a younger son. In addition to his four sons it is believed that John Buckner had a daughter named Elizabeth, who married James Williams, a lawyer, who was born in England. The four sons of John Buckner, the founder of the family in America, were William, John, Richard and Thomas and from Richard Buckner was descended the

Kentucky representatives of the name. This Richard Buckner stands out prominently from the fact that his descendants were more conspicuous in the affairs of the colony of Virginia and afterward of the republic than those of his brothers. The next in line of direct descent to the Buckners of Kentucky was Thomas Buckner, who was born in Caroline county, Virginia, on the 13th of May, 1728. He was a man of considerable wealth and prominence and was the owner of a large landed estate. He was twice married—first to Judith Thornton and after her death to Elizabeth Talliaferro. Thomas Buckner, head of the next generation, was a son of the first marriage. He was born August 31, 1755, and he married Elizabeth Haws, who bore him thirteen children, one of whom was Walker Buckner. The last mentioned was born on the 7th of March, 1781, and when he was a youth he emigrated with four of his brothers from Virginia to Bourbon county, Kentucky, where he passed the residue of his life. He died at his homestead on Cane Ridge, this county, in 1855. He married his cousin, Elizabeth W. Buckner, and they became the parents of one son, William Buckner, father of him whose name initiates this review.

William Buckner was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, about the year 1813 and here he passed his entire life. He married Sally T. Woodford, who likewise was born in Kentucky and who was a daughter of William and Maria (Archer) Woodford. After his marriage Mr. Buckner settled on the farm now owned and conducted by his son Walker, of this review, and there he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in 1868. His widow long survived him and was summoned to the life eternal in 1892. Of their six children Walker is the eldest and the others are—William, John, Samuel, Maria and Elizabeth. The father was an intelligent and loyal supporter of the cause of the Democratic party.

Walker Buckner was reared to maturity on the old homestead, which is his present place of abode, and he has continued to be actively and successfully identified with agricultural pursuits throughout his entire business career, which has been marked by very appreciable accomplishment and definite success. After availing himself of the advantages of the common schools he continued his studies for some years in Transylvania University, at Lexington, this state. Since his marriage he has continued to reside on the old homestead and he now owns seven hundred and seventy-three acres of fine land, the major portion of

which is available for cultivation, making the place one of the valuable farms of Bourbon county. He is progressive and public-spirited as a citizen and his sterling attributes of character have gained and retained to him the uniform confidence and esteem in a community that has ever represented his home. He is found arrayed as a staunch supporter of the cause of the Democratic party though he has never been an aspirant for public office, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Baptist church. Their beautiful home is noted for its generous hospitality and their circle of friends is coincident with that of their acquaintances.

On the 13th of October, 1880, in Bourbon county, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Buckner to Miss Nancy Clay, who was born in this county on the 18th of December, 1858, and who is a daughter of Frank P. and Susan R. (Wornall) Clay, concerning whom more specific mention is made in the sketch of the career of their son, Francis P. Clay, on other pages of this volume. Concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Buckner the following brief data are given—Walker, Jr., who was born July 20, 1881, is associated with his father in the work and management of the old homestead; Susan C., who was born August 30, 1882, is the wife of Charles T. Hinckle, of Kansas City, Missouri; Woodford, who was born February 21, 1884, likewise remains at the parental homestead; Frank C., who was born June 5, 1885, died in infancy; and William, who was born October 6, 1886, remains at the parental home.

JAMES W. YOUNG.—Upon a high plane of definite and worthy accomplishment Mr. Young has ordered his efforts as one of the world's workers and he is numbered among the representative agriculturists and highly esteemed citizens of Bourbon county, where his attractive homestead farm, comprising 730 acres, is located one and a half miles north of North Middletown. Mr. Young is a native son of the old Blue Grass state, as he was born in Bath county, Kentucky, on the 20th of April, 1849, and he is a son of Johnston A. and Priscilla (Peters) Young, the former of whom was born in Bath county, on the 9th of June, 1806, and the latter in Woodford county, in June, 1813. Johnston A. Young was a son of James W. and Sallie Young, both of whom were born in Virginia, where the respective families were founded in the colonial days. James W. Young emigrated from the Old Dominion state to Kentucky and established his home in Bath county in the early days. Here he devoted the residue of his active life to agricultural pursuits and stock-

growing and here both he and his wife continued to reside until their death. They became the parents of four children—Tolliver P., Johnston A., Elizabeth and Beverly. The marriage of Johnston A. Young to Miss Priscilla Peters was solemnized in Woodford county and soon afterward they removed to Bath county, where Mr. Young became the owner of a large landed estate. In that county Mrs. Young died at the age of forty-five, and her husband subsequently married Mrs. Mary F. Pearl, a widow and a daughter of William Peters. In 1864 Mr. Young removed to Montgomery county, this state, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred on the 26th of September, 1898. He was one of the successful agriculturists of that county and was a man to whom was ever accorded the unqualified confidence and regard of all who knew him. Of the first marriage were born nine children, concerning whom the following brief record is entered—Ann E. is the widow of H. T. Wilson, of Bourbon county; Pauline, John T., Sarah H. and Johnston A., Jr., are deceased; Nathaniel B. is a prosperous farmer of Montgomery county; James W., of this review, was the next in order of birth; Robert B. is likewise a representative farmer of Montgomery county; and Priscilla is deceased. No children were born of the second marriage.

James W. Young was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm and in connection with the great industry of agriculture he has ever found ample scope for successful effort, having had no desire to turn his attention to other lines of enterprise save in an incidental way. In 1881, shortly after his marriage, Mr. Young established his home on a farm in Bath county, whence he removed four years later, to Bourbon county and located on his present farm, which he purchased at that time and upon which he has since made many valuable improvements so that it is one of the fine rural homesteads of the county. He has been enterprising and progressive in his methods and has so ordered his course in all the relations of life as to commend himself to and to receive the unqualified esteem of his fellow men. Though he has not been ambitious for public office he has been essentially public-spirited as a citizen and his political allegiance is given to the Democratic party. He is a most zealous member of the Christian church, as was also his cherished and devoted wife, and he has been an elder in the church of this denomination at North Middletown since 1905.

In Bourbon county, on the 20th of January, 1881, was solemnized the marriage of Mr.

Young to Miss Sallie B. Jones, who was born in this county on the 22d of September, 1856, and who was a daughter of John W. and Sallie (Redmon) Jones. Mrs. Young was a woman of most engaging personality and she passed to the life eternal on the 4th of February, 1906.

Concerning the children of this union the following data are consistently incorporated—Sadie H. is the wife of Charles C. Clarke, of whom individual mention is made elsewhere in this work; John W. is a successful farmer of this county, as is also Tolliver; Bessie M. is the wife of Laurence D. Mitchell, of North Middletown, this county; and Robert G., Bennett B., Stanley J. and Stoddard J. remain on the homestead farm of their father.

M. PEALE COLLIER.—Among the sterling and aggressive business men of the younger generation in Bourbon county is numbered this well known and highly esteemed citizen of Millersburg, where he is head of the firm of Peale Collier & Company, dealers in coal, lumber, salt, agricultural implements and grain—a concern that holds precedence as one of the most important of its kind in this section of the state and one that contributes materially to the industrial and commercial prestige of the thriving little city in which its operations are centered.

Mr. Collier was born in Nicholas county, Kentucky, on the 11th of December, 1877, and is a son of John H. and Rachel L. (Ishmeal) Collier, both of whom are likewise natives of Nicholas county, where the former was born on the 4th of September, 1846, and the latter on the 29th of November, 1851. Their marriage was solemnized in their native county, on the 18th of November, 1869, and concerning their children the following brief data are entered: Ora Hamlet, who was born on the 23d of August, 1870, is engaged in the insurance business at Millersburg; William Elda, who was born on the 4th of June, 1874, likewise resides in Millersburg, where he is associated in business with his younger brother, M. Peale Collier, whose name introduces this sketch; Robert Frank, who was born on the 10th of April, 1876, is a prosperous farmer of Bourbon county; and M. Peale, who is the youngest of the children.

John Hamlet Collier is a son of Luke Henry and Sarah Lee (Munson) Collier, both of whom were born and reared in Nicholas county, where they passed their entire lives and where the respective families were founded in the pioneer epoch, the parents of Luke Henry Collier having emigrated to this state from Virginia, in which historic old commonwealth the Collier family, of English lineage,

was established in the colonial period. John Hamlet Collier was reared to maturity in his native county, where he received the advantages of the common schools, and he eventually became one of the representative agriculturalists and stock-growers of that section of the state. He continued to reside on his fine old homestead farm, in Nicholas county, until December 1, 1909, when he removed to Millersburg, Bourbon county, where he has since lived virtually retired, and both he and his wife hold the high regard of all who know them. They are zealous members of the Presbyterian church and in politics he gives his allegiance to the cause of the Democratic party.

M. Peale Collier gained physical and mental vigor through his association with the work of the home farm, and after duly availing himself of the advantages of the public schools of his native county he was for three years a student in the Millersburg Training School, an excellent institution that is now known as the Millersburg Military Institute. After his school days Mr. Collier continued to be identified with the work and management of the old homestead farm until he had attained to his legal majority, when he assumed a clerical position in a grocery store in Millersburg. He was thus employed for one year and in August, 1900, he engaged in his present important line of enterprise, in which he has brought to bear so much of energy, discrimination and progressiveness, that he has built up a large and substantial business, of which he has been the executive head from the beginning. His correct and effective methods have gained to him unqualified confidence and esteem in the community, and this forms a worthy basis for the large and successful operations now controlled by the firm of Peale Collier Company.

Mr. Collier has not hedged himself in with mere personal interests but has shown marked loyalty and public spirit as a citizen. He served two years as a member of the city council of Millersburg, and he has been most zealous in behalf of wise administration of municipal affairs and in furthering all measures and enterprises that have tended to the benefit of the community. He accords an unfaltering allegiance to the cause of the Democratic party and is at the present time a representative of Millersburg precinct on the Democratic county committee of Bourbon county. He is affiliated with Amity Lodge, No. 40, Free & Accepted Masons, of which he is past master, and both he and his wife are members of the Baptist church. They are valued factors in connection with the social



1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem.

2. The second part is devoted to a detailed analysis of the case of a single particle.

3. The third part is devoted to a detailed analysis of the case of a system of particles.

4. The fourth part is devoted to a detailed analysis of the case of a system of particles.

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16. The sixteenth part is devoted to a detailed analysis of the case of a system of particles.



Figure 1

activities of their home city, where both have a secure place in popular regard.

On the 11th of June, 1902, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Collier to Miss Alma M. Collier, who was born in Bourbon county, June 15, 1881, and who is a daughter of James M. and Mary R. (Johnson) Collier, the former of whom was born in Harrison county, on the 8th of October, 1840, and the latter in Nicholas county, on the 19th of October, 1842. The father was one of the representative farmers and highly honored citizens of Bourbon county at the time of his death, which occurred on the 29th of October, 1902, and his widow now resides in the home of her daughter, Mrs. Collier. M. Peale and Alma M. (Collier) Collier have two children—Mary Louise, who was born May 13, 1903, and Rebecca Moss, who was born April 9, 1908.

HON. THOMAS J. MEGIBBEN.—The late Hon. Thomas J. Megibben was undoubtedly the most public-spirited citizen that ever figured in the history of Harrison county, Kentucky. The state of Kentucky does not present a more striking exemplification of an old maxim "Industry brings its own reward," than in the life of this gentleman, who by his own efforts became the most prominent farmer, distiller, thoroughbred stock breeder, etc. of Harrison county and indeed was among the first in Kentucky. To follow this remarkable man from his first venture in business upon his own resources, step by step, along his very successful career to his death will be full of interest to the many young men of the present generation.

Mr. Megibben was born March 28, 1831, in Clermont county, Ohio. His father, William, a native of Pennsylvania, was born June 4, 1808, near Brownsville. Early in life he moved to Clermont county, Ohio, where he engaged in farming, and continued the same until his death, July 1, 1845. He married in Clermont county Miss Emily Galvin, who was born May 26, 1811, and died November 5, 1857. There were born to them five sons and three daughters, our subject being the eldest of the children.

At an early age Mr. Megibben was among the pupils of the common schools of Neville, Ohio, where he remained until he was sixteen years old and then turned his attention to making his own living. On leaving school in 1847 he first engaged in a distillery at Neville, where he remained two years. On January 6, 1849, he came to Harrison county, Kentucky, and began working for the distilling firm of Findley & Foley, near Broadwell, Kentucky, his position being assistant first distiller.

After one year he took charge of the establishment as chief distiller and operated it until 1853. In 1854 Mr. Megibben engaged in agricultural pursuits, which year has since been remembered as the "dry year" and on account of the failure of crops there was no distilling done in Harrison county that year. In the fall of 1855, in connection with J. L. Shawhan and James Snell, he leased what was then known as the Brannon & Shawhan distillery, with twenty-five acres of land attached, for a term of three years, which term proved very profitable to the firm, and before the expiration of the lease Mr. Megibben purchased the farm and distillery and all the appurtenances thereunto belonging and operated it for years. In 1859 he bought the farm, where he resided until his death, which contained about two hundred acres and to which he added until he owned at one time three thousand acres. Different from the most large land owners he cultivated and grazed his land himself.

While he added to his possessions in real estate Mr. Megibben gradually took a prominent place as breeder of fine stock. He purchased his first Shorthorn cattle in 1868, and from that time on was one of the most successful breeders in the state. Among the most noted animals purchased by him were the "10th Earl of Oxford" of Governor Cornell of New York for \$10,000; "2nd Duke of Oneida" at New York Mills sale for \$12,000, and at this same sale he and Mr. E. G. Bedford of Bourbon county bought in partnership the two year old heifer "4th Duchess of Oneida" for \$25,000, besides which he bought a number of the celebrated different strains of fine stock at from \$3,000 to \$5,000 per head. He had a herd at one time of one hundred, which was said to be one of the finest in the United States.

In 1872 he purchased his first thoroughbred horse, and he bred and raised them until his death and had a stable of fifty thoroughbreds and one hundred trotters and roadsters. In Cotswold and Southdown sheep he also ranked among the leading breeders, his first importation of Cotswold sheep being made in 1854. His interest in breeding led him to take an active part in the different associations pertaining to the developments of these interests. He was president of the Harrison county Agricultural and Mechanical Association from 1872 to 1889. He was also president for many years of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders Association of Lexington, from its organization in 1873.

Mr. Megibben was always strongly in favor of good roads and in one year invested \$10,000 in turnpike building. While growing in

prominence as a breeder of fine stock, he became one of the largest and most liberal distillers in the state and owned all or in part six distilleries, which he operated, and among them was the famous Edgewater distillery.

In 1870 Mr. Megibben became interested in politics, and his name became familiar to the people of Kentucky as a man possessing unusual ability and tact as a politician. He represented Harrison county in the House of Representatives in the sessions of 1871-72 and 1873-74. By being always vigilant and watchful, regarding the best interests of his constituency and singularly prompt in devising measures best adapted to their wants, he was justly honored with re-election to the same position in the sessions of 1875-76, and 1876-77. In 1879 Mr. Megibben was elected to the state senate and served during the sessions of 1879-80 and 1881-82.

So extensive was the business of Mr. Megibben and so vast were his resources that he extended his trade in liquors into all parts of the United States and largely in Europe. His liberality is by no means an uncommon subject of discussion even to this day. Those who were interested in the cause of religion and education in Harrison county were largely indebted to his generosity. The poor and needy always found him ready to help. Those, however, who probably were the recipients most largely of his favors, were those honest young men who had a struggle to establish themselves in business. He was always a man of fine personal and business habits, with a high sense of social and business integrity. His whole career presented one of the finest instances of a successful selfmade man anywhere found in the state.

Mr. Megibben was married in Harrison county, June 23, 1853, to Miss Elizabeth J. David, who is still living, at the age of seventy-eight years at the home "Monticello," one of the most beautiful residences in Kentucky. Mrs. Megibben is a woman who in every way exemplifies a Christian character and is greatly beloved by all who know her. She is a daughter of Simon and Nancy (Brown) David, the father born in Harrison county, in 1811, and died in November, 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Megibben were the parents of four sons and four daughters: James W.; J. T.; Perry R.; David C.; Mary Loraine, widow of E. W. Bramble; Mattie J.; wife of R. C. Coughlin of Lexington, Kentucky; Nannie W. widow of Felix S. Ashbrook, of Cynthiana, Kentucky; and Birdella, wife of Dr. J. Henry Heuser, of Louisville, Kentucky.

Mr. Megibben was a delegate to Chicago to the Convention that nominated Cleveland for president, and was a familiar figure in most

Democratic gatherings in Kentucky. He was president of the Latonia Jockey Club from its organization until his death. No one was better posted on turf matters than he and he was popular both in the East and West among the high and the low on the courses.

Mr. Megibben was a man who was unable to say no to anyone desiring or needing his assistance or influence, and his philanthropy cost him unnumbered thousands of dollars. If he had been as careful as most business men, and exacting, hoarding his income and using his money for himself and family alone, his wealth would have been far greater than it was, but he dispensed it generously alike to friends and those indifferent or unappreciative of his kindness, seeming to realize that "Good deeds in this world done, are to be paid beyond the Sun." Notwithstanding this he was truly appreciative of any recognition of favor he had bestowed and perhaps as deep a sorrow as any he ever knew was caused by the ingratitude of some for whom he had sacrificed much.

As a patron of the turf he was a representative of that "golden era" that preceded the bookmaker and the tout. He, like old John Harper, always ran his horses from "eend to eend" and had no interest in the sport beyond the superiority of one animal over another in a fairly run race. In his death the turf lost a character of which few remain. He was one of the old time patrons of the race track who raised and ran the horse for the pride they felt in the breed they fostered and for the stakes. He had no connection with any money made on the turf except that which his stable fairly won. He did as much as any one man to give Kentucky its representation for blooded and thoroughbred stock.

Mr. Megibben was a great believer in eastern Kentucky, and gave a great deal of his time and money to the original railroad enterprise in that section. Matters dragged for a time and the drain on his resources was great and eventually cost him a large sum.

Mr. Megibben was noted as a man of the highest integrity and absolute fairness, a combination that unfortunately is not so prevalent in turf circles nowadays as it might be, and the following story told of him is very much to the point. The great horses, Troubadour and Isaac Murphy, first became prominent at Latonia in their two-year-old season, when they made a fighting and exceedingly close finish in what is now the Kentucky Central Railway stakes. The race was run in the fall of the year at one mile and was then, as now, regarded as the best and final test of the good two-year olds of the year for the next season's three-year-old classic events. Troubadour was

then the property of Mr. Milton Young and Mr. Ed Corrigan owned Isaac Murphy. Great interest centered in the race, as many of the best two-year-olds were to start and the speculating had been unusually heavy. Mr. Corrigan viewed the race from a point in the grand stand on a line with the judges and timers' stands and when at the finish Troubadour's number was ordered to be hung up by the judges, Corrigan, allowing his excitement to turn into anger, on the lawn and about the betting stand strongly censured the decision of the judges, claiming that no one who was in a position to fairly judge the race could have made it worse than a dead heat for his colt. In the midst of one of his most excited outbursts he suddenly stopped and asked those gathered about him what judges were in the stand during the race. When told that Mr. Megibben presided, and who his associates were, he instantly ceased, and in his cordial way apologized, saying that Mr. Megibben's decision was good enough the world over and that he would not question it even if Mr. Megibben's own colt had been in the race and had been declared by him to be the winner.

In concluding this sketch of Mr. Megibben, nothing will more clearly delineate his character than to relate a few facts concerning his home life. It has often been said, that few times in life are two such charitable people as Mr. Megibben and his wife, destined to walk side by side through life, for in addition to their own large family, they reared six orphans, equipping each with a good education, to meet life's demands. Mr. Megibben's home was always a haven for widows and other unfortunate friends. There was never a time that a stranger applied to him for employment, but that it was given to him, at least, for a sufficient time for him to accumulate enough to carry him on his way, wherever he might be going. At the time of Mr. Megibben's death it could be heard said on all sides "The poor man has this day lost his best friend."

Mr. Megibben's death occurred on the 23d of January, 1890. Extra trains were run from Lexington and Cincinnati and brought over three hundred people to the funeral services. We cannot close this sketch of Mr. Megibben's life better than by quoting a notice of his death from the *Frankfort Capital*.

"Hon. T. J. Megibben of Harrison county an ex-representative and ex-senator is dead after a long illness and the state has lost another of its good citizens. Nearly twenty years ago the editor of the *Capital* sat with him as a member of the House. He was the personification of honesty and uprightness as

he was in his private affairs during his busy life.

"Modest as a woman, gentle as a child, 'Tom' Megibben, as those who loved him loved best to call him, never betrayed a trust, never faltered in his devotion to a friend or forgot to keep his plighted faith to any man.

"Eminently successful in life, he died as he had lived, a simple gentleman, a worthy example for struggling youth and leaving behind him a wide circle of devoted friends. Lightly may the earth lie upon him and may his soul rest with the peace of God which passeth all understanding."

E. W. BRAMBLE.—The late E. W. Bramble was one of the most respected men in Harrison county and a very successful business man. He lived with his parents until he was twenty-eight years of age, having attended the best schools and received a fine education. After his school days were over he assisted his father in all his business and received a good business training from him. In 1870 he started out for himself and followed trading in Kentucky. In 1873 he married Miss Loraine Megibben, a daughter of Hon. T. J. Megibben, of Harrison county, Kentucky, and in 1876, Mr. Bramble became a partner in the firm of Megibben, Bramble & Company, the largest distillers in Harrison county.

Mr. Bramble was a successful man and stood well among all his associates whether business or social. He was a member of the Baptist church and in politics gave his allegiance to the Democratic party. Mr. Bramble and his wife had no children. Mrs. Bramble, now his widow, lives at Cythiana, and owns and occupies the beautiful home, "Monticello," her father built before his death.

Mr. Bramble's late father was a remarkable man, self-made, persevering and industrious to a degree that led to ultimate success. He was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, September 6, 1842, a son of A. L. and Deborah (Stites) Bramble. His father was born in Pennsylvania and floated down the Ohio river in a flat-boat to Hamilton county, Ohio, with his parents in 1806. He remained with his parents until he was twenty-one years of age, receiving in the meantime a meager education. He married and bought a farm of his own and with a bare supply of the simplest articles of household furniture known to early settlers, all of which made a two horse wagon-load, he drove from his paternal home to a little cabin near Madisonville, Ohio, in 1821, and his faithful wife and he entered upon their new life with the prospect of hard work

and plenty of disappointments, and it is only the very courageous that can contemplate such a prospect with any degree of equanimity. In looking forward to the success that on such occasions hope alone promises they could not dream of the result they afterward experienced. There was nothing ahead apparently but hard work, and they went at it with faith and earnestness, which became their fixed habit for life and from which they never rested. Their earlier labors were in the form of farming, customary to that period, and the various products of the farm were placed in the markets in the city regularly on the leading market days.

While this part of the work continued systematically, it did not represent all of Mr. Bramble's time and talents. From the earliest settlement of the Miami valley, the famous yield of its corn found most steady absorption in hogs, and commerce in pork was a necessary sequence. In this branch of business Mr. Bramble engaged as soon as the trade opened. He became a great feeder of hogs and other stock and also was among the pioneer drovers, slaughterers, packers and dealers, and did not confine his business to local operations but was constantly handling stock at other points, buying in and shipping from most of the grazing and feeding centers of Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana. Always a busy man, he became one of the busiest, not from greed of gain, but because he had an instinct of activity and a fondness for business.

Mr. Bramble's friends were many, his acquaintance very large and his death in February, 1875, in his seventy-sixth year, was widely regretted by all among whom he was known.

WARREN M. ROGERS.—On the fine old homestead farm, which was the place of his nativity, Warren M. Rogers still resides and it is needless to say that the place is endeared to him by the gracious memories and associations of the past. His farm is located on Cane Ridge, Bourbon county, and is one of the well improved and valuable places of the section. It is located three miles north of North Middletown and everything pertaining to the farm indicates thrift and good management. Here Mr Rogers was born on the 27th of November, 1855, and he is a son of Harvey A. and Elizabeth J. (Moran) Rogers, both of whom were likewise natives of Bourbon county, where the former was born November 7, 1812, and the latter February 24, 1819. Harvey A. Rogers was a son of William and Anna (Carnock) Rogers and concerning them more specific data may be found

in the sketch of the career of James R. Rogers, on other pages of this work. Elizabeth J. (Moran) Rogers was the daughter of Edward B. and Letitia (Clay) Moran, who were early settlers of Bourbon county, where they were held in unqualified confidence and esteem. The marriage of Harvey A. Rogers and Elizabeth J. Moran was solemnized in this county on the 12th of July, 1838, and they established their home on the farm now owned by their son, Warren M., where they continued to reside during the remainder of their long and useful lives. Mr. Rogers died on the 15th of September, 1866, and his wife was summoned to the life eternal on the 7th of January, 1886. They became the parents of ten children, concerning whom the following brief record is entered: Edward B. is deceased; Nathaniel C. is a resident of Bourbon county; Sarah J.; Elizabeth G. is the wife of W. H. Preuit and resides in Montgomery county; Nannie is deceased; Harvey A. is a resident of Clark; Purviance is deceased; Warren M. is the immediate subject of this review; Mary E. is deceased; and Louis R. maintains his home in Bourbon county.

Warren M. Rogers, after due preliminary training in the common schools, entered Bethany College, at Bethany, West Virginia, where he continued his studies for two years. Thereafter he continued to be associated in the work and management of the home farm and since the death of his father he has here continued to reside, so that practically his entire life has been passed on this fine old homestead, known as Mount Auburn. The estate comprises seven hundred acres of most arable land and the place is devoted to diversified agriculture and the raising of high-grade live stock. Mr. Rogers is essentially progressive and public-spirited and is one of the substantial citizens of his native county, where he holds a secure place in the popular confidence and esteem. In 1899 he was elected president of the North Middletown Deposit Bank and he has since continued as the executive head of this substantial financial institution. As a Democrat he takes an active interest in public affairs and he is well fortified in his political opinions, though he never has sought or desired public office. He gives his influence and aid in support of all measures tending to advance the general welfare of the community and he holds membership in the Cane Ridge Christian church, his wife being a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. He is affiliated with Washington Lodge, No. 79, Free and Accepted Masons, of North Middletown, of which organization he is past master, and in the same

place he holds membership in Chapter No. 26, Royal Arch Masons.

At New Britain, Connecticut, on the 30th of January, 1894, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Rogers to Miss Frances E. Fitch, who was born at Lexington, Kentucky, on the 16th of November, 1867, and who is a daughter of Frank and Frances (Gant) Fitch. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers became the parents of four children, namely, Fielding G., who was born December 28, 1894; Harriet H., born December 11, 1898; Warren M., Jr., born September 22, 1900, and who died in infancy; and William H. who was born June 27, 1902.

GEORGE W. WYATT.—One of the representative agriculturists and business men of Bourbon county is George W. Wyatt, whose fine homestead is located contiguous to the city of Paris, and aside from his prominence in industrial and business affairs and as a citizen of worth, he is a scion of the third generation of the Wyatt family in Bourbon county, with whose history the name has been identified for more than a century.

George W. Wyatt was born in Bourbon county on the 3rd of April, 1840, and is a son of Fleming R. and Martha M. (Rogers) Wyatt, both of whom were likewise natives of Bourbon county, where the former was born on the 2nd of February, 1806, and the latter on the 2nd of October, 1808. Fleming R. Wyatt was a son of Emanuel Wyatt, who was born and reared in Louisa county, Virginia, and who was a member of a family of English lineage, that was founded in the historic Old Dominion commonwealth in the colonial days. Emanuel Wyatt emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky when a young man and numbered himself among the pioneers of Bourbon county, where he reclaimed a farm and became a prosperous and highly honored citizen. He married Miss Susan Red and they reared to maturity three sons—George W., Fleming R. and Thomas.

Fleming R. Wyatt was reared to the sturdy discipline of the pioneer farm and throughout his entire active career he continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits and the raising of live stock, in which connection he gained success of no indefinite order. On the 25th of June, 1829, in Bourbon county, was solemnized the marriage of Miss Martha M. Rogers, a daughter of Thomas and Rebecca (Spahr) Rogers, who were likewise numbered among the sterling pioneers of this favored section of the Blue Grass state. Thomas Rogers had rendered valiant service as a soldier in the Continental line in the war of the Revolution. He and his wife continued to reside in Bourbon county until the

close of their lives, and they became the parents of two sons and seven daughters, namely, Isabella, Jane, Joseph, Emily, Eliza, Thomas J., Martha M., Kittie A., and Caroline.

After his marriage Fleming R. Wyatt settled on a farm near Paris, Bourbon county, and several years later he removed thence to Fayette county, but in 1844 he returned to Bourbon county and purchased land near Ruddels Mills, where he resided for a number of years. He finally removed to another farm, near Shawhan, this county, which homestead continued to be his place of abode until his death, which occurred on the 29th of December, 1893, his cherished and devoted wife having been summoned to eternal rest on the 11th of October, 1889. Both were zealous members of the Christian church and in politics he gave stanch and intelligent support to the cause of the Democratic party. He was a man of sterling character and ever commanded the implicit confidence and esteem of those who knew him. Concerning the seven children the following data are properly entered at this juncture: Louisa, who was born on the 16th of April, 1830, is the widow of Joseph Palmer and resides at Paris, Kentucky, in the home of her daughter Kate, who is the wife of John J. McClintock, cashier of the Agricultural Bank of that place; Lucy J., who was born February 19, 1832, became the wife of G. W. Bowen and her death occurred August 5, 1904; Susan R., who was born December 13, 1833, married Wm. Lair and died on the 26th of June, 1874; Thomas D., born December 23, 1835, died on the 18th of March, 1883; Caroline, born May 6, 1838, died December 19, 1859; George W., whose name initiates this review, was born April 3, 1840, as has already been noted; and Martha M., who was born December 26, 1844, died on the 16th of March, 1875.

George W. Wyatt was reared to the arduous but beneficent discipline of the farm and his early educational advantages were those afforded in the common schools of his native county. In 1866, as a young man of about twenty-five years, he formed a partnership with George W. Bowen and purchased an interest in the old distillery known as the Bowen distillery, near Paris and now conducted as the Peacock distillery. There he was actively concerned with the operation of the distillery for several years at the expiration of which he disposed of his interest in the business and removed to Cynthiana, Harrison county, where he engaged in the same line of enterprise by purchasing an interest in the Redmon distillery. There he was concerned with the distilling and wholesale liquor business

for the ensuing three years, after which he was individually engaged in the wholesale and retail liquor trade at Cynthiana for several years. He then severed his connection with this line of business and since that time has given his attention to agricultural and stock-growing enterprises, in which connection he has brought to bear marked energy and executive ability, with the result that he has accumulated a large and valuable landed estate in his native county, where he also has other interests of important order.

In 1895 Mr. Wyatt established his residence on his present beautiful homestead, lying just outside the corporate limits of Paris, on the Paris and North Middletown turnpike. This is one of the many fine homes of a section that has long held precedence for its magnificent rural estates, and in addition to the home place Mr. Wyatt owns other farms in the county, the aggregate area of his landed estate being now about eight hundred acres. He gives a general supervision to each of his farms, which are given over to diversified agriculture and the raising of excellent grades of live stock, in which his dealings have reached no inconsiderable compass. Mr. Wyatt is also a stockholder in both the Baldwin Packing Company of Paris and the Bourbon Home Telephone Company, besides which he has given his capitalistic co-operation and is identified with other business enterprises of the county. Though never an aspirant for the honors or emoluments of public office, he accords a stalwart allegiance to the Democratic party, and as a citizen is essentially progressive and loyal, the while his sterling characteristic and genial personality have gained to him a wide circle of friends.

In Lewis county, Missouri, on the 29th of May, 1884, Mr. Wyatt was united in marriage to Mrs. Mary L. Eubank, widow of Robert T. Eubank. She was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, on the 12th of June, 1851, and is a daughter of William and Eliza (Reed) Bumbarger, both of whom were likewise natives of Harrison county, where the former of whom was born December 22, 1817, and the latter on the 3rd of January, 1833. The parents continued to reside in Harrison county until 1869, when they removed to Lewis county, Missouri, in which state they passed the residue of their lives; Mr. Bumbarger died in Lewis county, on the 20th of July, 1884, and his widow passed the closing years of her life in Kansas City, where she died on the 30th of March, 1905. They became the parents of seven children,—Mary L., Emma, John C., Nancy, Harriet, Clarence R. and Jennie. Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt have

four children, whose names and respective dates of birth are here noted: Martha F., September 16, 1885; George W., Jr., September 3, 1887; J. Louise, September 2, 1890, and Mary B., November 27, 1893. The family are members of the Christian church and Mr. Wyatt is deacon in the same.

GEORGE M. CAYCE.—One of the representative business men and a prominent and influential citizen of Covington, Kentucky, Mr. Cayce has done much to further the material and civic progress and development of his home city. He is a well-known tobacco dealer and broker, a director of the German National Bank and a member of the board of Park Commissioners in the city of Covington and in all his business connections his success has been of the most important order.

George Melvin Cayce was born in Petersburg, Dinwiddie county, Virginia, on the 20th of March, 1861, and he is a son of Milton and Andruetta L. (Jeffries) Cayce, both of whom were likewise natives of the Old Dominion. Mr. Cayce was a founder of the Allen & Ginter Tobacco Company, of Richmond, Virginia, and was actively identified with the same until its consolidation with the American Tobacco Company, in the year 1890, at which time he retired from business and spent the gracious evening of his life in the city of Richmond, Henrico county, Virginia. He was summoned to the life eternal in 1900, at the age of sixty-nine years. At the inception of the Civil war he showed his intrinsic loyalty and public spirit by tendering his services in defense of the Confederacy and he served throughout the war in Mahone's brigade, being wounded in the battle of The Crater, one of the numerous engagements in which he participated in that sanguinary conflict. He also had three brothers who enlisted as soldiers in the Confederate army, and one of them, George Melvin, for whom the subject of this memoir was named, was raised to the rank of captain. The Cayce family was founded in Virginia in the Colonial days and members of the various branches have long been identified with the great tobacco industry. Andruetta L., (Jeffries) Cayce, mother of the subject of this review, died in 1893 at the age of sixty years. Of the six children of this union the subject is the second oldest in order of birth and of the number three are now living: George M. Cayce, A. B. Cayce of New York City, and Lelia Gordon (Cayce) Hutchinson of Richmond, Virginia.

George M. Cayce was reared in his native state and there availed himself of the advantages of the public schools, including those

of the high school, in which he was graduated, and while young he initiated his independent career by engaging in the tobacco business with James N. Boyd, now one of the wealthiest citizens of Richmond. In 1883 Mr. Cayce set forth to seek his fortune in the west and he located in Covington and engaged as a broker and dealer in leaf tobacco in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, just across the Ohio river from Covington. In this line of enterprise he has achieved large and noteworthy success and is one of the best known and most successful tobacco men in the entire state. In 1890 he established his home in Latonia, at that time a small hamlet but now one of the best improved and most attractive suburbs of the city of Covington. For five years he served as vice-president of the Lovell & Buffington Tobacco Company, of Covington, but in 1906 he disposed of his interests in this concern. For several years he has been a director of the German National Bank of Covington and is one of the park commissioners of his home city, in which connection he has done much to improve and beautify the city.

In politics he maintains an independent attitude, giving his support to the men and measures meeting with the approval of his judgment. In the time-honored Masonic fraternity he is affiliated with the Covington Commandery, No. 7, Knights Templars, of which he is past commander; Covington Chapter, No. 35, Royal Arch Masons, of which he is past high priest; and Syrian Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in the city of Cincinnati. He is also a thirty-second degree Mason of the Scottish Rite, Valley of Covington. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist church.

In 1882 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Cayce to Miss Margaret M. Jones, who was born and reared in Richmond and who is survived by three children, whose names are here entered in order of birth,—Arthur F., Margaret T. and Milton. For his second wife Mr. Cayce married Miss Irene B. Jones, a sister of his first wife. They have one child, Virginia.

DAVID E. SCHREIBER.—Prominently identified with a line of industry which has important bearing upon the material and civic prosperity of any community Mr. Schreiber is engaged in the real-estate business at Dayton, Campbell county, and is one of the leading exponents of this important branch of enterprise in this section of the state. He is one of the sterling citizens contributed to Kentucky by the great empire of Germany. He was born

in Rhenish, Bavaria, on the 29th of July, 1838, and is a son of Henry and Catharine (Lorbach) Schrieber, both of whom were likewise natives of the kingdom of Bavaria, whence they emigrated to America in 1850, establishing their home at Waverly, Pike county, Ohio, where they passed the residue of their lives and where they ever held a secure place in the popular confidence and esteem. Henry Schreiber was a shoemaker by trade and he followed the work thereof at Waverly for many years, being a man of industry and guiding his course according to the highest principles of integrity and honor. Of the six children David E., of this sketch, is the eldest and of the number all are still living.

David E. Schreiber gained his rudimentary education in his native land and was a lad of twelve years at the time of the family emigration to the United States. Here he continued his studies in the public schools of Waverly, Ohio, until he had gained a fair English education. As a youth he learned the baker's and confectioner's trades but he did not long devote his attention thereto. He remained at the parental home until he was sixteen years of age, when he initiated his independent career and when he was nineteen years old he went to the city of Cincinnati for the purpose of securing work at his trade. However, he found conditions so unpropitious and wages so diminutive in this line of work that he secured a position as clerk in a grocery store in that city. When the Civil war was precipitated upon a divided nation he manifested his intrinsic loyalty to the land of his adoption by tendering his services in defense of the Union. At Camp Denison, Ohio, in 1861, in response to President Lincoln's first call for volunteers, he enlisted as a private in Company B, Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, locally known in Cincinnati as the Guthrie Grays, a militia organization which had there been maintained for a number of years and which thus entered the United States service at the beginning of the war. Mr. Schreiber continued in active service until the expiration of his three years' term of enlistment when he was mustered out and received his honorable discharge, at Camp Denison, Ohio, on the 21st of June, 1864, as corporal of his company. He lived up to the full tension of the great internecine conflict between the north and south and took part in nearly all of the many engagements in which his gallant command was involved, including the battles of Shiloh, Stone River and Chickamauga, besides many skirmishes and minor engagements. In the battle of Chickamauga he was shot through the left thigh, on the 19th of September, 1863,

and his injuries were so severe that he was thereafter confined in a hospital for six months, the greater part of this time having been passed in the old Planters' Hotel, at Covington, Kentucky, a building that had been brought into requisition for hospital purposes. After recuperating his physical energies he joined his regiment in Tennessee and continued in active service therewith until he received his honorable discharge. At the time when he was wounded, as just noted, he lay in the woods two nights and one day before he was sent to the hospital and he narrowly escaped being taken prisoner by the Confederate forces. He has ever retained a deep interest in his old comrades and manifests the same by his membership in the Grand Army of the Republic.

After the close of his valiant and faithful service as a soldier of the Republic Mr. Schreiber returned to Cincinnati, where he remained a short time, and he then removed to Newport, Kentucky, which place continued to be his home until 1870, when he established his residence at Dayton, where he has resided during the long intervening period of forty years. For the past twenty years he has been actively engaged in the real-estate and insurance business and his well directed efforts in this field of enterprise have gained to him a due measure of success.

Mr. Schreiber has a secure place in the regard of the people of his home city and he has been influential in local affairs of a public nature. His political allegiance is given unreservedly to the Republican party and he served several years as a member of the city council, besides which he has been treasurer of the board of education of Dayton since 1898, manifesting a deep interest in educational affairs and in all else that touches the social and material welfare of the city. He holds membership in St. Paul's German Protestant church and he has been an official of the same for many years. His affiliation with the Grand Army of the Republic is with Joe Hooker Post, No. 16, in which he has passed all the official chairs.

In the year 1865 Mr. Schreiber was united in marriage to Miss Mary Stemler, who was born in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, in the year 1846, and whose death occurred at Dayton, Kentucky, in 1888. She was a woman of most kindly and generous disposition and was held in affectionate regard by all who came within the sphere of her gracious influence. She was a member of the Catholic church. Mr. and Mrs. Schreiber became the parents of seven children, concerning whom the following brief record is entered: Tillie died at the age of three years and Matilda

at the age of sixteen years; Amelia is the wife of Theodore Bridenstein, of Newport, Kentucky; William S. resides in Dayton, Kentucky; Joe is a resident of St. Louis, Missouri; Frank maintains his home in Dayton, Kentucky; and Elizabeth is the wife of George Weinholdt, of Dayton, Kentucky.

Mr. Schreiber married his present wife, Mary Woehner, on October 29, 1889. She was born in Germany in 1850, came to this country with her parents in 1854 and she has since lived in Dayton, Kentucky. She is a member of the St. Paul German Protestant church.

RICHARD B. GILBERT, M. D., is one of the distinguished representatives of his profession in his native state and has been engaged in active practice in the city of Louisville for fully thirty-five years,—a period marked by large and generous accomplishment on his part in the alleviation of human suffering. He has been signally unswerving in his devotion to his chosen calling, has been a valued factor in the educational work of his profession, and as a citizen he has exemplified the highest civic ideals and utmost loyalty. He has made of success not an accident but a logical result, and such is his standing in the community that he is specially entitled to consideration in the history of Kentucky and its representative citizens.

Dr. Gilbert was born at Taylorsville, Spencer county, Kentucky, on the 24th of October, 1842, and he has followed the work of his profession in his native state for more than forty years. He is a son of Samuel and Nancy (Gill) Gilbert, the former of whom was born in Lincoln county and the latter in Shelby county, this state; she was a daughter of James Gill, who was of Irish lineage and who came from Pennsylvania to Kentucky in an early day, establishing his home in Shelby county, where he became a successful agriculturist. Samuel Gilbert, father of the subject of this review, was one of the prominent planters and representative citizens of Spencer county, this state, where both he and his wife continued to reside until their death, secure in the high esteem of all who knew them. He was a son of John Gilbert, who was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, and who was a son of James Gilbert, a patriot soldier in the war of the Revolution, in which he sacrificed his life,—supposedly in the battle of Lexington. The Gilbert family traces its lineage back to staunch English origin and was founded in Virginia in the early Colonial epoch.

After availing himself of the advantages of well conducted schools in his native county Dr. Gilbert entered the medical department of



Portrait of a man in a suit and tie.

the University of Louisville, in which he completed the prescribed course and was graduated, cum laude, as a member of the class of 1868 and with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. For about one year after his graduation he served as assistant surgeon in the United States army, in which connection he was stationed first at Mount Sterling, Kentucky, and thereafter at Owensboro, this state. After resigning his commission in the army Dr. Gilbert engaged in the active practice of his profession in Owensboro, where he remained until 1875, in which year he removed to Louisville, in which city he has continued in the work of his profession, with much of skill and devotion, during the long intervening years. He has proved himself humanity's friend, and in his chosen calling his sympathy has transcended mere emotion to become an actuating motive for helpfulness. In 1884 Dr. Gilbert was appointed demonstrator of anatomy in the medical department of the University of Louisville, his selection for this position indicating the estimate placed upon him by the officials of his alma mater. He continued to retain this incumbency until 1900, after which he served for nine years in the professorship of diseases of children, in which field he is a recognized authority, the while his treatment of the diseases of children has been marked by so great success that he has found it expedient to devote the major portion of his attention to this branch of his profession for a number of years past. The exactions of his private practice, together with his advanced age, prompted his resignation of his chair in the university in July, 1909. Dr. Gilbert has taken two post-graduate courses in the New York Polyclinic, and he has at all times kept in close touch with the advances made in both medicine and surgery, besides which he has made many valuable contributions to the standard and periodical literature of his profession. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Kentucky State Medical Society and the Jefferson County Medical Society.

In politics Dr. Gilbert has ever accorded a staunch allegiance to the cause of the Democratic party, and as a citizen he has at all times manifested distinctive loyalty and public spirit. During the first administration of President Cleveland he was a member of the United States board of pension-examining surgeons for Jefferson county; he served four years as a member of the board of aldermen of Louisville, having been first elected to this position in 1890 and having been chosen as his own successor in 1892. In 1880 he was appointed a member of the board of education of his home city, and in this office, of which he continued incumbent for six years, he gave

most effective service in promoting the interests of the city schools, which have long been maintained at a high standard. He is a member of the board of church extension of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and is liberal and zealous in the support of the various departments of church work. In a local sense both he and his wife are members of the Fourth Avenue church of this denomination. Dr. Gilbert is a member of Excelsior Lodge, No. 258, F. & A. M., and also holds membership in the Filson Club. He is well known in professional, business and social circles in the city that has so long represented his home, and here his personal popularity is of the most unequivocal order, owing to his insuperable integrity, his genial and kindly personality and his high intellectual and professional attainments.

On the 6th of March, 1869, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Gilbert to Miss Josephine Beard, who was born in Spencer county but reared in Hancock county, this state. She is a daughter of George Beard, who was a representative citizen and successful planter of Hancock county at the time of his death and who was a member of one of the old and honored families of this state. Concerning the three children of Dr. and Mrs. Gilbert the following brief record is entered in conclusion of this sketch: Henry holds a responsible position in the Louisville offices of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company; Ruth is the wife of Charles S. Potter, of this city; and George B., who was graduated in the medical department of the University of Louisville as a member of the class of 1905, is now associated with his father in the practice of his profession.

JAMES BRADAS.—Opportunity for advancement is never denied the business man. In political and military circles only certain prizes can be won, and few there are who can gain these, but in the field of industrial, commercial or professional activity opportunity is almost limitless. There is always room at the top, and it is toward that place that James Bradas has been steadily advancing until he now occupies a most creditable and enviable position among the leading business men of Louisville. He is the senior member of the firm of Bradas & Gheens, the extensive candy manufacturers of North Fifth street, Louisville, Kentucky. He is undoubtedly the leader in this line of business in the state of Kentucky and owns a manufactory which is an honor both to himself and the city. How much of this success is due to the sturdy German blood which runs in his veins, or to his own inherent character, is not to be determined in this brief sketch, but it is enough to state that Mr. Bradas has won

more than moderate success in his enterprises and has deserved what he has gained.

James Bradas was born in Louisville, Kentucky, March 1, 1854, the son of the late Peter and Margaret (Coleman) Bradas. Peter, the father, was born in the town of Freas, province of Austra, Germany, in 1806. His parents died when he was a boy and at the age of twelve years he went to sea and followed the sea until he was twenty-five years old. He then married in New York city and in 1831 brought his wife to Louisville. No better illustration of the characteristic energy and enterprise of the typical German-American citizen can be found than that afforded by the career of this well known business man of Louisville. He began business in Louisville as a confectioner and fruit dealer in a very small way on Fourth avenue, near Jefferson. His business grew and he soon moved to what was known as the "Big Store" property on Market street, and in 1863 he had progressed so in business that he engaged in the confectionery jobbing trade and moved into his own property on Fourth Avenue, now occupied by the Vendome Restaurant. There he continued in a highly successful business during the remainder of his life, and became one of the leading business men and citizens of the city, known by all and highly respected. Peter Bradas was a fine type of the old German gentleman, familiarly known and addressed as "Uncle Peter" by both old and young, a title which was universally given him by courtesy. He was a man of fine judgment, of the strictest integrity and with iron-clad business rules. His "word was as good as his bond," demanding his dues promptly, and being just as prompt in paying his obligations to others. He possessed all the winning personal qualities of the old-time gentleman, courteous to a marked degree, and, while devoted to his work, he found time to cultivate his friends, of whom he had countless numbers all over the country. Mr. Bradas was a devout member of the Catholic church, belonging to the Cathedral parish, and took great interest in church work. He died May 21, 1881. His wife was born in New York city, the daughter of a wholesale shoe merchant of that city, who died, leaving a widow and four daughters and a comfortable estate, the latter, however, being greatly depleted by the mismanagement of those who had its settlement in hand. Mrs. Bradas died in 1883, in her sixty-fourth year. Mr. and Mrs. Bradas became the parents of the following children, all of whom with the exception of our subject, are deceased: Vincent, Peter, Julius, Charles, Ida, Frances, Thomas and James.

Julius, the third son, was a member of Gen-

eral John Morgan's command during the war between the states, and was one of forty-two of the command who were captured by the Home Guards near Greensburg, New York, in 1863, when Morgan was preparing for his raid into Indiana and Ohio. Of the forty-two so captured only two escaped death by military execution, Julius being among those who were shot. The prisoners were brought to Louisville and here confined for a period pending their trial by court martial, and Julius was visited by his parents, brothers and sisters and provided with food and raiment and cheered and sustained all within their power. A vigorous fight was made by the family and friends to save his life and the father received the sacred word of honor of men high in the confidence of the powers at Washington that Julius would not be shot. But one day he was missing when they called on him and the next boat that came up the Ohio brought the word that he and the others had been executed at Brandenburg, Kentucky. Julius refused to be blindfolded or to kneel at the execution. Instead, he stood up, opened his shirt and with a piece of clay marked a cross over his heart and then requested the firing squad to "be sure and take good aim." When he was shot he was reading his prayer book, which fell from his hands with the page he was reading turned down. This prayer book our subject now has as a keepsake. The body was brought to Louisville and given burial in beautiful Cave Hill cemetery, where he now rests side by side with his family.

James Bradas attended both the public and parochial schools in Louisville and spent two years as a student at Cecilian College. As a boy he worked in his father's business and after the death of his mother and the division of the estate in 1883, he engaged in the manufacture of candy in a small way. Later he took in a partner and increased the business, which had a steady growth. In 1898 Mr. C. E. Gheens became his partner, under the firm name of Bradas & Gheens, and in 1900 they moved into their present plant on North Fifth street, where they do a large business, manufacturing and shipping candy all over the West and South, having a very large trade all over Kentucky and Tennessee, especially, and also making shipments into Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis and other large cities. The firm is one of the leading manufacturing houses in Louisville and the most extensive in their line in Kentucky. The firm is a member of the Board of Trade. Mr. Bradas is unmarried. This brief sketch, while not complete enough for a real biography, indicates that its subject is a man of prominence and is popular and highly esteemed in social and business circles.





THOMAS BURNETT MCGREGOR, assistant attorney general and enjoying great prominence and esteem in a city of prominent men, is a Kentuckian by birth as well as by loyalty, having been born near Benton, in Marshall county, September 14, 1881. A consideration of this date will convince one that Mr. McGregor has arrived at his present state of usefulness and high trust at an unusually early age. He bears his ancestral derivation self-evident in his name and he is indeed descended from the celebrated Highland "Clan MacGregor," which figures so prominently in Scottish history and romance, Rob Roy MacGregor being especially well known through the writings of Sir Walter Scott.

Thomas Burnett McGregor's great-grandfather's great-grandfather was Duncan MacGregor, a son of Rob Roy. His great-grandfather's grandfather, a son of Duncan, was named John, and participated with other members of the Clan MacGregor in the battle of Preston, fighting under the banner of Bonnie Prince Charlie. There is still living a great-uncle of our subject—Preston MacGregor, who was named in honor of this battle by John MacGregor, who was Preston's great-grandfather. Duncan MacGregor was tried and acquitted for taking part in a raid made by the MacGregors in stealing away Jean Grey. Because of their participation in the rebellion of 1745 and the carrying off of Jean Grey the immediate family fled from Scotland to the Carolinas. The MacGregors were proscribed and hunted like foxes on many occasions in Scotland, although their proud motto was "My race is royal." The subject may well take pride in the fact that he is descended direct from these intrepid Highlanders.

William N. McGregor, father of Thomas B., a hardware merchant of Benton, was also born in Marshall county. The grandfather was William Casey McGregor and the great-grandfather likewise rejoiced in the name of William, which appears to have been a favorite in the family. It was the last named William who founded the family in the land of the Stars and Stripes. His forebears were Scotch Covenanters and since his day the spelling of the name has been changed from MacGregor to McGregor. The mother of Thomas B. McGregor bore the maiden name of Mary J. Reeves. She was born in Graves county, Kentucky, the daughter of Alp Reeves, a brave Confederate soldier who was killed in a battle of the Civil war.

The canny McGregor whose name initiates this sketch was reared in Marshall county and within its pleasant limits obtained that education which has since served him in such

good stead. After finishing in the common schools he entered the Marshall County Seminary at Benton and when seventeen years old he obtained license to teach and for several years served in the capacity of common school pedagogue. In 1901 he graduated from the law department of the Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee, and in the same year was admitted to the bar at Eddyville, Kentucky. Not long thereafter he entered into a law partnership, the firm being known as Oliver, Oliver & McGregor, and the above-mentioned young attorneys enjoyed a large and lucrative practice at Paducah and Benton, where offices were maintained. In this firm Mr. McGregor remained until he was appointed in January of 1908 assistant attorney general of Kentucky.

In politics Mr. McGregor is a militant Republican. He began his political career at the age of sixteen, when chosen secretary of the Marshall County Republican Committee. From early manhood he has been recognized as one of the strongest Republican campaign speakers of Kentucky. Living in a section of the state which for years has been overwhelmingly Democratic he has never been elected to office, but in the year 1905 was his party's nominee for county attorney of Marshall county and in 1907 made the race on the Republican ticket for representative in the legislature from the Sixth district, reducing a Democratic majority of more than twelve hundred to sixty-two votes. He was appointed assistant attorney general by Attorney General James Breathitt in 1908, and in this official capacity has conducted in a little over two years two hundred and forty-five cases for the state before the court of appeals, with gratifying result. He became the nominee of the Republican party for Attorney General at its State convention in Louisville in July, 1911. Being an advocate of good roads, better schools and better conditions for the farmers, from which class he sprang, Mr. McGregor, as assistant attorney, has had charge of the department of schools and agriculture and also insurance. He is possessed of characteristic energy and ambition and has a fine literary taste, owning an unusually fine private library.

On December 19, 1906, Mr. McGregor joined the ranks of the Benedicts by his marriage to Miss Nell Palmer, of Benton, Kentucky. They have one child, a daughter named Eleanor Palmer McGregor.

JAMES E. DORLAND.—Distinctively eligible for recognition in this history of Kentucky and Kentuckians, Mr. Dorland is numbered among the progressive and essentially representative business men of the city of Louisville, where

he is general agent for Kentucky of the American Book Company, the largest concern of its kind in the United States. He holds a secure place in the confidence and esteem of the community which represents his home, and his civic loyalty is unquestioned.

James E. Dorland claims the old Buckeye state as the place of his nativity, as he was born at Holmesville, the judicial center of Holmes county, Ohio, on the 15th of March, 1844. The genealogy in the agnatic line is traced back to staunch Holland Dutch stock, and the original progenitor of the line in America was Luke Dorland, who figures as the great-grandfather of the subject of this review and who came from Holland and settled in New Jersey prior to the war of the Revolution, in which he served as a valiant soldier of the Continental line. His son James was born in New Jersey, on the 1st of August, 1781, and his death occurred on the 4th of February, 1858. He married, on the 11th of December, 1804, Miss Mary Moore, who was born in New Jersey, November 22, 1785, and who died February 10, 1869. Her father was a native of Ireland. Ezekiel M. Dorland, son of James and Mary (Moore) Dorland, was born in Wayne county, Ohio, on the 14th of September, 1812, and this date bears significance as indicating that his parents were numbered among the pioneers of that commonwealth, where they continued to reside until their death. Ezekiel M. Dorland was reared to manhood under the conditions and influences of the pioneer epoch in Ohio, and he eventually became one of the honored citizens and influential business men of Holmesville, that state, where his death occurred on the 23d of April, 1846. His wife, whose maiden name was Lucinda Haley, was likewise a native of Ohio, and she survived him by many years, her death occurring at Apple Creek on the 10th of February, 1893. Of the three children of this union James E. was the youngest in order of birth and is the only one living. The father was an old-line Whig in his political allegiance and both he and his wife were zealous members of the Presbyterian church.

James E. Dorland was about two years of age at the time of his father's death and he was reared to maturity in Ohio, to whose public schools he is indebted for his early educational training. At the age of seventeen years he was preparing to enter Edinburg Academy, at Edinburg, Ohio, but he subordinated all other interests to tender his services in defense of the Union. In August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company C, Forty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and with this command he continued in active service until the

close of the war. He participated in nearly all of the engagements in which his regiment was involved, including a number of the most important battles marking the progress of the great conflict between the north and south, and his record as a loyal and faithful soldier of the republic is without blemish. He received his honorable discharge in June, 1865, at Nashville, Tennessee, and was mustered out at that place. He took part in the battles of Missionary Ridge, Franklin and Nashville, besides the many other engagements incidental to that campaign, and he lived up to the full tension of hardships and perils of the greatest civil war in the world's history.

While Mr. Dorland was serving in the army his widowed mother moved with her elder son, Richard, from Maysville, Wayne county, Ohio, to Columbia City, Indiana, and upon receiving his discharge Mr. Dorland joined them in that place. Somewhat later he there entered the high school, in which he continued his studies for one year. His financial resources were very meager, and in order to continue his own educational work he taught in the district schools of Indiana during the winter terms for two years, while in the intervening summers he himself pursued higher academic studies. At the expiration of two years of such discipline he was elected assistant principal of the high school at Columbia City, Indiana, and he held this position for three consecutive years. He proved both successful and popular in the pedagogic profession, and through his ambitious work and well directed study has proved himself eligible for the holding of a first-grade certificate as a teacher, standing ready to face any examining board that might put him to practical test. He continued to reside in Columbia City for a period of about eight years, and during two years of this interval he was incumbent of the office of deputy clerk of Whitley county, while for a time he was also engaged in the mercantile business.

In 1873 Mr. Dorland assumed the position of traveling representative of the publishing house of A. S. Barnes & Company, of New York and Chicago, for which concern he had charge of the introduction of text books into the common schools of various states of the Union. In 1874 he located in the city of Nashville, Tennessee, and became general agent for the same publishing house in the states of Tennessee and Kentucky. In 1876 Mr. Dorland was transferred to Indianapolis, Indiana, where he remained until 1878, when he came to Louisville, Kentucky, shortly afterward. He was ordered to Chicago, but he had, however, established such friendly and pleas-

ing business and social relations in the south and had gained such excellent prestige in his chosen field of endeavor, that he declined to make the change to Chicago. He thus resigned his position with A. S. Barnes & Company and immediately entered into a contract with the large book-publishing house of Van Antwerp, Bragg & Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, as general agent, for which concern he thereupon established his headquarters in the city of Louisville, Kentucky, where he continued as representative of the publishing house mentioned for the ensuing twelve years, within which he made a most admirable record introducing the text books of the firm into the public schools throughout his assigned territory of Kentucky and Tennessee. Incidentally he had thoroughly familiarized himself with the school laws and systems of both states, and he exerted a beneficent influence in connection with the modification and perfecting of the laws pertaining to the schools of Kentucky. The present well devised laws governing the public schools in this commonwealth largely represent the concrete results of his influence and efforts in past years, and his interest in the matter of popular education and the providing of the best possible facilities has not waned, no matter how great the exertions of his personal business affairs.

In 1890 when the five largest book-publishing houses in the country were consolidated under the corporate title of the American Book Company, Mr. Dorland was retained as general agent of this great corporation for the state of Kentucky, and his jurisdiction has also been extended into other states. He has continued his headquarters in Louisville and has ably administered the large and important business that has been built up principally under his careful and discriminating direction.

In politics Mr. Dorland gives his allegiance to the Democratic party, and he holds membership in the Presbyterian church. He is affiliated with the Grand Army of the Republic and with various other representative organizations of fraternal or social order, and he is highly esteemed in the business circles of the city that has been his home for more than thirty years and in whose industrial and civic advancement he has ever shown a lively interest.

On the 11th of October, 1871, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Dorland to Miss Belle A. Ireland, daughter of Dr. Martin Ireland, a representative physician and surgeon of Columbia City, Indiana. Mrs. Dorland was summoned to the life eternal on the 9th of February, 1895, and is survived by two daughters,—Blanche J., who is now the wife of Rev. Dr. C. V. Cook, of East Lake, Ala-

bama, and who have one child, Dorland; and Ethel Barnes, who is the wife of Joseph S. Qualey, of New York city and they have two children, Joseph and Jimmy.

DANIEL MAYES BOWMAR, a prominent citizen of Central Kentucky, was born June 28, 1869, in Chicago, Illinois, but has spent most of his life in Woodford county, Kentucky, the home of his family for five generations. He attended the public schools of Chicago, and completed his studies at the famous academy of Captain William Henry in Versailles, Kentucky. Mr. Bowmar is president of the Woodford Sun Company and in association with his elder brother, Aitcheson Alexander Bowmar, has been actively engaged in the editorial management of the *Woodford Sun* newspaper for more than a quarter of a century. He has been prominently concerned in the advancement of his community and has brought about (through his newspaper) some of the most important public improvements. Mr. Bowmar has served as secretary and treasurer of the Kentucky State Press Association. He is a Mason and Knight Templar and is past commander of Versailles Commandery, No. 3.

Mr. Bowmar was married September 21, 1892, to Cicely DeGraffenreid McCaw, eldest child of William Robert and Eloise Chesley (Hance) McCaw, of Fayette county, Kentucky, and has three children—two daughters, Eloise Hance and Cicely McCaw, and a son, Daniel Mayes Bowmar, Jr.

Daniel Mayes Bowmar is a son of Daniel Mayes Bowmar, Sr., who was born in Versailles February 14, 1843, and Marie Elizabeth Smith Bowmar, also a native of Versailles. Daniel Mayes Bowmar, Sr., was for a number of years engaged in the fire insurance business in Chicago and forty years ago was one of the most prominent underwriters in the West. He returned to Versailles in 1881 and from then until his death, in 1890, conducted the *Woodford Sun* and made it a very strong paper. He was one of the most brilliant men Woodford county ever produced, a man of the highest ideals and of great usefulness.

The Bowmar family has been in Kentucky since 1779. Robert Bowmar came from Virginia with his family in that year and settled in Woodford in 1789. He participated in the warfare with the Indians and was one of the survivors of the bloody Battle of the Blue Licks, in 1782. His son, Herman Bowmar, Sr., was one of the earliest of Woodford's officials; served as the first high sheriff; was for two terms in the state senate; and was the Democratic nominee for congress to succeed Henry Clay when the latter became United States senator. He served in three campaigns against the Indians and was adjutant of Gen-

eral Robert Todd's brigade in the battle of Fallen Timbers, near Toledo, Ohio, when General Anthony Wayne won such a decisive victory. Herman Bowmar's son, Herman Bowmar, Jr., was a talented lawyer, brilliant orator and prominent Mason, having been Grand High Priest of Kentucky, R. A. M. He was the father of Daniel Mayes Bowmar, Sr., and was county clerk of Woodford county for twenty-seven years.

HANSON WARFIELD BROWDER.—The name Browder in Kentucky and the South means the ministry, the college or the law, as there has been, from the first days of the family in this State, some one of its sons in the pulpit, the class-room or at the bar, a distinction worthy of note, for each in his chosen sphere, has left the firm imprint of his character upon the work that he has done.

The Reverend Hanson Warfield Browder, A. M., the subject of this sketch, was born January 21, 1855, in Logan county, Kentucky, and is the son of the Rev. George R. Browder and Ann Elizabeth (Warfield) Browder, the parents being representatives of old Virginia and Maryland families in whose veins is the mingled blood of England, Scotland and Wales thus accounting in large part, for the sturdy character of those of the name today. Mr. and Mrs. Browder have one son, Major G. W. Browder, A. B., who is professor of History and English in the Franklin Female College at Franklin, Kentucky, of which his father is president. Major Browder married Miss Inez Utterback of Hickman, Kentucky.

The early education of the Rev. H. W. Browder was obtained at Browder Institute in Logan county and at Vanderbilt University where he received the degree of Master of Arts in the Theological and Literary course. He, following in the footsteps of his revered father is a local minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically, he is an independent Democrat, of whom there are happily more in Kentucky than the professional politicians care to admit.

Before assuming the presidency of Franklin Female College, Mr. Browder, and in addition to his college course, fitted himself for the good work he is now doing by teaching at Clarksville, Tennessee; in Logan College at Russellville; Athens College at Athens, Alabama, and at Marvin College, Clinton, Kentucky. He is not only a trained educator but what is absolutely necessary to one following his high calling, he is a learned man. For thirty-five years of his useful life, he has been a teacher and has had no other professional engagements than those connected with educational and religious work, twin subjects which

should ever go hand in hand. That he has wrought wisely and well, no other proof is needed than the success attendant upon the excellent institution of which he is the honored head. The aim of the college is worthy of note as stated in its latest Annual Announcement: "The college will continue its aim—thoroughness and a high standard of culture and character. Thorough understanding of subjects, with a view to practical application, will be attempted, rather than to compass too great a range to the neglect of understanding any."

Mr. Browder should be and is a happy man. With his wife and their son by his side, engaged in the same high calling as himself, life offers few greater opportunities for success and happiness than is accorded him. It is a high honor to be a successful teacher and this honor belongs justly to Mr. Browder, his faithful wife and their fine young son.

WILLIAM D. SPALDING, for several years manager of the Cincinnati Leaf Department of the American Tobacco Company, is a member of a family whose various representatives have been closely and successfully identified with tobacco interests in the Blue Grass state since the days prior to the Civil war. Mr. Spalding was born in Maysville, Mason county, Kentucky, on the 14th of September, 1841, and is a son of Daniel and Matilda (Campbell) Spalding, the former of whom was a native of Halifax, province of Nova Scotia, Canada, born in 1811, he being of Scotch descent, and the latter of whom was born in Mason county in 1809. As her name indicates, Matilda (Campbell) Spalding was also of Scotch ancestry. Daniel Spalding made his advent in Kentucky about the year 1816 and he engaged in the leaf tobacco business and also manufactured twist tobacco at Maysville for a number of years, selling his products by wagon in Ohio and Kentucky towns. In the autumn of 1849 he moved to Louisville and there became interested in the manufacture of plug tobacco. He developed a large and prosperous business and continued in this line of enterprise until the inception of the Civil war, at which time he engaged exclusively in the leaf-tobacco trade, supplying the manufacturers and trade in Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit and in the east. In 1864 his two sons, William D., whose name initiates this article, and Richard H. were associated with him as partners in the business. This alliance continued until the fall of 1875, when William D. removed to Cincinnati, Ohio. The death of the father occurred at Louisville in March, 1895, at which time he was dealing in leaf tobacco. He was eighty-five years of age at the time of his death and was one of the

best known and most substantial tobacco men in the state. He witnessed the growth of the Louisville tobacco market from two thousand hogsheads annually to one hundred and sixty-four thousand hogsheads. Mr. Spalding took an active part in the civic affairs of his home city and served for a number of years as a member of the Louisville city council. For twenty-six years he was president of the House of Refuge, now known as the Louisville Industrial School. There are four institutions of this kind in the city under the same management, one of which is named Daniel Spalding in his honor. Mrs. Spalding was summoned to the life eternal in 1886, at which time she was seventy-seven years of age. Her death also occurred in the city of Louisville. Mr. and Mrs. Spalding became the parents of nine children, three of whom are now living.

William D. Spalding was the seventh in order of birth of the nine children and was a lad of eight years at the time of the family removal to Louisville, where he was reared to maturity and where he was afforded the advantages of the public schools. In 1859, when eighteen years of age, he engaged in the tobacco business with his father and brother, as noted above. During the early part of the Civil war he was for a short time a member of the Crittenden Union Zouaves, which, under the command of Captain John M. Harlan (now U. S. chief justice), acted as body guard to General W. T. Sherman at Lebanon Junction, Kentucky, during his memorable raid in northern Kentucky. In October, 1875, he accepted a position as resident Cincinnati buyer of leaf tobacco for Spalding & Merrick, large manufacturers of tobacco in the city of Chicago, Illinois. This incumbency he retained for a period of twenty-six years, retiring from the same in February, 1902, at which time Spalding & Merrick was consolidated with the American Tobacco Company. For several years Mr. Spalding acted as manager for this concern, and he is now buyer for its Cincinnati leaf department. For a number of years he served with efficiency as the president of the Cincinnati Leaf Tobacco Association, and was deeply interested in charity work in Covington, Kentucky.

In politics Mr. Spalding accords an uncompromising allegiance to the principles and policies of the Democratic party, and though never an active participant in political affairs he has done all in his power to conserve the material and civic welfare of his home city of Covington. He is affiliated with various fraternal and social organizations of representative character and both he and his wife are now communicants of St. John's Protestant Episcopal

church, in connection with which he has served as vestryman and for the past ten years as senior warden. Prior to this he was a vestryman and secretary of Trinity Protestant Episcopal church, Covington, Kentucky. He is a man of broad and varied information and holds a secure place in popular confidence and esteem.

On the 8th of September, 1864, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Spalding to Miss Melville M. Parker, who was born and reared in Louisville and who is a daughter of Amos P. and Almira (Shelton) Parker, the former of whom was a native of New Hampshire and the latter of whom was born in Connecticut, whence her parents removed to Louisville. In this city she was reared to maturity and here her marriage was recorded. Mr. Parker was long a representative citizen in Louisville, where he operated a hotel for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Spalding became the parents of the following children,—Richard Young; Lawrence Ferguson, deceased; Almira Parker; Mellie Campbell; Lee Merrick; William Davis, deceased; Charles Lewis, deceased; and Irving Davis. The modern and attractive family home in Covington has long been recognized as a center of generous hospitality and gracious refinement.

WILLIAM HAITH MCCORMICK.—For over thirty years William Haith McCormick has been prominently identified with the business life of this part of Kentucky, as a dealer in furniture for public buildings, with headquarters in Cincinnati, and for a long time he held the field without any competition whatever. Previous to that time he followed the river life, a vocation inherited from his father, William Taylor McCormick, who possessed a fifty-four year record as river captain and steamboat man, which, it is needless to say, has not been excelled, if equalled. Mr. McCormick was born in Campbell county, Kentucky, on a farm situated near the mouth of Twelve Mile creek, on the 3d day of April, 1846. His father had been born near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and his mother, Maria (Young) McCormick, had first seen the light of day at California, Campbell county, Kentucky.

Mr. McCormick's ancestry is interesting and in its typically American annals is included much that is patriotic and inspiring. There is a mingling of the Scotch and Irish elements in it, and the first member to come to America emigrated early in the Colonial period. John McCormick, the great-grandfather of the subject of the biography, was a soldier in the Revolution and held a colonel's commission, the coat of his uniform having been a prized possession of Mr. McCormick's father. This an-

cestor was born in Ireland in 1748, came to America when a youth, and died at Lock Haven, Pennsylvania. His descendants may claim affiliation with the Societies of the Colonial wars, for he was a member of the militia which protected the frontier. During the French and Indian wars one of the McCormick homes was stockaded and called Fort McCormick.

William T. McCormick, Mr. McCormick's father, came to Kentucky in 1837, when a young man, and located on a farm in Campbell county, near the town of California. Shortly after attaining his majority he secured a position as mate on a steamboat plying between Cincinnati and New Orleans. He was subsequently promoted to the office of captain and, as said before, followed the life of a steamboat man for over half a century in the navigation incident upon southern trade. His record was one of the longest known to Ohio and Mississippi river men and he enjoyed a remarkably wide acquaintance. He was a vigorous, energetic man and during all his years upon the river also managed and maintained a farm with success. He retired from navigation business and retired to his country home-stead only about a year previous to his death, which occurred September 14, 1890, his years at that time numbering seventy-six.

William T. McCormick was three times married. His first union was with Mrs. Elizabeth Dunlap Cross, a native of California, Kentucky, who bore him one child, a daughter named Adelia, who is now the widow of L. N. Rouse, of Covington, Kentucky. A brother of the first Mrs. McCormick was Milton Dunlap, a soldier in the Mexican war who lost his life in that struggle near Monterey, in Mexico. His second marriage was with Maria Young, also a native of California, and the daughter of a pioneer Kentuckian. Five children, three daughters and two sons, blessed this union, and of the number two survive at the present day, Mr. McCormick and Mrs. J. W. Baldrige, of Covington, Kentucky. Mrs. Nancy (McCormick) Carmack became the third wife and was the mother of four children, of whom three are living at the present day.

William H. McCormick passed his boyhood years upon the farm and received the advantages of a liberal education, being graduated in 1861 from Cold Spring Academy. After completing his educational training he continued upon the farm for a couple of years and then went on the river with his father. Having followed the river life in various capacities, he finally assumed the highly responsible

position of pilot, his route lying between St. Louis and New Orleans. He made his adieux to this vocation in 1875 and located at New Richmond, Ohio, where he conducted a hotel and livery for a couple of years. In 1877 he sold out and became connected with a school furniture company as salesman. For many years he has conducted a successful business in opera house and church furniture and has maintained offices and salesrooms in the Queen City for more than thirty years. He conducted the first distinct church furniture business in the United States and for a long period had absolutely no competition. He is one of the oldest, best known and most successful men in his line, which has experienced decided growth, and he has handled many large contracts. He has not limited his energies and executive ability to this one line, among his accomplishments being the organization of the Bank of Dayton, of whose board of directors he has been a member from the first.

In politics Mr. McCormick pays fealty to the Republican party and is a close student of public affairs. He is the friend of good education and it is indeed appropriate that he should be serving as president of Dayton's board of education. He finds much pleasure and profit in his lodge affiliations, which extend to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias.

On September 15, 1870, Mr. McCormick was united in marriage to Mary E. Dawson, a native of Brown county, Ohio, and a daughter of Amos Dawson, a man well known in that community, who served at one time in the Ohio legislature. To this union were born five children, four sons, all of whom are living, and a daughter who died in infancy. The sons are: William Courtney, a dentist of Manchester, Ohio; Frank Earle, a physician and surgeon of Memphis, Tennessee; Orville Allen, of Cincinnati; and Byron Lowell, who resides at home. The wife and mother died September 18, 1905. Mr. McCormick's second marriage was contracted July 12, 1910, with Nellie May Bissell, a native of London, Canada, and a daughter of William Bissell, who resided in Newport, Kentucky, for several years, and who is now a citizen of Norwood, a suburb of Cincinnati.

MAURICE H. THATCHER.—"He has always been a hard and effective worker, and has been faithful to every trust and obligation," is a dictum pronounced upon Mr. Thatcher by one familiar with his career. That career has been varied by able identification with the legal profession and by service in positions of high public trust, including that of member of the Isthmian Canal Commission and Head of the



Portrait of
John F. Kennedy
President of the United States

Department of Civil Administration of the Canal Zone, to which he was appointed by President Taft on the 28th of March, 1910, and of which he is now incumbent. The duties of this office require his residence on the Canal Zone. In addition to the duties discharged by him as a member of the Commission which has in charge the immediate prosecution of this vast waterway enterprise, he is the executive head of the civil government of the Canal Zone and is popularly known as Governor of the Canal Zone, the title originally bestowed by statute.

Maurice H. Thatcher was born in Chicago, Illinois, August 15, 1870, and is a son of John C. and Mary T. (Graves) Thatcher, the former of whom was born in New London, Connecticut, and the latter in Davidson county, Tennessee. The father, deceased for many years, was a representative of a family whose American founders came from England and settled in New England in 1635. The subject of this sketch passed his boyhood and youth in Butler county, Kentucky, where he was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm, and where he received his early education in the public schools. When but fourteen years of age he entered upon an apprenticeship at the printer's trade, in a newspaper office at Morgantown, the county seat of Butler county, and he has not been unappreciative of the statement that the discipline of a newspaper office is equivalent to a liberal education. During his minority he also rendered service in the county offices of Butler county, varying this work with attendance in school. He was elected clerk of the circuit court of Butler county upon reaching his twenty-first year, and retained this incumbency until the summer of 1896. He then resigned and removed to Frankfort, the capital of the state, where he assumed a responsible position in the office of the Auditor of Public Accounts. While giving careful attention to the advancement of this office, he prosecuted the study of law, and in 1898, upon examination before the judges of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, he was licensed to practice law. Shortly afterward he was appointed Assistant Attorney General of the state, a position which he retained until February, 1900. In the autumn of that year he located in the city of Louisville, where he engaged in the practice of his profession. He soon proved his mettle as a most vital and well-equipped trial lawyer, and his versatility and earnest work gained him further official honors. In May, 1901, he was appointed Assistant United States Attorney for the district of Kentucky; and when the state was shortly after divided into

two Federal court districts, on the first of July, 1901, he became Assistant United States Attorney for the Western District. He made an excellent record in this important office, which he continued to retain until the first of August, 1906, when he resigned and again entered upon the general practice of his profession in Louisville. As Assistant United States Attorney Mr. Thatcher had in charge—in addition to the usual duties of this position—the investigation and successful prosecution of a number of important cases of violations of inter-state commerce and civil service laws.

Mr. Thatcher has always given allegiance to the Republican party, and he has been a most zealous and effective worker in its behalf. He took an especially active part in the campaign of the city of Louisville and in the state in 1907, being chairman of the Republican State Legislative Committee of that year, as well as a member of the Republican campaign committee of Louisville. Upon the election of the Republican state ticket in that memorable campaign Governor Willson urged Mr. Thatcher to accept appointment as State Inspector and Examiner, the chief appointive position at the Governor's disposal. Mr. Thatcher accepted the appointment and entered upon the discharge of the duties of this office on the first of March, 1908. In the meantime he had assumed charge and conducted to successful issue the campaign of ex-Governor William O. Bradley for the United States Senate, to which position the latter was elected by the Kentucky Legislature in February, 1908. He gave most valuable service as State Inspector and Examiner, sparing neither time nor effort in investigating the conditions of the various public offices and institutions of the state, and through his labors in this field he succeeded in turning into the state treasury more delinquent revenues than had any of his predecessors in office, and caused a number of needed changes and reforms to be made in the state's penal and charitable institutions. In fact, he made an unexampled record in this position.

As has been already stated, Mr. Thatcher was appointed a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission on the 28th of March, 1910, by President Taft. On May 2, 1910, just before his departure for the Canal Zone, he was tendered a farewell banquet at the Galt House in Louisville by friends. The occasion was a notable one in that men of every political faith were present and joined unstintingly in the praise which was accorded to the honored guest because of his public and private career. In his speech of thanks Mr. Thatcher, in ap-

preciation of his beloved state, read the following beautiful poem, written by him for the occasion:

KENTUCKY: A Tribute.

Kentucky O Kentucky,
Thy fame hath traveled far;
In all the mighty civic sky
There is no brighter star!

We love thee for thy Lincoln,
George Rogers Clark and Clay;
For Boone and all the master men
Who made thine early day.

We love thee for thy holy past,
For all thou art to be;
Our prayers and tears, our true hearts' blood,
Are consecrate to thee.

Thou hast no pallid virtues
To sap thy mighty soul;—
Thy faults are those of vigor,
That needeth but control.

Thy strength, thou yet shalt curb it,
And guide with easy rein;
Thenceforth thy history may be
Without a scar or stain.

O, thou hast known the shame and cross,
And dark Gethsemane;
Thou, too, hast known transfigured heights,
Where God communed with thee.

The wars have wrought their ravage,
Red hast thou run with gore;—
Yet, virtue springs from struggle,
And blesseth evermore.

The golden urn of history
Is filled with sacred dust
Of men and women dying here
For causes great and just.

Kentucky, O Kentucky,
Thy children hold thee dear;
Pour out the ointments of thy love
On all who bideth here!

Almighty Spirit, Father, God,
We kneel and pray to Thee,—
Bless this Thy State, and these, Thy Sons,
And keep us just and free!

On May 4, 1910, the date of his departure for the Canal Zone, Mr. Thatcher was united in marriage to Miss Anne Bell Chinn, a lovely and accomplished young woman of Frankfort, Kentucky, the daughter of Mr. Frank Chinn, a highly esteemed lawyer of Frankfort.

Mr. Thatcher's genial personality has won for him a wide circle of loyal and appreciative friends. He is a man of earnest faith in the "higher things," and believes that God made the world right, and that man will find it so if he will but strive to learn the "one thing needful." No one is better entitled to bear the term "self-made," than Mr. Thatcher. His whole life has been one of struggle, and he has made his way forward unaided. In the important work in which he is now engaged in the Canal Zone he is acquitting himself with credit, and has been commended by the President. He is specially entitled to recognition in this publication.

THOMAS H. KENNEDY.—There are many salient points in the ancestral and personal history of this honored citizen of Covington that render especially interesting a review of the same, even in epitome, as he is a scion of a family whose name has been identified with Kenton county history for more than a century,—in fact the site of the original village of Covington was land owned by Thomas Kennedy, from whom the subject of this review is a lineal descendant. It will readily be understood, therefore, that he is a representative of one of the oldest families of northern Kentucky, where the original settlement was made by Thomas Kennedy and his family, on the site of the present city of Covington, about the year 1789. It is thought that the land was secured through a warrant signed by Patrick Henry, who was then governor of Virginia, of which commonwealth Kentucky was then a part.

The founder of the Kennedy family in America was Thomas Kennedy, who was born in the north of Ireland, of staunch Scotch-Irish stock, in the year 1703, and family tradition indicates that he had no brothers or sisters. He emigrated to America as a young man and settled on the Brandywine river, in Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he purchased land and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. He was of Presbyterian faith and was most zealous in its work in the pioneer epoch of the history of the old Keystone state. He was twice married,—the two children of the first marriage being Thomas and Margaret, and the one child of the second marriage being Elizabeth. Thomas Kennedy Sr., founder of the American branch of the family, died in 1788, at the age of eighty-five years, and his remains were interred in the churchyard of the Presbyterian church at Brandywine, where the Revolutionary battle of that name was fought. He was a man of prominence and influence in his community and was considered wealthy prior to the Rev-

olution, as in addition to his extensive farming interests he loaned considerable money. On these loans he received payment in the old Continental money, which became practically valueless. He had extended the loans in gold and thus felt that he was taking bad money for good when the obligations were met by the payment of Continental script, whose value depreciated virtually to nothing. His son Thomas, who was the founder of the family in Kentucky, had been desired by the father to become a minister of the Presbyterian church, but his inclinations did not lie in that direction and thus he did not follow the paternal admonition. He further antagonized the wishes of his father, perhaps involuntarily, as he fell in love with a widow who was six years older than himself and who had three children by her previous marriage. She was Mrs. Dinah (Davis) Piersel. When the father learned of his son's regard for the comely widow he arranged to send the undutiful scion to Ireland, but a short time before this desideratum could be accomplished the son surreptitiously married the widow in the city of Philadelphia. The three children of his wife's first marriage were—Mrs. Mary Scott, Zachæus Piersel and Mrs. Sallie Kyle, all of whom accompanied Thomas Kennedy and his wife upon their removal to Kentucky, about 1789, as did also the husband of the younger daughter,—Mr. and Mrs. Kyle thus becoming the founders of that family in Kentucky. Thomas and Dinah Kenneoy became the parents of three children,—Joseph, Samuel and Mrs. Hannah Porter, the last mentioned having been grandmother of Governor Porter of Tennessee. All of the three children were born in Pennsylvania, and Joseph, grandfather of the subject of this review, preceded the other members of the family to Kentucky by a few months. The family made the journey by flatboat down the Ohio river, and settled upon the land previously purchased for their home. This consisted of a tract of one hundred and fifty acres and the same, as already noted, was the site of the original plat of Covington, extending from the Ohio river to Sixth street and from the Licking river to the west side of Johnson street. In 1814 Thomas Kennedy sold the greater portion of this land to John and J. R. Ganoe and Thomas Carneal. These three men laid out the land into village lots and had the plat duly recorded at Alexandria. The purchase price was fifty thousand dollars. The record of the plat was signed by the Ganoe Brothers and Mr. Carneal, as proprietors, and by Alfred Sanford, William Hubble and John Buckner, as trustees. Out of the land sold Mr. Kennedy reserved all of the

river front for ferry and landing purposes and for many years the Kennedy family conducted the ferry between Covington and Cincinnati. During the War of 1812 the state of Kentucky furnished many troops for the government service and the capacity of the Kennedy ferry was heavily taxed during this period.

About the year 1791 Thomas Kennedy built the old stone house that so long constituted the family home and which has but recently been torn down. This substantial old dwelling was located on the east side of Gerard street, between Front and Second streets, and was one of the landmarks of this section for almost one hundred and eighteen years. Later Thomas Kennedy built the house that was afterward known as the Cooper home, at the corner of Sixth and Greenup streets, and there both he and his wife passed the closing years of their lives. He died on the 1st of August, 1821, at the age of eighty years, and his wife passed away in the same year, at the age of eighty-six years. The remains of both are interred in the Craig street graveyard, whence many years later they were removed to Linden Grove cemetery, where the dates on their tomb are the oldest in the cemetery.

Joseph Kennedy, grandfather of him whose name initiates this review, was born at Brandywine, Pennsylvania, in the year 1768, and his death occurred on the 17th of April, 1825, on the site of the present Fort Mitchell, on the Lexington pike. He was a soldier in the war of 1812 and participated in the battle of the Thames, where Colonel Johnson killed the famous Indian chief, Tecumseh. From his active participation in the war he was known as General Joseph Kennedy; at least no other authority has ever been found for his claim to the title. His sword is now in the possession of the subject of this review and is a valued heirloom. Joseph Kennedy was four times married. He first wedded Miss Nancy Cummins, of Ohio, and their son, Thomas D., was the father of Thomas Howell Kennedy, to whom this article is dedicated. The first marriage of Joseph Kennedy was solemnized in 1794, and there was no offspring of the other three marriages, except that of his last wife, Mary, who bore him seven children, all of whom are now deceased. Mrs. Mary Kennedy was a widow at the time of her marriage to Joseph Kennedy and had two children by her previous marriage.

Thomas D. Kennedy was born on the site of the present city of Covington in September, 1795, and he died on his farm, near this city, on the 10th of August, 1869, at the age of seventy-four years. When but seventeen years of age he enlisted as a soldier in the

war of 1812 and in recognition of his services in this conflict he received, by act of congress, a land warrant entitling him to one hundred and sixty acres. Thomas D. Kennedy returned to the old home state of the family for his bride, as the records indicate that in the state of Pennsylvania, on the 20th of February, 1817, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Nancy Davis. They traveled overland in a buggy from Pennsylvania to Kentucky, and settled on their farm, on the Covington and Lexington pike, at a point three miles west of Covington. Thomas D. Kennedy had received a good education and became a successful surveyor and civil engineer, in fact he was the second civil engineer of Covington and laid out several of the subdivisions outside of the original plat. He continued incumbent of the office of village engineer until 1855. He was a man of the most impregnable integrity, honest and sincere in all the relations of life and imbued with dauntless courage, and as has been well said, "He was loved by his friends and feared nothing." His cherished and devoted wife was in her youth a woman of most attractive appearance and she was a devoted mother and industrious housewife, finding in her home her greatest solace and the center of all her interests. Although in delicate health and sorely afflicted during the greater part of her life she was patient and uncomplaining, and both she and her husband were zealous and devout members of the Presbyterian church. They sleep side by side in beautiful Linden Grove cemetery, and their memories are revered by all who came within the sphere of their gracious influence. Concerning their eight children the following brief record is given,—Ann Eliza, who never married, died at the age of seventy-four years; Mary H. became the wife of William Gedge and was seventy-eight years of age at the time of her demise; Sarah J., who died at the age of seventy-seven years, was the wife of Fielding Dickey; Nancy E. became the wife of Jeremiah Moore, and died at the age of seventy-six years; Thomas H. is the immediate subject of this review; Joseph D., who has been a civil engineer for many years, is a resident in Covington and is the present county surveyor of Kenton county; Isaac D., twin brother of Joseph D., is deceased; and one child died, unnamed, in infancy.

Thomas H. Kennedy was born on the homestead farm near Covington, on the 3d of February, 1833, and he finds naught to regret in the fact that he was reared to the sturdy and invigorating discipline of the husbandman. He was afforded excellent educational ad-

vantages, including those of a private school and of Center College, which latter institution is located at Danville, this state. There he had as classmates William C. P. Breckinridge and John Young Brown, whose names are distinguished in the annals of Kentucky. Mr. Kennedy completed a scientific course in the college and after leaving the same he became associated with his father in civil-engineering work. In 1855 he was elected city engineer of Covington, and of this position he continued the efficient and popular incumbent for more than a quarter of a century, though not in a consecutive way. His final incumbency of the position terminated in 1901. While now venerable in years he is still active in the work of his profession, and finds that the years rest lightly upon his shoulders, as he has retained a vital interest in public affairs and kept in touch with the march of advancement. He is known as a citizen who has ever given his support to all measures tending to promote the moral society and material welfare of the community and his life has been so governed as to retain to him the inviolable confidence and esteem of his fellow men. He is a staunch advocate of the basic principles of the Democratic party, with which he has ever been aligned. In addition to the work of his profession Mr. Kennedy was for many years engaged in the real-estate business and he is still owner of a considerable amount of vacant property in Covington and its suburbs. He was one of the organizers and a member of the first board of directors of the German National Bank. During the Civil war the sympathies of Mr. Kennedy were with the cause of the Confederacy, and it may be recalled that his father's farm was greatly damaged by the Federal troops during the progress of the great conflict between the north and the south.

At the time of the celebrated Kirby-Smith raid ten thousand Federal troops were encamped on the farm and they used, took away or destroyed everything of value on the place. In 1864 the attitude of Mr. Kennedy in regard to the war made it so uncomfortable for him in his home county that he was practically compelled to flee from this section. He went to California, where he passed more than a year and he returned to his home after the close of the war.

In the year 1872 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Kennedy to Miss Martha Stewart Baldwin, who was born in Springfield, Ohio, and who remains his devoted and loving companion. Of the seven children three are living,—Charlotte, who remains at the paternal home; Joseph B., who is employed at the steel

works in Anderson, Indiana; and Grace, who likewise remains with her parents. The deceased children are,—Thomas D., Elizabeth, Margaret and Stewart.

JOHN B. PIRTLE.—It was given Major Pirtle to render most gallant services as a soldier of the Confederacy in the war between the states and in the "piping times of peace" he has shown the same loyalty that prompted him to go forth in behalf of the cause, in which he thoroughly believed. He lived up to the full tension of the great conflict between the north and the south, and as a business man he has been numbered for many years among the progressive and worthy citizens of Louisville, where he was long identified with the insurance business and where he is now vice-president of the Louisville Trust Company, one of the most important financial institutions of the state.

Major Pirtle is a native of the city which is now his home, and was born on the 17th of May, 1842, being a son of Dr. Claiborne Pirtle and Eliza J. (Barbee) Pirtle, both representatives of old and distinctive families of Kentucky. The Pirtle family was early founded in Virginia and it has given to Kentucky some of its most eminent citizens, among whom may be mentioned Judge Henry Pirtle, who was long a distinguished legislator and jurist of the state. He was an uncle of him whose name initiates this review. Dr. Claiborne Pirtle, father of the Major, attained distinction as one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Louisville, and both he and his wife continued to reside in this city until their death, the latter having been a sister of Hon. John Barbee, who served in various positions of distinctive public trust, including that of mayor of Louisville, 1854-6, and member of the state legislature.

Major John B. Pirtle gained his early education in the schools of Louisville, where he completed the curriculum of the male high school. He was nineteen years of age at the inception of the war between the states, and in September, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Confederate army, in which he served until the close of the war. He participated in almost every important battle in which the Army of Tennessee took active part. Soon after the battle of Shiloh he was attached to the staff of Brigadier General Hawes but shortly afterward he was assigned to duty as acting adjutant of the thirty-first Mississippi Regiment, commanded by Colonel Orr. At the battle of Baton Rouge, on the 5th of August, 1862, he commanded the right wing of this regiment. In the autumn of the same year Major Pirtle met Bragg's army, which

was just leaving Kentucky, after the battle of Perryville. Under an act of the Confederate Congress, authorizing the president to make appointments for "valor and skill" Major Pirtle was at that time commissioned a lieutenant in Company D, Fourth Kentucky Regiment. Immediately afterward he was appointed aide-de-camp and provost marshal on the staff of Brigadier General Benjamin Hardin Helm, with whom he served until the death of his gallant commander. General Helm was giving an order to Lieutenant Pirtle at the time he was shot. While the army was at Missionary Ridge, the young lieutenant served as adjutant of the post at Chickamauga Station, and when the army fell back to Dalton and went into winter quarters at that point he became adjutant of the Dalton Post. On the opening of the Dalton and Atlanta campaign Lieutenant Pirtle was ordered to duty on the staff of Major General Bate, under whom he served as captain and as assistant adjutant general until the close of the war. He surrendered on the 3d of May, 1865, at High Point, North Carolina, and in July of the following year he was appointed general agent of the Travelers' Insurance Company, at Hartford, Connecticut, with headquarters in the city of Louisville. His territory comprised the entire south as far west as the Mississippi river. He accomplished a valuable work in this position, of which he continued incumbent for more than a quarter of a century and few insurance underwriters in the south gained a wider or more worthy reputation. For nearly a score of years Major Pirtle has been actively concerned with financial interests of broad scope and importance and he has been vice-president of the Louisville Trust Company from the time of his retirement from active business in 1901.

As may be well understood Major Pirtle is a citizen of the utmost loyalty and public spirit and he takes an abiding interest in all that touches the welfare of the city that has ever represented his home. His political allegiance is given to the Democratic party and his religious faith is that of the Episcopal church. He retains a deep interest in his old comrades in arms and signifies the same by his membership in the United Confederate Veterans' Association. Since General John B. Gordon was made commander-in-chief of the Confederate Veterans' Association Major Pirtle has been colonel and aide-de-camp on the commander's staff.

In the year 1874 was solemnized the marriage of Major Pirtle to Miss Mary Belle Thomas, the second daughter of John H. Thomas, who was long numbered among the

representative merchants of Louisville, where he continued to reside until his death. Major and Mrs. Pirtle have been closely identified with the best social activities of their home city, and they have two children, concerning whom the following brief record is given: Claiburne Pirtle, of Cleveland, Ohio, where he is a prominent manufacturer; Miss Mary Pirtle.

WILLIAM BAILEY, M. D.—Dr. Bailey has attained no little distinction as an able and successful representative of the medical profession, but has also been a figure of prominence in connection with educational work. He has been engaged in the active practice of his profession in the city of Louisville for nearly fifty years and no physician in the community is held in higher confidence and esteem.

Dr. Bailey was born at Bridgeport, Franklin county, Kentucky, on the 4th of November, 1833, and is a son of Shelah and Mary (Church) Bailey. His father was a native of Virginia, where he was born in 1795, and he was thirteen years of age at the time of the family emigration to Kentucky, in 1808. He was reared to manhood in Franklin county, and there was solemnized his marriage to Miss Mary Church, who was born in that county in the year 1795. Shelah Bailey became one of the representative farmers of Franklin county, where both he and his wife continued to reside until their death. Dr. Bailey passed the first sixteen years of his life on the homestead farm, and in the meanwhile was accorded the proper educational advantages of a preliminary order. At the age noted he became a cadet in the Kentucky Military Institute near Frankfort, in which institution he was graduated in 1853, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. One year later his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. For three years after his graduation he remained at the Kentucky Military Institute as assistant to the professor of mathematics and in the meanwhile he began the study of medicine. In 1856 he left the institute and was matriculated in the medical department of the University of Louisville, besides which he also attended a course of lectures in the Kentucky School of Medicine, from the latter of which institutions he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1857. He forthwith began the practice of his profession at Shelbyville, this state, where he remained until the close of the year 1862, when he tendered his services to the Union and became a surgeon of the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, with which he continued in active duty in this capacity until the following year. In 1863 Dr. Bailey established his home in the

city of Louisville, where, during the long intervening years, he has followed with great ability and deep human sympathy and helpfulness the work of his exacting profession. Immediately after establishing his home in the metropolis of the state Dr. Bailey further fortified himself by taking an effective post-graduate course in the medical department of the University of Louisville, which institution conferred upon him the supplemental degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1864. He has given himself with much of devotion and self-abnegation to his noble profession for a period of more than half a century, and in its ranks he has long maintained a position of prominence. A striking evidence of the high regard in which Dr. Bailey is held by his professional confreres was that given at the time when he celebrated his half century of active work in chosen calling, as the physicians and surgeons of Louisville on that occasion presented him with a beautiful loving-cup of silver, on which was inscribed an appreciative expression of confidence and esteem for the Doctor and an appreciation of his able service in his profession.

Dr. Bailey's insistent interest in all that pertains to his profession and its advancement has made him an influential factor in connection with its educational work, and notwithstanding the demands placed upon him by a large and important practice he was for more than a quarter of a century one of the prominent members of the faculties of various medical colleges of Louisville. In 1869 he was elected professor of theory and practice of medicine in the Kentucky School of Medicine, but he had delivered only two courses of lectures when that institution suspended business. When the Louisville Hospital College of Medicine was organized he was called to a professorship in that institution, in which he filled the chair of theory and practice of medicine until 1885. For some time prior to this date he was also president of the college, having succeeded Dr. Edward D. Force, upon the death of the latter. He resigned the presidency in 1885 to accept the chair of materia medica, therapeutics and public hygiene in the University of Louisville, a position which he held for several years thereafter.

In 1879 Dr. Bailey became a member of the American Public Health Association and he has since been a prominent factor as a sanitarian, in which connection he has done much to promote hygienic reform essential to public health. In 1894, at the meeting of this association held in the city of Montreal, Canada, he was elected its president and in the following year he presided at its convention

held in the city of Denver, Colorado. He has been for many years a prominent and valued member of the Kentucky state board of health, of which he has been president since 1909. It is uniformly recognized that his services in this direction have been of great benefit to the state as well as to the city of Louisville. At the time of its organization, just after the close of the Civil war, the Doctor became a member of the Kentucky State Medical Society, of which he is an ex-president. He is also ex-president of the Medical-Chirurgical Society and the Academy of Medicine. He is also identified with the American Medical Association. His activities have all been in the line of his profession and kindred pursuits and his labors have been crowned with abundant success.

In politics Dr. Bailey has been identified with the Republican party from the time of the war between the states, having been reared in the faith of the Whig party. He has been a member of the Christian church since boyhood days and in the time-honored Masonic fraternity he has attained to the Thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He is past master of Falls City Lodge, No. 376, Free and Accepted Masons.

On the 7th of September, 1859, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Bailey to Miss Sue Owen, of Shelbyville, Kentucky, in which state she was born and reared, and of the five children of this union four sons are now living: Dr. William O. Bailey, of Louisville; Robert H., superintendent of the New Albany Manufacturing Company; Richard Owen, secretary and treasurer of the Kentucky Consumers Oil Company; and Henry Cochran, division passenger agent of the L. & N. Railway Company, at Atlanta, Georgia.

RICHARD G. WILLIAMS.—He whose name initiates this review is now commonwealth attorney for the Sixteenth judicial district and is recognized as one of the able and representative members of the bar of Kenton county, with whose annals the family name has been identified since the early pioneer epoch in the history of this favored commonwealth.

Richard Gott Williams was born in Mount Vernon, Rockcastle county, Kentucky, on the 20th of September, 1871, and is a son of David N. and Mary E. (Haley) Williams, both of whom were born and reared in that county. The father initiated his career as a clerk in a drug store and later was successfully engaged in the same line of enterprise on his own responsibility at Mount Vernon, where he conducted a drug store for many years. For eighteen years he served as clerk of the county court. He died April 4, 1910, and his wife still

resides at Mount Vernon, where she holds a secure place in the popular confidence and esteem. The Williams family lineage is traced back to staunch Welch origin and the original progenitors in America settled in Virginia, whence came the representatives of the name to Kentucky, where they took up their abode at a time when this state was still a part of the colony of Virginia. The Haley family was also founded in Virginia in the Colonial days, and members of the same were likewise numbered among the pioneers of Kentucky.

Richard G. Williams, the youngest in a family of five children, was reared to adult age in his native place, where he duly availed himself of the advantages of the public schools, after which he was matriculated in Centre College, at Danville, now known as Central University, in which well ordered institution he was graduated in the law department as a member of the class of 1895, being valedictorian of his class and receiving his well earned degree of Bachelor of Laws. Prior to this he had taken the junior course in the law department of the University of Louisville and had won the honors of his class before entering Center College. After his graduation he was admitted to the bar and formed a professional partnership with his eldest brother, Casper C., with whom he was associated in practice at Mount Vernon from June, 1895, until January, 1898, when the partnership was dissolved by reason of the fact that the subject of this review had been elected judge of the county court of Rockcastle county, in the autumn of 1897, as the candidate on the Democratic ticket. He assumed his duties on the bench on the first Monday in January, 1898, and he continued incumbent of this office until January, 1902, thus serving one term. His election was a distinctive mark of his personal popularity and of local appreciation of his abilities, as the normal political complexion of the county is strongly Republican. In September, 1901, Judge Williams was renominated, without opposition, but he appeared before the Democratic convention and declined the nomination, as he had determined to remove to Covington and here establish himself in the active practice of his profession. He opened an office in the Boone block in Covington, in March, 1902, and soon gained a substantial and representative clientage. As his ability and technical strength became better known his law business constantly increased in scope and importance and he assumed a position of prominence at the bar of Kenton county. In 1906 Judge Williams made the race for the Democratic nomination for state senator from this district and it is

uniformly conceded since that he was flagrantly robbed of hundreds of votes, though he was defeated for nomination by only forty-three votes on the face of the returns. In 1908 Judge Williams was nominated for the office of commonwealth attorney of the Sixteenth judicial district, and in the ensuing election he defeated the Republican nominee, Colonel Leslie T. Applegate, by the second largest majority in the history of the Democratic party in this district. In the preceding year Colonel Applegate had carried the senatorial district for judge of the appellate court and the election of a commonwealth attorney in the year mentioned was for the purpose of filling an unexpired term. In May, 1909, Judge Williams was opposed for renomination in the primary, in which he won a distinctive victory, as he was nominated by a majority of two thousand votes. At the ensuing election he was victorious at the polls, at which he received a flattering majority, and his term of office covers a period of six years, beginning on the first Monday in January, 1910. Both as a public prosecutor and as a jurist Judge Williams has shown the breadth and versatility of his legal learning and his record in each of these offices has been most excellent. He is a director of the Commercial National Bank of Covington and is a stockholder in several prominent industrial and business corporations. He is a stockholder in the Cincinnati Grain Company and also in the John R. Coppin Dry-Goods Company of Covington. The Judge is one of the appreciative and valued members of Covington lodge, No. 314, Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, of which he is past exalted ruler and which he has represented as delegate to the grand lodge of the order on two occasions. He assisted in the drafting of the new constitution of the order and also of the constitution of the fraternity in Kentucky. He has been a zealous and effective worker in the ranks of the Democratic party and is a zealous member of the First Christian church of Covington, in which he is the teacher of the Loyal Men's Bible Class with 76 members.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM HENRY BARTHOLOMEW, LL. D.—There are few names that shine with a brighter luster as the result of good deeds done and great work accomplished than the one which heads this record. Professor Bartholomew not only loves his task but takes special delight in training those young minds entrusted to his keeping, and it would be a very obdurate subject that proved unyielding to his persuasive methods. If any one of the generations of bright students who have benefited by his instruction were assigned the duty of inditing this memoir they

would fairly glow with praises of their old preceptor and loving tributes to his fatherly care. His success in each charge is not only marked but cumulative, as his efficiency, increasing with experience, make each achievement an improvement over the last.

Professor W. H. Bartholomew, principal of the Girl's High School, was born in Louisville, Kentucky, July 26, 1840. The house in which he was born stood on the south side of Jefferson street between Floyd and Brook streets, where in after years the Louisville and Frankfort depot was placed. His father was Peter Hiawatha Bartholomew, who was born in Newark, New Jersey, in 1811, and his mother, Rebecca (Coons) Bartholomew, was born in Utica, Indiana, in 1815. His paternal grandparents, John and Anne (Tanner) Bartholomew, were born in New Jersey or in the territory known as New Amsterdam, which included the city and county of New York. The family was of English extraction and came to the American colonies early in the last century, settling in the neighborhood where John Bartholomew was born. His maternal grandparents, William and Nannie Hale Coons, were both natives of Kentucky, but moved to Utica, Indiana, in the early part of the present century. William Coons was distinguished as a soldier in the Indian wars of the northwest.

His father, Peter Bartholomew, acquitted himself with unusual courage in the Seminole war. His ancestry on both sides were pioneers of the state of Kentucky and soldiers of the Revolution. His father's death occurred at Henderson, Kentucky, in 1846, just as he was en route for a visit to his old home in New Jersey. His death left the family with comparatively small means of support, and it was only a few years until the burden of caring for it fell upon the shoulders of William. His start in life was under very great difficulties. It was a struggle with poverty and untoward circumstances, but he went at it courageously, determined to obtain an education and carve out his own fortune. While yet young his time was divided between manual and mental labor. He worked physically for his own and his mother's support and applied himself diligently every spare hour to the acquirement of an education. With the exception of a few months passed at Henderson, Kentucky, when his mother was left a widow, his entire life has been spent in Louisville, Kentucky. His elementary education came from the common schools and his higher education was obtained from men of sound and advanced scholarship, such as Professor Noble Butler and Jason Cheneult. Mr. Bartholomew



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manifested an early desire to learn and sought every means to store his mind with useful knowledge. When he was but eighteen years of age his advancement in scholarship and his aptitude for teaching were such that he attracted the attention of educational authorities and he was appointed assistant teacher in the Third ward school, Floyd and Chesnut streets, under the supervision of Professor Samuel P. Browder. He occupied this position for one year, which was the year 1858, and in 1859 he was called to assist Mr. Charles Elliot, principal of the Fourth ward school on Walnut between Jackson and Hancock streets, where he remained one year.

In 1860 he was appointed assistant to Professor James M. Burnie, then principal of the Fifth High School, Fifth and York streets, where he remained one year. In 1861 he assisted Professor George H. Tingley, then principal of the Second ward school, Wenzel and Market streets, where he remained one year. In 1862-63-64 he was principal of the Tenth ward school on the Point. In 1865 he was called to serve as principal of the First Intermediate School, on Wenzel and Market streets. In 1866 he assumed the principalship of the present Third ward school, on Broadway, near Shelby. This school he organized from the foundation and here he continued to labor until the middle of the year 1870, when he was called to the superintendency of the Second Intermediate School, on Center and Walnut streets, where he remained until March 2, 1881, when he was called to the principalship of the Louisville Girl's High School. This position he has held up to the present time, 1910, and at the close of this school year his service as principal will then have covered a period of thirty and a half years.

Dr. Bartholomew has not only held this position for this great length of time but he has greatly increased the efficiency of the school. It is organized and conducted with a skill and integrity that adds largely to the already wide reputation of Louisville as an educational center. Dr. Bartholomew has sent out thirty-three classes, which number two thousand eight hundred and eleven girls, fully equipped to assume and discharge the duties and responsibilities of life or to continue with credit and distinction their studies in higher institutions of learning.

Dr. Bartholomew has been highly honored by his professional brethren. He was twice called upon to serve as president of the Louisville Educational Association, serving eight years or four terms. He was president of the Kentucky Educational Association two terms

or two years; its treasurer for two years; its secretary for six years; president of the Kentucky Council for two years. He has been a member of the National Council of Education for three terms or eighteen years, and he still holds membership in this body. He became a member of the National Educational Association in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1877. He was chairman of the local committee that year for the entertainment of the National Body and in recognition of his services the teachers of Louisville honored him with a life membership and he has attended every annual meeting since that time, including that of 1910.

Dr. Bartholomew has frequently been called in consultation with the state superintendent at Frankfort, Kentucky. This was especially the case during the administration of Hons. Z. F. Smith, H. A. M. Henderson and Joseph Pickett. To the Hon. Z. F. Smith belongs the honor of organizing and systematizing the educational forces of this state. Dr. Bartholomew served as a member of the State Board of Education for twenty consecutive years, and during that time he did much institute and missionary work, for which he received no money consideration. He has done institute work in Ohio and Indiana. He is an honorary member of the State Teachers' Association of Ohio and he has been frequently honored by the officers and teachers of Indiana. He is always ready to serve the state and national bodies when called upon and he never allows his name to go upon a program when he is not certain he can be present.

In 1902 Dr. Bartholomew received the following letter from Dr. J. K. Patterson, informing him of the action of the faculty of the State University in reference to himself:

Lexington, Kentucky, June 6, 1902.
Professor W. H. Bartholomew,

Louisville, Kentucky.

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that upon my nomination the Faculty of the State College of Kentucky recommended to the Board of Trustees that authority be given to me to confer upon you the degree of Doctor of Laws on Commencement day; which degree was conferred and publicly announced in the Chapel of the College.

I assure you that it gave me and the Faculty and the Board of Trustees great pleasure thus to honor a man conspicuous for his attainments and for his services to education and for his high Christian character.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES K. PATTERSON,
President State College of Kentucky.

Dr. Bartholomew is a Democrat in principle but not a partisan. He is an educator by preference; he votes his sentiments on all occasions but takes no active part in politics. He was appointed upon the Louisville Public Library Board by Mayor J. F. Grimstead for the unexpired term of Mr. H. M. Uri and at its expiration he was appointed for a full term of four years.

Dr. Bartholomew has been an elder in the Broadway Christian church for more than thirty years, always taking an active part in all public religious and benevolent enterprises. He is president of the Christian Church Widows' and Orphans' Home of Kentucky. He was one of the charter members and he has been a member of the board since its organization. He is an active member of the Louisville Library Society; the Louisville Educational Association; the National and State Educational Association; and an honorary member of several local and national bodies for the promotion and uplift of mankind.

Dr. Bartholomew is an honored member of the Masonic fraternity. He has taken all the degrees in the York and Scottish rites and is a thirty-third degree Mason. He has held official position in the Blue Lodge, Commandery, Council and Scottish Rite bodies. He has frequently written upon Masonic subjects for Masonic papers and magazines, and is assistant editor of the *Scottish Rite Bulletin*. He is past worthy grand patriot of the order of the Eastern Star of Kentucky, an organization made up of the wives, widows and daughters of Master Masons, and is potentate of Kosair Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Louisville, Kentucky.

It is as principal of the Louisville Girls High School that Dr. Bartholomew and his work are best known. He has held this position for more than twenty-nine years and he has been connected with the public school system of his native city for more than fifty-two years. It is a responsible position or office to direct the education of the daughters of a great community and Dr. Bartholomew has proven himself equal to the trust. He has sent out into life over three thousand girls, most of whom sincerely love him and affectionately honor him.

REV. EDWARD L. POWELL.—As one of the representative members of the clergy of the Christian church in Louisville and as a citizen who exemplifies distinctive public spirit and high civic ideals, the Rev. Dr. Powell is specially entitled to consideration in this publication,—an edition dedicated to Kentucky and Kentuckians. Dr. Powell is a scion of old and honored Virginia families, as both his

paternal and maternal ancestors early established residence in the historical Old Dominion, that cradle of so much of our national history. He is a man of fine intellectual attainments and his work in his chosen vocation has been prolific in goodly results, in both a temporal and spiritual sense. He has been pastor of the First Christian church of Louisville for nearly a quarter of a century, has taken a prominent part in civic reform and improvement matters and is one of the well known and highly honored citizens of the Kentucky metropolis, as well as a prominent figure in connection with the generic work of his church.

Edward L. Powell was born in King William county, Virginia, on the 8th of May, 1860, and is the son of Edward T. and Mary Anville (Cave) Powell, both of whom were likewise born in Virginia, as were also their respective parents. Both families were founded in that fine old commonwealth prior to the war of the Revolution and both are of staunch English lineage. Edward Turner Powell, father of the subject of this review, has long been numbered among the representative citizens of Norfolk, Virginia, where he is now living retired, after having been for many years engaged in the wholesale grocery business in that city. Mary A. (Cave) Powell died in 1876, at the age of thirty years, and of the children, two sons, only the subject of this sketch is living. Her mother was a member of the well known Lindsay family of Virginia.

The early educational discipline of Dr. Edward L. Powell was secured principally in well ordered private schools in Norfolk, Virginia, and among his instructors was the late William R. Galt, who was long a prominent figure in educational circles in Virginia. At the age of sixteen years Dr. Powell went to Canton, Lewis county, Missouri, where he was matriculated in Christian University, in which institution he completed the four years' course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1881, with the degree of B. L. In 1906 the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky. While a student at Christian University, in which he was graduated when twenty-one years of age, Dr. Powell held for one year a pastoral charge at Lynchburg, Virginia, and after leaving the university he was regularly ordained as a clergyman of the Christian church. He forthwith assumed charge of the church organizations of this denomination at Gordonsville and Charlottesville, Virginia, where he remained about one year. In the fall of 1882 he came to Kentucky and assumed the pastorate of the Christian church at Hop-

kinsville, where he remained one year, at the expiration of which time he returned to his old home in Norfolk, Virginia. About one year later he came again to Kentucky and located in Maysville, where he held a pastoral incumbancy for the ensuing three years, within which period his marriage was solemnized. In September, 1887, he accepted the call to the pastorate of the First Christian church, and he has continued to serve in this important parish during the long intervening years, marked by distinctive spiritual and temporal growth in the church to whose upbuilding he has devoted himself with all of zeal and consecration. He is one of the representative pulpit orators of Louisville and one of the leading clergymen of the Christian church in this state. In 1906 he was president of the American Christian Missionary Society, the principal national organization of the Christian church. From the time of its organization he has been one of the valued trustees of the Louisville free public library, and as a broad-minded and progressive citizen he has shown a loyal and helpful interest in civic affairs. He is identified with representative social and fraternal organizations in his home city, including the Louisville Commercial Club, of which he has been an honorary member since 1904. He is held in unqualified esteem in the community and has the affectionate regard of the people of his church, which has been signally prospered under his able and devoted administration as pastor. In politics he gives his allegiance to the Democratic party, and he is admirably fortified in his opinions as to matters of public polity and import.

On the 11th of May, 1887, at Maysville, Kentucky, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Powell to Miss Lida Smoot, who was born and reared at Maysville, and whose father was a representative citizen of that place. Mrs. Powell was summoned to the life eternal on the 16th of February, 1907. On the 12th of January, 1909, Dr. Powell contracted a second marriage, being then united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Dr. Anna Gordon, the widow of Mr. Evelyn Gordon, both of whom were prominent missionaries, the one medical and the other a minister in Central Province of India. Dr. Powell is the author of two volumes, entitled—"Savonarola, or the Reformer of a City," and a book of sermons styled—"The Victory of Faith."

JOSEPH LILLARD ELLISTON is a scion of a family whose name has been identified with the annals of the state of Kentucky for more than a century and he himself is a representative member of the bar of the Blue Grass commonwealth, which has ever been his home and in

which he has gained prestige along professional lines and as a dominating factor in connection with political affairs. He is engaged in the practice of law in the city of Covington and maintains his residence in the beautiful suburb known as Latonia. As a citizen he is essentially progressive and liberal and he has done much to further the civic and material advancement of the community in which he now resides.

Benjamin Elliston, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, where he was reared and educated and whence he came to Kentucky in 1793, settling on Eagle Creek, in the northwestern corner of what is now Gallatin county. He had a land warrant for one thousand acres of land granted to him for services rendered his native commonwealth and this document was signed by Patrick Henry, who was then governor of Virginia. He selected the amount of land thus allotted to him and developed the same into a productive and valuable farm, upon which he continued to reside until his death, in 1853, at the venerable age of eighty-four years. He married Miss Nancy Heiter, who was likewise a native of Culpeper county, Virginia, whence she came with her parents to Kentucky at the same time that Benjamin Elliston removed to this state. The Elliston family lineage is traced back to staunch English origin, and in England one of the most noted representatives of the family was Robert William Elliston, a celebrated tragedian, noted for his wit and sarcasm and well known as the owner of the Drury Lane theatre. Benjamin and Nancy (Heiter) Elliston became the parents of the following named children,—Robert, Hiram, Benjamin, Joseph T., Mary and Nancy, all of whom are now deceased.

Joseph T. Elliston, the youngest son in this family and father of Joseph Lillard Elliston, was born and reared on the old ancestral homestead in Gallatin county, this state, and there he continued to reside until he was seventy years of age, when he removed to the village of Glencoe, two miles distant from his old homestead, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred on the 19th of January, 1901, at which time he was eighty-four years of age. He was one of the large land owners and successful and influential agriculturists of the state and his inflexible integrity in all relations of life gave him a secure tenure upon the confidence and esteem of those with whom he came in contact. He was a Democrat of the Jeffersonian type and took a loyal interest in public affairs, especially those touching the interest of his home county and state. His religious

faith was that of the Baptist church, to which he contributed with liberality. He was first married to Miss Maria Merrell and they became the parents of three children,—John M., Alice and Robert. After the death of his first wife he married Miss Sarah A. Merrell, a sister of his first wife and a native of Gallatin county, Kentucky, whither her parents moved from their native county of Fayette, this state. Joseph T. and Sarah (Merrell) Elliston became the parents of the following children,—Addie, Joseph L., Mary, Belle, Virginia, Clyde and Ella. The second wife of Benjamin Elliston was summoned to the life eternal in 1901, and she likewise was a devout member of the Baptist church.

Joseph Lillard Elliston was born on the 7th of August, 1855, at Elliston Station, Grant county, Kentucky. After due preliminary discipline he attended Owen College in 1876-7 and in September of the latter year he entered the law department of the celebrated University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in which he was graduated on the 26th of March, 1879, and from which he received his well earned degree of Bachelor of Laws. In April of the following year he was admitted to the bar of Grant county, Kentucky, and thereafter he was engaged in the practice of his profession at Owenton until January, 1881, when he established his home at Mount Sterling, Montgomery county, where he continued in the work of his profession until the 25th of October, 1893. He served as county attorney of Montgomery county from 1886 to 1900 and in 1892 he was the Democratic candidate for attorney general of the state, being defeated by Hon. William J. Hendrick. In 1903 Mr. Elliston established his professional headquarters in the city of Covington, where he has since continued in the successful work of his profession, in which he has gained high prestige as an able trial lawyer and effective counselor. He served as chairman of the Kenton County Democratic committee and as chairman of the board of election commissioners and of the second legislative district and the Covington City Committees. He has been an active and effective worker in the ranks of his political party and has done much to further the upbuilding of Covington and its environments. He was one of the leading spirits in the organization of the First National Bank of Latonia, in which he is still a stockholder and director, as well as its attorney. He was instrumental in laying out the Earle, Elliston & Hanlon subdivision to Latonia, which comprises more than nine acres, all of which is effectively platted and equipped with such excellent improvements as make it one of the finest suburbs

of Covington. In making these improvements over one hundred thousand dollars have been expended. Mr. Elliston is affiliated with the Knights of the Maccabees and he and his wife are members of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal church in Covington.

On the 10th of January, 1882, Mr. Elliston was united in marriage to Miss Ida G. Givens, of Danville, this state. She was summoned to the life eternal in the spring of 1904 and is survived by one daughter, Georgia, who is a young woman of exceptional literary ability and who is now engaged as a writer on the Cincinnati *Times-Star*. On the 4th of December, 1905, Mr. Elliston married Miss Kate Wilson, of Latonia, and here they maintain their residence.

SIDNEY SMITH is a native of the city of Louisville, where he is engaged in the practice of law. He is a son of Milton H. and Annette M. (Jones) Smith, the former of whom was born in New York and the latter in Frankfort, Kentucky. The parents still maintain their home in Louisville, and the father has held the office of president of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company since the 9th of March, 1891.

Milton H. Smith has been actively identified with railroad interests for over half a century, and in this great field of enterprise he has long been a factor of prominence and influence. He has held various executive positions with leading railroad corporations of the country and is an administrative officer of great ability, as is shown by the fact that he has advanced through his own powers and efforts to a position of distinctive priority in his chosen field of endeavor. He initiated his service in the railroad business as telegraph operator and clerk for the Mississippi Central Railroad at Holly Springs, Mississippi, and during the progress of the Civil war he was associated with the operation of military railroads in East Tennessee. In August, 1865, he assumed the position of local freight agent at Louisville for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, and he retained this incumbency until June, 1869, after which he was general freight agent for the same system for a full decade. In 1878 he assumed a similar office with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, with which he thus continued until 1881, after which he was general freight agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad until 1882, from January until July of which year he held the offices of traffic manager and third vice-president of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company. Thereafter he was first vice-president of the same company until 1884, besides having been its general manager the major portion of this intervening period. In

June, 1884, he was made president of the company, holding this office until 1886, after which he was vice-president until March 9, 1891, when he was re-elected president of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company. Of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Smith two sons and two daughters are living.

Sidney Smith, whose name initiates this review, was born in the city of Louisville on the 12th of February, 1883. He matriculated in Johns Hopkins University, in the city of Baltimore, in which great institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1902, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1905 he was graduated in the law schools of historic Harvard University, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In November of the same year he was admitted to the bar of the state of Tennessee and engaged in the practice of his profession in Nashville, where he remained about one year, at the expiration of which he returned to Louisville. Here, in October, 1906, he was admitted to the bar of his native state and here he has since given his attention to the work of his profession.

J. WHEELER CAMPBELL.—Engaged in the practice of law in the city of Louisville, J. Wheeler Campbell is well upholding the prestige of the name that has long been identified with the legal profession in Kentucky, where he is a representative of the third generation to be thus actively engaged in work of attorney and counselor. Mr. Campbell was born in the city of Paducah, McCracken county, Kentucky, on the 29th of December, 1869, and is the eldest of the four children of Judge James and Mary (Wheeler) Campbell, the former of whom was born in the city of Paducah and the latter was born in Christian county, this state, being a daughter of Dr. James Wheeler, who was a native of England. Judge James Campbell (II), father of the subject of this review, has long been numbered among the leading members of the bar of the state and for several years he was judge of the first judicial district of the circuit court. He still maintains his home in the city of Paducah, where he is identified with the practice of his profession. He is a son of Judge James Campbell Sr., who was a Virginian by birth and who came to Kentucky about the year 1826. The latter was a son of James Campbell, who was born in Scotland and who settled in Virginia prior to the war of the Revolution, in which he served as an officer in the Continental force. His wife was of French lineage and was one of those who sought refuge in America at the time of the French Revolution. Judge James Campbell Sr. was a distinctive member of the bar of Kentucky for many

years and he continued in active practice until he attained a venerable age. The estimate concerning him given by Q. Q. Quigley, of Paducah, himself an eminent member of the Kentucky bar, is well worthy of reproduction in this connection and is as follows:

The Hon. James Campbell, a Virginian by birth, was appointed to succeed him. Though rather low in stature his bearing was commanding and his manners courtly. Perhaps he was the only lawyer at the bar who had the benefit of a classical education, and was quite a young man at the time of his appointment. He filled the position of judge but a short time when he resigned, very much against the wishes of the bar. He liked the active practice more than to warm the woolstack. He was for years one of the leading practitioners of law of the state, a skilled and technical pleader and in persuasive power, perhaps, the equal if not the superior of any of his contemporaries. His language was chaste, pure and classical. He never used a redundant word. In his impassioned moments he rose to the plane of the finished orator. He was an adversary any man might fear in the management of a case at law or in chancery. As a conversationalist he was bright, entertaining and instructive, but was rather retiring in his habits, by no means a gushing or society man. He was a man who liked his friends and commanded their respect; self-poised, self-reliant; was kind and courteous to the young members of the bar, and never used his powers for his amusement or gratification in the argument of cases in which a young attorney was on the other side. For many years before his death he retired from practice and enjoyed *otium cum dignitate*, frequently, however, dropping in upon his old friends for half an hour's chat, and occasionally going to the court-house, seemingly to look upon the theatre in which he was formerly one of the leading actors. He lived to be an octogenarian, and came to his death with calmness and composure. The man lives in the memory of all who knew him well as a sturdy, self-reliant man, who won and wore his honors with becoming modesty.

James Wheeler Campbell was reared to maturity in his native city and the early influences that compassed him were those of a home of significant culture and refinement, the while he was afforded excellent educational advantages under the instruction of private tutors. He began the study of law in the office of his honored father and showed inherent predilection and capacity for the same. He was admitted to the bar in 1890 and thereafter was engaged in the work of his profession in Paducah until 1908, when he established

his home in Louisville, where his success in the work of his profession has been of unequivocal order. He served four years as city attorney of Paducah and in 1903 was elected to fill an unexpired term as state senator. In the regular election of the following year he was chosen as his own successor in the state senate, where he made an admirable record during his term of four years, which expired on the 1st of January, 1910. Mr. Campbell, like his father and grandfather, has shown a deep interest in public affairs and he has been an active and effective worker in behalf of the cause of the Democratic party. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, besides which he is identified with the Kentucky Bar Association and the Louisville Bar Association.

On the 5th of December, 1895, Mr. Campbell was united in marriage to Miss Mary Louise Leonard, daughter of Simeon N. Leonard, an influential banker and representative citizen of Eddyville, Lyon county, Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have two children,—Mary Louise and Leonard.

LOUIS W. ARNETT.—There are many interesting points to be noted in connection with the career of this able and popular young lawyer and legislator, who is one of the representative younger members of the bar of Kenton county, engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Covington, and who is also serving, simultaneously with his honored father, as a member of the state senate, to which dignified office he was elected in November, 1909.

Louis Wagner Arnett was born in the family home of his grandfather, Mason Barkley, at Munday's Landing, on the banks of the Kentucky river, in Woodford county, Kentucky, on the 10th of July, 1879, and is a son of Hon. Benjamin M. and Jennie (Barkley) Arnett, who now reside at Nicholasville, Jessamine county, this state, where the father is engaged in the banking business and is an honored and influential citizen.

Louis W. Arnett was afforded the advantages of the public schools, after completing the curriculum of which he was matriculated in the Kentucky University, in the city of Lexington, where he continued his studies along academic lines. After leaving this institution Senator Arnett entered the law department of the celebrated University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in which he completed the prescribed technical course and in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1899, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, which he thus received when he was but twenty years

of age. Immediately after his graduation Mr. Arnett entered the law offices of Hon. Harry L. Gordon, in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, former lieutenant governor of Ohio, and later he was associated with Governor William Goebel in the latter's law offices in the city of Covington, Kentucky. He is now engaged in the individual practice of his profession, with well equipped offices at the southwest corner of the Fifth and Madison avenues, Covington, Kentucky.

From the inception of his active career Mr. Arnett has shown a broad and stable interest in public affairs, and he has been unwavering in his allegiance to the cause of the Democratic party, of whose principles and policies he is an effective and enthusiastic advocate. In 1906 he was elected to represent Kenton county in the state legislature, and the best evidence of the popular estimate placed upon his service was that offered in his re-election in 1908. Having made a splendid record during his two terms in the legislature he was recognized by his party as most eligible for higher official honors, and in 1909 his friends urged him to make the race for state senator, to which post he was elected in November of that year, by the largest majority ever given a senator from Kenton county, his majority having been two thousand votes. It has been the proudest distinction in his political career to thus succeed to the senatorial toga of Governor William Goebel. Next to this significant circumstance he finds it a matter of special pride and satisfaction that he and his father sit together as members of the Kentucky senate and that his father also was elected simultaneously, in November, 1909, by the largest majority ever accorded to a senator in the twenty-second senatorial district, while the son received the largest majority ever given in the twenty-fourth senatorial district. Father and son were thus elected at the same time, and it is worthy of special note, as a rare if not unique incident in the history of Kentucky, that on the 3d of January, 1910, they marched arm in arm to the desk of the president of the senate, where they were sworn in together, thus establishing a precedent in the personnel of that dignified law-making body of the state—a circumstance that has never before been recorded in the history of any state of the Union.

A member of the committee on rules, chairman of the revenue and taxation committee, and chairman of the education committee in the last senate, are preferments that give emphatic evidence of the high standing which Senator Louis W. Arnett had among his associates and also indicate the influence wielded



by him in legislative matters. He is a diligent worker and is a keen and alert representative of the splendid constituency which he represents and which so signally honored him by its overwhelming endorsement of his candidacy, through his election to the first general assembly to sit in the legislative halls of the magnificent new state capitol. Senator Arnett also has the distinction of being one of the youngest, if not the youngest, member of the Kentucky senate. He and his father were interested in all important legislation in the last legislature and both made splendid records, the result being the significant prediction that when the legislature meets again, in 1912, the two senators from the Arnett family, after the experience which they have had in the previous general assembly, will be most prominent in all important matters coming up for consideration before the deliberative body of the legislature, even as they are both forceful and splendid orators, excellent parliamentarians and well equipped dialecticians.

Senator Louis W. Arnett is affiliated with the time-honored Masonic fraternity, as well as with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, and he also holds membership in the Fort Mitchell Country Club of his home county. He is affable, democratic and genial in his attitude, and his sincerity and kindness have gained him staunch friends in all classes.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF COVINGTON.—Among the strong monetary institutions that have emphasized and held a powerful influence in the financial status and conservation of the city of Covington and the state of Kentucky, there are few that are more deserving of consideration than the First National Bank of Covington, which has had a consecutive history covering a period of nearly half a century and which has at all times enlisted the capitalistic and executive influence of citizens of the highest standing in the community. It is consonant that in this publication be entered a brief review of the history of this staunch old institution.

In the autumn of 1864 several representative citizens of Covington met at the office of John S. Nixon for the purpose of taking steps to organize a national bank under the act of congress providing for the establishment of such institutions. At a second meeting at the same place formal action was taken relative to the securing of subscriptions to stock, and at that time several thousand dollars were readily subscribed. The third meeting was more largely attended and the interest was intensified. On this occasion a com-

mittee was appointed to secure stock subscriptions and another to draft articles of association. It was decided to initiate operations upon a capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars with the privilege of increasing the same to five hundred thousand dollars. At the next meeting the first mentioned committee reported that the full amount of stock had been subscribed and the articles of association were likewise reported, adopted and were signed by all present. Amos Shinkle, Robert Howe and John Levis were appointed a committee to hold an election for directors. The election took place at the office of the Covington Gas Company, on the 17th of November, 1864, and the personnel of the original directorate, as elected at that time, was as follows: Jesse Wilcox, J. W. Banning, Amos Shinkle, N. B. Stephens, J. T. Levis, Robert Howe and John F. Fiske. The board of directors held a meeting on the 19th of the same month, at the office of the Covington & Cincinnati Bridge Company, in Covington, and elected Amos Shinkle the first president of the new association. On the 30th of the following month E. D. Morgan was elected cashier but he declined to accept the position and John A. Crawford was later elected, thus being the first to fill that office. Mr. Crawford, however, remained with the bank only a little more than two years and upon his resignation I. D. Fry was elected cashier, on the 26th of June, 1867. He continued incumbent of this office until January, 1893. On the 10th of January, 1865, the bank opened for business under the most favorable auspices and soon afterward the capital stock was increased to five hundred thousand dollars. The banking offices were established in the Odd Fellows' building, a three story brick structure at the corner of Fourth street and Madison avenue, this building having been erected in 1856, and having been one of the most pretentious in the city at the time when the bank secured quarters therein. Amos Shinkle, who had been one of the most active and influential factors in connection with the organization of the bank, continued as its president for many years. In 1892 he resigned the office and his resignation became effective on the 1st of March of that year, when he was succeeded by Frank P. Helm, who continued as executive head of the institution for a number of years. At a special meeting of the stockholders, held on the 4th of January, 1893, it was voted to increase the capital stock to six hundred thousand dollars and also to increase the number of directors to fifteen. At this time also the Covington City National Bank was consolidated with the First Na-

tional, under the name and charter of which last institution the business was continued. Upon the reorganization of the bank Mr. Helm was continued as president and James B. Jones was chosen cashier to succeed I. D. Fry, whose resignation had been accepted. Mr. Fry served faithfully and acceptably for more than twenty-five years, and Mr. Jones continued incumbent of the office of cashier until May, 1897, when the office of second vice-president was created and he was chosen the first incumbent of that position. At this time E. S. Lee assumed the duties of cashier. Mr. Lee had been cashier of the Covington branch of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, which had gone into voluntary liquidation. In January, 1907, he succeeded to the presidency of the First National Bank and he has remained at its head to the present time. Joe H. Becker became cashier at this time but resigned in June, 1908, and was succeeded by H. W. Percival. On the 25th of May of that year the First National also absorbed the business and good will, by purchase, of the Merchants' National Bank, and in January, 1910, was effected the consolidation with the Farmers' & Traders' Bank, with the retention of the title of the First National Bank. The present capital stock of the institution is six hundred thousand dollars and the personnel of its official corps is here noted: President, E. S. Lee; vice-presidents, R. C. Stewart and Benjamin A. Adams; cashier, B. Branlage; assistant cashiers, J. B. Thiessen and H. T. Reinke. The present board of directors numbers twenty-two of the representative citizens and business men of Covington, and the bank is in a specially flourishing condition in all of its departments, being unmistakably the largest and most aggressive national bank in the state outside of the city of Louisville. The bank building on Madison avenue is one of the most modern and pretentious office buildings in the city of Covington.

EDMUND SHACKELFORD LEE.—A prominent factor in connection with financial affairs in his native state. Mr. Lee is incumbent of the responsible and exacting office of president of the First National Bank of Covington, one of the strongest and most important banking houses of the state.

Edmund Shackelford Lee was born at Danville, Kentucky, on the 23d of May, 1862, and is a son of Josiah E. and Elizabeth (Miller) Lee, both of whom were likewise born in Kentucky, where their respective families were founded in the pioneer days. The father was a substantial agriculturalist and stock-grower and was a man of influence in his section of the state, where he ever commanded unquali-

fied confidence and esteem. Both he and his wife passed the closing years of their lives in the city of Danville. He was twice married, and of the six children of the first marriage the subject of this review is the youngest. Two children were born of the second marriage. Edmund S. Lee was reared to maturity in his native place and there received his early educational discipline in a private school, after which he continued his studies in a well ordered educational institution at Paris, this state.

At the age of eighteen years Mr. Lee initiated his association with banking interests by assuming a position in the Farmers' National Bank of Danville, where he served as messenger and clerk. He continued to be connected with this institution until July, 1884, when he removed to Covington and assumed the position of bookkeeper in the Northern Bank of Kentucky, with which he remained until the institution went into voluntary liquidation in 1897. After serving one year as bookkeeper in this bank he was promoted to the office of teller and when twenty-five years of age he was called upon to fill the position of cashier, an incumbency which he retained until the closing of the bank's business. On the 1st of May, 1897, he became cashier of the First National Bank of Covington, a position which he retained until 1907, when he was elected president of this great institution, of whose affairs he has since been the executive head. His administration has been marked by the utmost discrimination and good judgment and he is recognized a factor of importance in connection with financial affairs in the state. He is liberal and public-spirited as a citizen, progressive in his civic ideas, a staunch adherent of the Democratic party and both he and his wife hold membership in the Presbyterian church, besides which he is identified with various fraternal and civic organizations of a representative character. On other pages of this publication is given a review of the history of the First National Bank.

In the year 1887 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Lee to Miss Stella Collins, a daughter of De Witt C. Collins, a prominent and influential citizen of Covington. They have eight children,—Edmund S., Jr., De Witt C., Lucy, Josiah E., Stella, Rachel, Louise and Virginia.

ATTILLA COX.—The late Attila Cox, who died in his home at Louisville on the 7th of July, 1909, was long an influential and prominent figure in connection with civic and business affairs in his native state and was a member of one of the sterling pioneer families of

Kentucky, with whose history the name has been identified for more than a century. Mr. Cox was born at Ghent, Carroll county, Kentucky, on the 16th of August, 1843, and was a son of James P. and Felicia (O'Boussier) Cox, the former of whom was born in Orange county, Virginia, in 1818, and the latter of whom was born in Carroll county, Kentucky. The father died at Ghent, Kentucky, in 1856. He was a son of Edward Cox, who was born near Fredericksburg, Virginia, and he became a prominent mill owner at Raccoon Ford, on the Rappahannock river. He acquired a large estate, and at one time was associated in business with Thomas Jefferson. Luke O'Boussier, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Lausanne, the capital of the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, in 1781, and after his removal to the United States he became a member of the Swiss colony at Vevay, Switzerland county, Indiana. He purchased land on the opposite side of the Ohio river, in Carroll county, Kentucky, where he laid out the town of Ghent, naming the same in honor of the historic treaty of Ghent, which was made in 1814.

Attila Cox was afforded the advantages of the schools of his native county and also those of Ghent College, which was then a well ordered academic institution in the town of his birth, but the early death of his father forced him to leave college at the early age of thirteen years, after which he depended largely upon his own resources. He moved to Louisville, where he was employed as clerk in a mercantile establishment until he was eighteen years of age, when, in 1862, he and his brother Florian engaged in the retail dry-goods business in the town of Warsaw, Gallatin county, Kentucky, under the firm name of F. & A. Cox. The business was afterward removed to Owenton, Owen county, where operations were long and successfully continued. In 1879 the subject of this memoir was elected state senator, and in 1882 he was chosen as his own successor. He made an admirable record in the deliberative branch of the state legislature and was an able advocate of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor. In 1884 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, in the city of Chicago, and was one of the committee deputized to inform Mr. Cleveland of his nomination for the presidency. President Cleveland later appointed Mr. Cox collector of internal revenues for the Louisville district, and he retained this office for four years, at the expiration of which he retired, owing to the election of General Harrison to the presidency and the overthrow of

the Democratic rule. He then effected the organization of the Mechanics' Trust Company, which was later consolidated with the Columbia Finance & Trust Company, of which he was made president. This company later acquired the fine Columbia building, in Louisville, and he continued as president of the corporation until his death. On the 7th of August, 1892, he was appointed receiver for the Louisville, St. Louis & Texas Railroad, and he held this position until the reorganization of the company, in June, 1896, under the title of Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis Railway Company. Mr. Cox acquired large capitalistic interests and was a director of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, the Ohio Falls Car Manufacturing Company, the Louisville Gas Company and the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Kentucky.

On the 29th of June, 1869, Mr. Cox was united in marriage to Miss Kate Ware Martin, a daughter of the late Judge James B. Martin, of Owen county, this state, where she was born and reared. She survives her honored husband and still resides in Louisville and of their children two sons are living,—namely: Leonard M. Cox, Lieutenant Commander in the Civil Engineer Corps, U. S. Navy, and Attila Cox, Jr. The daughter died in 1907.

HENRY HORACE GRANT, A. M., M. D., was born and reared in Kenton county, Kentucky, the date of his birth being December 12, 1853, and is a son of Dr. Elijah L. Grant and Jane (Prest) Grant. His father was born in Kentucky, of Scotch lineage, and is a graduate of the medical department of the University of Louisville, class of 1842, and in early life practiced medicine in Boone and Kenton counties, but in his later days followed agricultural pursuits in Kenton county. Jane (Prest) Grant, the mother of Dr. H. H. Grant, was the daughter of an Englishman, but was born on the Isle of Malta, her father being then in the service of the French government on the isle. Subsequent to her father's death she was brought to Louisville by her mother, and it was in Louisville that she was united in marriage with Dr. Elijah L. Grant.

Dr. H. H. Grant is the third of four sons. He was reared amid the healthy surroundings of the farm while profiting by the studies which were to bring him future fame. In 1875 he graduated from Center College, Danville, Kentucky. He then entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1878, taking a full three years' course and coming out of medical college well equipped for his chosen profession, in which he has

achieved an enviable success. For the first two years of his professional career the Doctor practiced medicine in Henry county, Kentucky. In 1880 he located in Louisville, and soon thereafter had secured a desirable practice in this city. In 1893 he began devoting the major portion of his time to the practice of surgery, and for the last several years has devoted himself exclusively to that branch of the healing art.

Aside from the practice of his calling Dr. Grant has occupied many positions of responsibility. From 1880 to 1882 the Doctor was demonstrator of anatomy in the Kentucky School of Medicine and then until 1893 he was demonstrator of surgery in the same institution. In 1893 he was elected professor of surgery in the Hospital College of Medicine, a position he held up to 1908, when, upon the merger of that institution into the medical department of the University of Louisville, he was made professor of surgery in the latter institution, a position he now holds, and has made an excellent officer in the institution, constantly advancing in his knowledge and the requirements of his profession.

The Doctor is a member of the Jefferson County Medical Society, the Kentucky State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is also a member of the Mississippi Valley Medical Society, of which he has been president, and of the Kentucky State Medical Society, he has served as vice-president. He is also a member of the Southern Gynecological Society.

His social relations connect him with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was married in 1886 to Miss Leila Ellen Owsley, of Cumberland county, Kentucky, and they have one son, Ernest Owsley Grant.

Dr. Grant has furnished many valuable papers to the medical profession, and has devised a clinic in surgery that has found its way into some of the best medical text books. He is the author of a text book on Disease of the Mouth, Face and Jaw. He possesses not only broad scientific knowledge, but also the broad humanitarian spirit without which there is no real success in the practice of medicine, and in a calling where advancement depends entirely upon individual merit and ability, he has constantly progressed until by the consensus of public opinion and the report of the medical fraternity he occupies a prominent place in its ranks.

CAPTAIN FRANK HAGAN, who received his title through loyal service as an officer of the Confederacy in the Civil war, gained distinction and marked priority as a member of the bar of the state of Kentucky, where he took

up his abode soon after the close of the war and here he was also a prominent and influential factor in political affairs. He was a man of exalted character and of fine intellectual and professional ability, ever commanding a secure place in the confidence and esteem of those who came within the sphere of his influence. He was engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Louisville from 1866 until his death, which occurred at his home at 1030 South Third street on the 28th of March, 1909, at which time he was seventy-five years of age.

Captain Hagan was born in the city of Hannibal, Missouri, on the 23d of September, 1834, and was one of the twelve children of Joseph Hagan, who was a son of Raphael Hagan, a pioneer of Kentucky. Joseph Hagan moved to Missouri long before the Civil war. The parents of Captain Hagan were born in Nelson county, Kentucky. Their parents came from Maryland and located in Nelson county, Kentucky. Here they spent the remainder of their lives. Joseph Hagan, the father of Frank Hagan, removed to Hannibal, Missouri, at a time when the present thriving city was represented by a mere straggling settlement. There his wife and himself passed the residue of their lives. The subject of this memoir passed his boyhood days in his native place and was sent back to Kentucky to receive his higher educational discipline. He entered the historic St. Joseph's College, at Bardstown, this state, in which institution he was graduated in 1852, at the age of eighteen years. He then returned to the parental home in Hannibal, Missouri, where he studied law under effective preceptorship, having received instruction in the offices of various representative attorneys, as at that time there were no law schools in the west. After having been licensed to practice law he engaged in the work of his profession in Hannibal, where he soon rose to a position of prominence therein, as well as in the domain of politics. He was twice elected to the legislature of Missouri and in the latter part of his second term he resigned his seat to go forth in defense of the cause of the Confederacy. He served throughout the period of the great conflict between the states, having been a member of General Marmaduke's brigade and having been captain of the cavalry under General Price. He was an active participant in many sanguinary engagements marking the progress of the great struggle and his brother Sylvester was killed by his side in one of these battles. He was mustered out of the service with his brigade at Shreveport, Louisiana, at the close of the war.

Captain Hagan established his home in Louisville soon after the close of the war and here engaged in the practice of his profession. His magnetic temperament and exceptional ability won him immediate success, and not long afterward he entered local politics. He was one of the organizers of the successful Democratic party in Kentucky after the war. Early in the '70s he was elected prosecuting attorney of Jefferson county, and such was the merit of his work that he held the office two terms. After retiring from this office Captain Hagan entered into law practice with George Caruth, with whom he was associated as a partner until Mr. Caruth removed from the city. Then Captain Hagan and Asher Caruth, brother of the former partner, formed a professional alliance, which continued for a number of years,—until Mr. Caruth went to congress. From that time on Captain Hagan practiced law with his two sons, Robert J. and Egerton Hagan.

Throughout his career Captain Hagan bore a prominent part in politics, and for many years he was a leading figure in public affairs. He was an uncompromising Democrat, an old-time party man and faithful to the tenets of his party. He was a delegate to many state and presidential conventions, and as he was a speaker of ability his services were at all times in demand.

Captain Hagan was reared in the faith of the Catholic church and in the same was a devout and earnest communicant. During the entire period of his residence in Louisville he was one of the valued members of the congregation of the parish St. Louis Bertrand and he was liberal in the support of all departments of the parish and diocesan work. He was a valued member of the United Confederate Veterans' Association and in his home city he held membership in the Filson Club. The Captain was a man of fine intellectual distinction and appreciation and a great lover of all that stands for the best in literature, and his private library, in which he took much pride and satisfaction, was the second largest private collection in Louisville. His genial and noble character gained to him staunch friends among all classes and conditions of men and he was held in high regard by all who knew him. He was courtly and dignified in his manners, chivalrous and kindly in all the relations of life and well represented the historic old-school regime, whose decadence must here be noted with regret.

The domestic relations of Captain Hagan were of ideal order. In 1857, when twenty-two years of age, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Zerelda Sloan, a member of a prom-

inent family in Nelson county, this state. Of their six children only one is now living,—Robert J., who is a representative member of the bar of Louisville and who is individually mentioned on other pages of this work. The devoted wife and mother was summoned to the life eternal in 1879, and in 1881 Captain Hagan led to the marriage altar Miss Virginia Egerton, of Louisville, who survives him and who still resides in the attractive old homestead, in which his death occurred. One son was born to the second marriage, Egerton, who is likewise a practicing lawyer in Louisville.

Captain Hagan had eleven brothers and one sister. Nine of the brothers became lawyers, one a farmer, and one, James, entered the priesthood of the Catholic church. The Hagan family, as the name indicates, traces its lineage back to staunch Irish stock and it was founded in America in the Colonial days, the first of the family having come to America with Lord Baltimore. A number of its representatives were found enrolled as valiant soldiers in the Continental line in the war of the Revolution and of this number was Raphael Hagan, who was an officer in the army of General Washington and who came to Kentucky after the close of the war. This worthy patriot was the grandfather of him to whom this memoir is dedicated.

ROBERT J. HAGAN.—Within his career as a member of the bar of Louisville Mr. Hagan has amply demonstrated the wisdom of the choice of his vocation, as his success has been of unequivocal order, based upon careful technical preparation and earnest application. He was born in the city that is now his home and the date of his nativity is June 19, 1876. He is a son of the late Captain Frank Hagan, to whom a memoir is dedicated on other pages of this work, so that further review of the family history is not demanded in the present connection. Mr. Hagan gained his early educational training in the public schools of Louisville and when eighteen years of age was here graduated in the high school for boys. He then began the study of law in the office of his father, who was one of the distinguished members of the Louisville bar and eventually entered the law department of the University of Louisville, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1897, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was forthwith admitted to the bar and began the active practice of his profession in his native city. In 1901 there came public recognition of his professional ability and sterling integrity in that he was made the Democratic nominee for the office of prosecuting attorney of Louisville. He was elected by a gratifying majority and

served one term of four years. He gave a most excellent administration and was elected for a second term but the court of appeals unseated him and other officers elected. In this emergency Governor Beckham exercised his prerogative by appointing Mr. Hagan to succeed himself. He continued incumbent of the office for a total of six years and retired at the time of the inception of the administration of J. F. Grinstead as mayor of Louisville. Since his retirement from this office Mr. Hagan has given his undivided time and attention to the practice of his profession and he now controls a lucrative and representative business. He has been a zealous worker in behalf of the cause of the Democratic party, was chairman of its committee in his congressional district and has served as a member of the state central committee. As an effective campaign speaker he has taken an active part in nearly every political contest in the state since his early manhood. He is a communicant of the Catholic church, in which his membership is in the parish of St. Louis Bertrand, and in a fraternal way he is identified with the Knights of Columbus and the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks.

On the 1st of February, 1905, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hagan to Miss Mary Muir, daughter of Judge Jaspar W. Muir, of Bardstown, this state, where she was born and reared. Mr. and Mrs. Hagan have two children, Jasper and Florida.

JAMES P. HELM.—A noble, valiant soul was that which had indwelling in the mortal tenement of the honored subject of this memoir. No one has ever held a more secure and inviolable place in the esteem of the people of Kentucky, where he lived and labored to goodly ends and where he attained to eminence as one of the distinguished members of the Kentucky bar. "His life was gentle" and faithful under all the changes and chances of this mortal existence,—faithful to itself and to all the objective duties and responsibilities which canopy every human being, no matter what his status. "Self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control,—these three lead on to sovereign power," and all these were distinguishing attributes in the character of James P. Helm, who died at his home in the city of Louisville, on the 29th of March, 1910. He knew mankind, including himself, and there can be no impropriety in utilizing in connection with him self-reverence, for in his case, this meant the bringing out of the best that was in him and his life was guided and governed by a conscience of peculiar sensitiveness, a conscience that dominated his every thought and action. Those to whom was given the

privilege of his acquaintance bear appreciative and reverent testimony to the truth of this statement. As a man, as a loyal and earnest citizen and as a leader in his profession he merits a tribute in every publication which touches upon the life histories of those who have honored and have been honored by the state of Kentucky.

James P. Helm was born at Helm Place, Hardin county, Kentucky, on the 7th of January, 1850. He was a member of one of the oldest and most honored pioneer families of Kentucky, and the name has been identified with the history of Kentucky for more than a century and a quarter. He was a son of the Hon. John L. Helm, likewise a distinguished citizen of the state and one to whom a special memoir is dedicated on other pages of this work, and a grandson of Ben Hardin, of Bardstown, one of the most famous lawyers of Kentucky. After due academic training he entered the law department of the University of Louisville, from which he graduated in June, 1870, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. After a few months of further study he established his home in Louisville, where he continued in the active practice of his profession until his death. For some time he was associated with the late Samuel Russell, but in 1884 formed a partnership with his nephew, Helm Bruce, which alliance continued until 1906. In 1897 his son, T. Kennedy Helm, was admitted to the firm, and after the withdrawal of Mr. Bruce the firm name of Helm & Helm was established. The last few years of Mr. Helm's life he was relieved of many of the heavy responsibilities of their large and important practice by his son, who is himself a prominent and influential member of the Louisville bar.

Concerning the professional career of Mr. Helm the following statements appeared in the *Louisville Evening Post* at the time of his death:

"It would be impossible to give a review of James P. Helm's career as a lawyer in Louisville without giving the history of almost every important piece of litigation fought out in the Kentucky courts during the last thirty years. Mr. Helm won success early. To an unrivaled knowledge of the law and unwearying application and strong common sense he united the business qualities which, if he had devoted himself to business alone, would have made him a giant in finance or a great railroad builder. He won a position as attorney for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and for more than thirty years he acted as one of the chief legal advisers of this finely managed Kentucky corporation. Mr. Helm represented

the Louisville & Nashville Railroad in the state courts, before the Court of Appeals and in many important cases before the Supreme Court of the United States. In fact, no small part of the great success of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad has been due to the work of James P. Helm, as its legal adviser.

"Mr. Helm's unusual abilities early attracted to him all the business he could handle, and many of the large corporations and banks of the city contended with each other for his services as counselor. In banking law Mr. Helm was noted as one of the foremost authorities of the country, and it is said that no banker in the United States was more familiar with every phase of the banking system than was he. He was repeatedly employed by the State Bankers' Association, for which he did fine work, and of which for many years he was general counsel. He was also for years the attorney of several of the largest banks in the city; he had for many years been the general counsel of the Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis Railroad. He acted as attorney for the Kentucky Heating Company in all its long fight with other corporations. He was attorney for both the Louisville Home Telephone Company and the Kentucky Wagon Works and for scores of other corporations. He was a director of the Fidelity Trust Company from the time of its organization until his death.

"As a lawyer Mr. Helm was noted for his wisdom in counsel, his caution, his sound judgment and his unvarying fairness. When once the lines of battle were formed, however, he was a stern and unyielding fighter. He never knew what it was to quit. He fought for his client as if his life was at stake and he frequently came back to his office from the court room worn out by his fiery energies. In pleading Mr. Helm was noted for his extraordinary lucidity, his grasp of the real point at issue, his ability to cover a complicated case in a few points. These qualities were frequently noted by the justices of the supreme court of the United States, by whom Mr. Helm was highly esteemed for a quarter of a century.

"James P. Helm was reared a Democrat of the old school, and he remained a Democrat until 1896, when he declined to support Mr. William J. Bryan. In 1899 he was one of the leaders in the campaign against the election of Senator Goebel. After 1899 for a time his chief interest in politics centered in an effort to secure honest elections.

"Mr. Helm was senior counsel for the *Evening Post* in the famous Sharkey case, and he shortly thereafter interested himself in the

formation of the City Club, in 1905. He was appointed a member of the executive committee of that body and helped to manage the 1905 campaign. After the steal of 1905 Mr. Helm volunteered his services free of charge to the citizens of Louisville in a fight to secure self-government. He acted as senior counsel for the contestants in that memorable contested election, and also as chairman of the committee of one hundred, which raised the money and conducted the fight. Not only did he refuse a fee, but he contributed largely of his own means to the task.

"Personally James P. Helm was one of the most delightful companions. Widely read and deeply cultured, possessed of a strong imagination and unrivaled power of statement, beloved by his friends and fairly adored by his family, he possessed a personality that will not soon be forgotten. For many years he had been in bad health and only his unconquerable spirit kept him up. Most men would have sunk long ago but his spirit was so strong that he kept at his work."

From many tributes of honor paid to Mr. Helm at the time of his death, including appreciative resolutions of respect and high regard by the Louisville Bar Association and by the Court of Appeals of the state, it is impossible within the prescribed limitations of this article to offer more than the following worthy extract from an editorial appearing in a local paper at the time when he was summoned to the life eternal.

"All the city knows today what it has feared and hoped against for a number of weeks—that James P. Helm is no more. Louisville has lost many eminent citizens during the past twelve months, but none will be more seriously mourned than the man whose death Louisville regrets today.

"Much as we may admire James P. Helm's attainments at the bar, his spotless character, the keenness and breadth of his intellect, the lucidity of his mind and his brilliant professional success, his services to the public must be ranked higher than anything else. This service was not rendered in office nor for office. Politics and the business of government were not of themselves attractive to him, but he never hesitated even after ill health had fallen upon him, to take his place, and it was always the first place, in any serious fight his fellow-citizens were making for better government.

"None of Mr. Helm's works will survive longer or will be of such enduring benefit as that last splendid fight of his as senior counsel for the Fusion contestants and chairman of the committee of one hundred in the litigation

following the election of 1905. To that service he gave many months of his time and not a little of that vitality which was slowly worn away by his unceasing activities. His was the master mind that directed that remarkable piece of litigation, his the voice that in words of classic simplicity finally laid before the highest court in the state the full story of that election in such terms as could not be resisted. The final victory in that case was the climax of James P. Helm's career. He won many cases that were financially more important, but in the contest cases he acted as the spokesman and leader of disfranchised citizenship and he gave to that leadership the best work of a singularly broad and useful life.

"Mr. Helm was a great lawyer, a great advocate, a wise counselor and one of the best business men that ever lived in this community. Had he given his entire attention to business he would have ranked with any of the great captains of commerce. He understood not only the banking laws but the system of banking as do none but the most successful financiers. At the bar he made his client's cause his own and he did for his client everything that he would do for himself and no more. No one ever heard of James P. Helm advising a corporation how to break the law or to evade legal requirements. His professional career was as pure and free from blame as his personal life. His was an honored name that grew more honored by his life and work.

"No one ever wore more worthily the hard-earned honors of a noble profession. He was a great lawyer because he was a great man first, and a good man before greatness ever seemed to him a hope or a possession. Today let the young men at the bar honor his memory and emulate his character, for character is more than greatness, more than fame, more than anything else attainable."

Mr. Helm was one of the most valued members of both the Louisville Bar Association and the Kentucky Bar Association, besides which he was identified with various civic organizations of representative order. His religious faith, shown in daily life, but with naught of arrogance or bigotry, was that of the Protestant Episcopal church, of which he was a communicant, as are also the members of his family.

On the 14th of January, 1874, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Helm to Miss Pattie Kennedy, who was born and reared in Louisville and who is a daughter of the late Thomas S. Kennedy. Besides his widow Mr. Helm is survived by four children: T. Ken-

nedy Helm, who was his associate in practice at the time of his death, and who married Elizabeth Nelson, of Clark county; James P. Helm, Jr., who is studying law in his home city; Katharine, who is the wife of Samuel H. Halley, of Fayette county; and Inda, who is the wife of James Clark, of Louisville. To those associated with Mr. Helm in the sacred precincts of the home comes the fullest measure of loss and bereavement, but to them also must remain a measure of compensation and consolation in the fact that it was thus permitted them to touch so closely the personality of so noble and gracious a man.

JOHN LARUE HELM was a distinguished figure in the history of his native state, where he was called upon to serve in positions of high public trust, including that of governor, to which he succeeded shortly before his death, which occurred on the ancestral homestead, Helm Place, near Elizabethtown, Hardin county, on the 8th of September, 1867. His exalted integrity, his fine intellectual and professional powers, and his earnest and fruitful services in behalf of his native state render it imperative that in this publication be accorded a tribute to him, as one of the most eminent lawyers and most honored citizens of Kentucky.

John L. Helm was born on the old homestead just mentioned and the date of his nativity was July 4, 1802. He was descended from Virginian ancestry of Dutch and English lineage and was a member of one of the prominent pioneer families of Kentucky. His grandfather, Thomas Helm, came to this state from Prince William county, Virginia, in 1780, and located on the present site of the city of Louisville. The following year he removed to Hardin county and established the family homestead, Helm Place, where he erected a fort for protection against the Indians. His son, George, born in 1774, was thus six years of age at the time of the family removal to the wilds of Kentucky. The latter became one of the influential pioneers of the new county of Hardin, where he devoted the major part of his active career to the great basic industry of agriculture, besides which he took an active interest in public affairs and served as a member of the state legislature. He married Miss Rebecca Larue, likewise a member of a sterling pioneer family, and one of their nine children was John Larue Helm, the subject of this memoir.

On the old homestead that has been in the family possession for more than a century and a quarter John Larue Helm passed his boyhood and youth, and there he availed himself of such advantages as were afforded in

the common schools. Even in his boyhood days, from the age of sixteen to nineteen, he served in a clerical capacity in the office of the circuit clerk, and here his fidelity and adaptability attracted the attention of Duff Green, one of the most notable men of the state, to whom he went to school before he was fifteen and whom he never afterward saw for many years. Mr. Helm prosecuted the study of law under the able preceptorship of Ben Tobin, and in 1823 was admitted to the bar. He soon established a lucrative practice and purchased the old family homestead, Helm Place, which continued to be his place of abode during the remainder of his long and useful career. Hardin county was formed in 1792 and Meade county not until 1823, at which time, there being no resident attorney in the new county, Mr. Helm, who was living in Hardin county, was appointed county attorney, and continued in the office for a consecutive period of sixteen years. In 1825 he was elected to the lower house of the state legislature, and was one of the youngest members ever in the assembly. He served as a member of the lower house of the legislature, by successive re-elections, for a total of eleven years, and for five sessions he was speaker of the house, proving one of the most able presiding officers that ever filled that position in the general assembly. In 1838 he was the Whig candidate for congress, but was defeated. From 1844 to 1848 he served as a member of the state senate, and upon his retirement he was elected lieutenant governor of the state, thus serving as chairman of the senate in 1848-9. In 1850 Governor John J. Crittenden resigned the office of chief executive of the state to become attorney-general in the cabinet of President Fillmore, and Mr. Helm thus became the eighteenth governor of the state, serving until the expiration of the term, in 1851.

Mr. Helm then resumed the practice of his profession and gained a large and important clientage. His fame as a lawyer equalled that which had attended his distinguished political career and he left enduring impressions upon the history of Kentucky jurisprudence. For a few years after his service as governor Mr. Helm, though actively interested in political affairs, and a recognized leader of his party, held no office save that of presidential elector in 1853. His attention was given, however, to a business enterprise that has proved of great value to the state. In 1854 he became president of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company. The road at that time was incomplete, the stock greatly depreciated, and failure was prophesied by many; but the business ability, dauntless perseverance and unconquer-

able energy of Mr. Helm soon worked a transformation. The remainder of the road as then projected was completed and business of a substantial nature rapidly increased. The line became an important highway of commerce and the material interests of the state were thereby largely promoted. He continued in the presidency until 1860, when he resigned.

With the approach of the Civil war Mr. Helm, whose broad-minded views as to matters of public polity made him competent for leadership in thought and action, was opposed to secession as well as to the war policy of the president of the United States. He was chairman of the state convention which met on the 8th of January, 1861, and declared neutrality for Kentucky in the war, but he gave one of his sons, Ben Hardin Helm, a rising young lawyer, of Louisville, to the Confederate service. This son rose to the rank of brigadier general and was killed in the battle of Chickamauga, on the 20th of September, 1863.

After the war Mr. Helm identified himself with the Democratic party and was again elected to the state senate, in which he served on the important committee of federal relations. In 1867 he resigned his seat in the senate to become the Democratic candidate for governor of his native state. In the convention he was nominated on the first ballot, and though there were three candidates in the field he was elected by an overwhelming majority, receiving over ninety thousand votes, while the next highest secured only thirty thousand. He never entered upon the duties of chief executive, however, as he died only five days after his inauguration. As he was too ill to go to the capital of the state the inaugural ceremonies were performed at his home, Helm Place, near Elizabethtown, on the 3rd of September, 1867. Five days later the venerated and distinguished governor was summoned to the life eternal. Concerning him the following pertinent statements have been written. "The public career of Governor Helm was without blemish. He was signally true and faithful to all the duties and obligations that rested upon him, upholding his convictions of right with a fidelity and courage that knew no wavering, and even those who were his political opponents acknowledged his ability and recognized his high motives. He was a man of superior talents, a speaker of power, and as a lawyer and statesman he stood in the front ranks in Kentucky."

In the year 1830 was solemnized the marriage of Governor Helm to Miss Lucinda Barbour Hardin, a daughter of Benjamin

Hardin, one of Kentucky's most distinguished lawyers. When the general assembly met in session at the state capital after his death an act was passed appropriating to Mrs. Helm one year's salary of the chief executive, and a joint committee from the house and senate was appointed to prepare resolutions of respect and sympathy. These were published in connection with a biographical sketch of the deceased governor, together with the memorial addresses delivered in the legislature. Three thousand copies were issued and properly distributed. Mrs. Helm survived her husband until 1885, when she too passed to the "land of the dead," secure in the affectionate regard of all who had come within the sphere of her gracious influence. They became the parents of twelve children, of whom one son and three daughters are now living,—John L., a prominent capitalist and influential citizen of Louisville, and Elizabeth Barbour, who is the widow of Horatio W. Bruce, of Louisville; Emily Palmer, the widow of Martin Hardin Marriott, and Mary, an unmarried daughter. James P. Helm, likewise an eminent member of the Kentucky bar, was a son and died in Louisville on the 20th of March, 1910. He is accorded a specific memoir elsewhere in this work.

HORATIO W. BRUCE.—An exalted figure in connection with public affairs and the legal profession in the state of Kentucky was that of the late Judge Horatio Washington Bruce, who was born near Vanceburg, Lewis county, Kentucky, on the 22d of February, 1830, and who died in the city of Louisville on the 22d of January, 1903. His character was moulded on a noble scale; his intellectual attainments were of exceptionally high order; he was long a leading member of the Kentucky bar; he served in public offices of distinguished trust; and his life and labors constitute a lasting and valuable contribution to his native state. It is but in justice due that a tribute to his memory be entered in this publication.

Horatio Washington Bruce was a son of Alexander and Amanda (Bragg) Bruce. His father was born in Garrard county, Kentucky, and his mother in Lewis county, this state. John Bruce, his grandfather, emigrated in early pioneer days from Pittsylvania county, Virginia, to Garrard county, Kentucky, where he died, in 1827, at the age of seventy-nine years. John Bruce was the son of a Scotch merchant who came to Virginia prior to the Revolutionary war. John Bruce married Elizabeth Clay, daughter of Henry Clay, Jr., of Mecklenburg county, Virginia, also of Scotch ancestry. His son Alexander Bruce was a farmer, merchant, lawyer and mill

owner in Lewis county, Kentucky, and represented his county in the Kentucky legislature in 1825-26, having been elected by the old "Court party."

Horatio Washington Bruce received his academic education at private schools in Lewis county, Kentucky, and in Manchester, Ohio. Without the advantages of a college or university course he, nevertheless, mastered not only the elementary English branches but mathematics, pure and applied, and the Latin language—chiefly by his unaided efforts,—being blessed with strong natural powers of mind and that great zest for learning which made him a student from early boyhood. Such were his legal and other requirements, among them a sufficient knowledge of French to enable him to read it well, that in 1872 he was elected to a professorship in the law department of the University of Louisville, which position he filled creditably for some seven or eight years.

In his sixteenth year Judge Bruce became a salesman in a general store, and he was thus engaged up to 1849. During this period of time he was in charge of the Vanceburg post-office. During the years 1849-50 he taught school and studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1851. He began the practice of law when twenty-one, and, continuing the habit already formed of close and systematic study of principles and practice, he rose to prominence in his profession, becoming one of the foremost lawyers of Kentucky.

Judge Bruce began his professional career in Fleming county, which he represented in the legislature in 1855-56, and in the latter year he was elected commonwealth attorney for the Tenth judicial district, but before the expiration of his term of office he resigned and removed to Louisville, in December, 1858. He was reared a Whig, and with that party took part in the presidential election of 1852, by making speeches in favor of Scott and Graham. He acted thereafter with that party until its organization was broken up and most of its members had become identified with the American or Know-Nothing party; then he was with the latter party until after the presidential election of 1860, during which campaign he spoke for the Bell and Everett ticket. In 1861 he became the State Rights party's candidate for congress in the Louisville district, but was unsuccessful of election. He was a member of the southern conference at Russellville, Kentucky, October 29-31, 1861, and of the sovereignty convention which met pursuant to the call of this conference at Russellville, November 18-20, 1861. This convention represented the southern sentiment of Kentucky, passed an ordinance of secession,

adopted a constitution, and organized a provisional government, under which the state was admitted to the Confederacy. Of the council of ten, having legislative functions, Mr. Bruce was made the member for the Louisville district. At the election held January 22, 1862, he was elected to represent Kentucky in the Confederate congress, and was re-elected, January 10, 1864. He was prominently identified with the Kentucky representatives of the Confederacy from the first to the last.

At the close of the conflict between the north and the south, Judge Bruce returned to Louisville and resumed the practice of law. In August, 1868, he was elected circuit judge of the Ninth judicial district. In January, 1873, he was appointed chancellor of the Louisville chancery court, to fill a vacancy pending the special election in February following, when he was elected for the unexpired term. In August, 1874, he was re-elected for a full term, but a short time before the expiration of the term (March, 1880), he resigned to accept the attorneyship of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, in which position he remained until his death in 1903, rounding out his notable professional career. He was a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Kentucky Society of Sons of the American Revolution.

On June 12, 1856, Judge Bruce married Miss Elizabeth Barbour Helm, who was born at "Helm Place," near Elizabethtown, Hardin county, Kentucky, on the estate which was granted her paternal great-grandfather, Thomas Helm, by the state of Virginia, and which has remained in the possession of his descendants. Thomas Helm was a lieutenant in the war of the Revolution, and was the father of Captain Leonard Helm, who commanded a company in General George Rogers Clark's expedition, which resulted in the winning of the Northwest Territory. Mrs. Bruce was a daughter of Governor John L. Helm of Kentucky. Her given name, Elizabeth Barbour, she bore in honor of her ancestress, Elizabeth Barbour, who was a double first cousin of Governor James Barbour of Virginia and of Justice Philip Barbour of the United States supreme court. Mrs. Bruce survives her husband and resides with her son, Helm Bruce, of Louisville, who is a representative member of the Kentucky bar and who is individually mentioned on other pages of this publication.

HELM BRUCE.—It is pleasing to record that in the state and city of his nativity Mr. Bruce has gained success and prominence in a profession that has been dignified and honored by

the able services of many of his relatives, including his father, the late Judge Horatio W. Bruce, to whom a memoir is dedicated on other pages of this work, and his maternal grandfather, Hon. John L. Helm, who served as governor of Kentucky and held various other positions of distinguished public trust. He whose name initiates this sketch is numbered among the representative members of the bar of the city of Louisville, where he is now engaged in the individual practice of his profession, after having previously been associated for a number of years with his uncle, the late James P. Helm, of whom specific mention is made elsewhere in this publication.

Helm Bruce was born in Louisville, on the 16th of November, 1860, and after duly availing himself of the advantages of the public schools he was matriculated in historic Washington & Lee University, at Lexington, Virginia, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1880, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was a close and appreciative student and showed the fine intellectual traits that were his by heredity and individual discipline. In the university he won two scholarships, one in moral philosophy and one in mathematics, and he was graduated with high honors. He was orator of the university literary society, with which he identified himself, and was one of the popular members of the student body of his alma mater. After the completion of his academic course Mr. Bruce entered the law department of the University of Louisville, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1882, in April of which year he was admitted to the bar of his native state. In the law school also he made an excellent record as an undergraduate, and upon his graduation he received the medal for the best thesis, the subject of which was "Contributory Negligence." Concerning his career at the bar the following well merited statements have been made: "His accurate and comprehensive knowledge of the law, combined with great mental alertness, keen analytical powers and superior gifts of oratory, have gained him marked prestige among the members of the Louisville bar." In 1884 Mr. Bruce formed a professional partnership with his uncle, the late James P. Helm, and this alliance continued until 1906, when it was dissolved by mutual consent. He is ranked among the leading lawyers of Kentucky, and in his professional and private life there has been naught of vacillation or indirection. His success represents the concrete results of fine mental and technical training, natural predilection and inviolable integrity of purpose.

In politics Mr. Bruce is independent. He has served as a member of the Louisville park commission and has otherwise shown his loyalty and high civic ideals in the fine old city that is endeared to him by the most gracious of associations. He has served as a member of the board of trustees of his alma mater, Washington & Lee University, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Second Presbyterian church, South.

On the 17th of December, 1886, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Bruce to Miss Sallie White, who was born and reared in Lexington, Virginia, and who is a daughter of Professor James J. White, a distinguished member of the faculty of Washington & Lee University. She is a lineal descendant of Samuel McDowell, who was presiding officer of nine of the ten sovereignty conventions held by the pioneers of Kentucky, in their efforts to sever connection with Virginia and to erect an independent state. He was president of the convention that adopted the first constitution of Kentucky, in 1792. Mrs. Bruce is a most gracious chatelaine of the attractive home, which is a center of generous hospitality. Mr. and Mrs. Bruce have four children, James W., Louise Reid, Elizabeth Barbour and Helm Jr.

WILLIAM P. OTTER is one of the well known and highly honored business of the city of Louisville, where he now has the distinction of being the oldest representative of the wholesale grocery business and the only one of all those concerned in the same line of enterprise at the time when he here initiated his identification therewith, more than half a century ago. His achievement in his chosen field of endeavor has been such as to gain him marked precedence in local commercial circles and a secure place in the confidence and esteem of the community that has so long represented his home. Though now venerable in years he still gives his active supervision to the large and important business conducted under his name and owned by him individually, the while he has ever kept pace with the march of progress and maintains his establishment at the best modern status, in the matter of facilities and service. As one of the oldest and best known business men of Louisville he is specially entitled to representation in this publication.

William P. Otter was born at Brownsville, Edmonson county, Kentucky, on the 30th of July, 1838, and is a son of John D. and Nancy (Vertrees) Otter, the former of whom was born at New Kent Court House, New Kent county, Virginia, and the latter at Litchfield, Grayson county, Kentucky, where her father, Jacob Vertrees, was a prominent and influen-

tial citizen. He was of French-Huguenot stock and the family was founded in America in the colonial days, settlement having first been made in North Carolina, whence representatives later moved to Virginia, from which historic old commonwealth came the founders of the Kentucky branch of the family. John D. Otter was a son of Harmon R. Otter, who was a gallant soldier in the war of 1812, and who moved from his native state of Virginia to Kentucky in 1822, establishing his home in Edmonson county, where he passed the residue of his life. He was a son of John Jacob Otter, who was born in Lancashire, England, whence he removed to the city of London, where he remained until about 1775, when he came with his family to America and settled at New Kent, Virginia, on the James river. John D. Otter was engaged in mercantile pursuits in turn at Lawsonville and Glasgow, Kentucky, and in 1858 he moved with his family to Louisville, where he engaged in the wholesale grocery trade, under the firm name of Otter & Allen, which was retained until 1862, when the title was changed to Otter & Company, which still obtains. John D. Otter, one of the sterling and honored pioneer business men of the Kentucky metropolis, died in 1883, at the age of sixty-nine years, and his cherished and devoted wife also passed to the life eternal in 1883, at the age of sixty-nine years. They became the parents of four sons, and of the number three are now living,—the subject of this review being the eldest son. The parents were zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and in politics the father was originally a Whig and later a Democrat.

William P. Otter was afforded excellent educational advantages in his youth, including a course of study in Liberty College, at Glasgow, this state, and he was twenty years of age at the time of the family removal to Louisville, where he became associated with his father's wholesale grocery business, all details of which he learned most thoroughly, so that upon the death of his honored father he was well qualified to assume full control of the enterprise, which he has since continued with uniform success. He is one of the substantial and representative business men of Louisville, conservative in his policies but never lacking in business enterprise or civic loyalty. He is vice-president of the Union National Bank, is a staunch Democrat in his political proclivities, though never a seeker of public office, and is a devout member of the Fourth Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, South.

In 1867 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Otter to Miss Ann Crenshaw, who was born and reared in Kentucky and who was a daughter of the distinguished Judge B. Mill Crenshaw, who rose to the position of chief justice of the supreme court of the state of Kentucky. Mrs. Otter, a woman of most noble and gracious personality, was summoned to the life eternal on the 3d of March, 1899, and her memory is enshrined in the hearts of all who came within the sphere of her gentle influence. She, like her husband, was a most earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. Mr. and Mrs. Otter became the parents of three children,—Nancy, who is the wife of E. J. Joyce, residing in Louisville; Jessie, unmarried; and William Mills Otter, who is now associated with his father in business. The only son was born in November, 1880, in Louisville, was graduated in Harvard University in 1902, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and he then entered the law department of Columbia University, in the city of New York, where he continued his studies until 1905, when his father prevailed upon him to abandon the law and join him in business. He has proved an able coadjutor in the conducting of the large and substantial wholesale business conducted by the house which was founded by his grandfather so many years ago, and he is one of the popular business men of his native city.

WILLIAM RIEDLIN, SR., president of the Bavarian Brewing Company, Covington, Kentucky, was born in Baden, Germany, November 20, 1850, son of George and Maria (Riedlin) Riedlin, natives of Germany and bearing the same name, though not being related. George Riedlin was a blacksmith by trade. He died in Germany in 1858, leaving his widow with two sons. In 1868 she came to America and settled in Cincinnati. Seven of her brothers had entered the Union army and three of them had been killed in the Civil war. She took up her residence in Cincinnati and passed the rest of her life there. In 1870 William, the subject of this sketch, then nineteen years of age, came over from the old country, and made his home with his mother. He had taken up his father's trade, that of blacksmith, and for five years he was in the employ of McNeal & Urban of Cincinnati. When he landed in that city he had just one dollar and fifteen cents. With that frugality characteristic of the German, however, he carefully saved his earnings, and at the end of the five years he started a grocery and saloon. After conducting this business two years he sold it. Then he bought the Tivoli on Vine street, which he

operated successfully for four years. In the meantime, in 1882, with John Meyer as partner, he bought a small brewing plant in Covington. In 1890 they incorporated under the name of the Bavarian Brewing Company, Mr. Riedlin having a controlling interest, and he has since remained at the head of the concern. The company has enlarged and improved the plant and conducted the business in such a manner that it ranks with the most successful among the smaller institutions of its kind in this section of the country. Its capacity at first was about 6,000 barrels annually, while its present capacity is from 65,000 to 70,000 barrels, with a cold storage plant, and a daily ice product of 100 tons. In addition to this business, Mr. Riedlin has various other interests in Covington. He is a stockholder in the Covington Coal Company and in the German National Bank, being a director of the latter; and he is identified socially with some of the leading organizations of the town, including the Odd Fellows, the Elks and the Turners.

In 1877 William Riedlin and Emma Hoffman were united in marriage, and their happy union has been blessed in the birth of eight children, four of whom are living: William, Jr.; Walter; Mary, wife of Clarence Cobb of Covington, and Lucy. Those deceased are Emma, Charles, Eddie and Karl. Mrs. Riedlin is a native of Prussia, but has been a resident of the United States since she was thirteen years of age, having come here at that time with her parents. Mr. Riedlin and his family are members of St. Paul's Evangelical Protestant church.

THOMAS L. McDERMOTT, M. D., a prominent member of the medical profession of Louisville, whose marked ability and careful preparation have gained him distinction in the line of his chosen life work has spent almost his entire life in this city. He is a native son of Kentucky, born in this city on the 6th day of September, 1843, the son of William and Catherine (Byrne) McDermott. His father was a native of Ireland, and his mother was born at Mt. Washington, Kentucky. Dr. McDermott was reared in Louisville, where he began his literary education, and after he had completed his preliminary studies, matriculated at St. Joseph's College at Bardstown, Kentucky, from which he was graduated in 1861. He then supplemented his professional studies with a full course in Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York city, from which he was graduated in 1865. After receiving his degree of doctor of medicine he returned to Louisville and at once began the practice of the profession for

which he had received excellent training in the best schools of the land, and throughout the forty-five years of his professional career he has practiced medicine in the city of Louisville. As a physician he ranks among the most skilled in this part of the state and is constantly broadening his knowledge and promoting his efficiency as a practitioner by reading, investigation and experiment. By his marked skill he has attained celebrity and is numbered among the leading physicians of Louisville, and has met with excellent financial success as well.

In the line of his profession he is a member of the Jefferson County Medical Society, of the Kentucky State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association, in all of which he is an active and valued representative. In the early portion of his professional career Dr. McDermott lectured in the old Kentucky School of Medicine, but with the exception of this he has devoted his attention to the general practice of medicine.

Politically the Doctor is a staunch Democrat, and for about ten years held the position of city health warden. He was the first elected councilman from the Eleventh ward of Louisville, and subsequently, under the present city charter, was thrice elected a member of the board of aldermen. In political affairs he is well known, and has labored earnestly and effectively for the improvement and growth of the Democratic party, of which he has long been a stalwart and earnest supporter. The Doctor has not only always taken an active part in political affairs, but in public affairs he has always manifested a commendable interest and as a citizen his course in life has been that of progression. No movement or measure calculated to prove of benefit to the city solicits his aid in vain, for he has ever been a generous contributor to every interest for the general good. In religious belief Dr. McDermott is a Roman Catholic, being a member of the congregation of St. Bertrand.

In 1868 he was united in marriage with Miss Clara Augusta Miller, the daughter of Captain John Miller, of Louisville, who was one of the best known and prominent steamboatmen of his day, and a close relative of General LaFayette. Unto Dr. McDermott and wife were born four children: Thomas L., deceased, and the living children are Thomas L., Alma and Blanche. Nature bestowed upon Dr. McDermott good gifts. He possesses a mind of broad compass and the industry that brings forth every spark of talent with which he has been endowed. The Doctor has a plain and direct manner that is

convincing and impresses one with the truth that is one of his characteristics.

AARON KOHN.—A representative member of the Louisville bar, Aaron Kohn claims this city as the place of his nativity, as he was born here on the 22d of June, 1854. He is a son of Isaac W. and Caroline Kohn, both natives of Germany, the father having been born in Warsaw and the mother in Baden. Mr. Kohn is indebted to the public schools of Louisville for his early educational training and he continued to attend the same until he attained the age of eleven years, when he found it incumbent upon him to leave his studies and become dependent upon his own resources. He assisted in providing for the needs of his venerable parents and followed whatever occupation he could secure in order to earn an honest livelihood. In the meanwhile he showed his distinctive ambition and determination of purpose by continuing his studies in the evenings and such other leisure hours as he could secure. He was thus successful in his efforts to prepare himself for the legal profession, and after attending one course of lectures in the Louisville Law School he was admitted to the bar of his native city and state, by special examination, having been nineteen years of age at the time, and his admission having been authorized by special act of the legislature of the state. He had prosecuted his technical studies under the preceptorship of Isaac R. Greene, and in 1874 he became associated with Mr. Greene in practice, under the firm name of Greene & Kohn. This alliance was dissolved in 1878, after which Mr. Kohn was associated with Henry S. Barker, under the title of Kohn & Barker, for twelve years. Since the expiration of this period Mr. Kohn has been associated with David W. Baird under the firm name of Kohn & Baird. Mr. Kohn has attained much prestige in both civil and criminal branches of his profession, and no member of the Louisville bar has controlled a larger practice in the criminal line. In 1880 he was elected a member of the board of aldermen in Louisville, and as a member of this body he gave the most earnest and public-spirited service for three successive terms. In 1887 he was appointed to fill out an unexpired term as commonwealth attorney. Under the administration of Mayor Henry S. Tyler he served as a member of the board of public works of Louisville and he has shown at all times distinctive and liberal interest of all that has touched the general welfare of the community. He is a staunch supporter of the basic principles of the Democratic party, as exemplified by Jefferson and Jackson, but he repudiated

the free-silver plank adopted by the party in 1896. He and his wife are members of the Adas Israel Temple and he is identified with all of the leading Jewish social organizations of his home city, besides which he is a member of the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Kohn has proved his sterling worth as a citizen and his fine powers as a lawyer. His genial nature has won him stanch friendships among all classes of men. He has turned the tide of success by his own efforts and is well worthy of the high regard in which he is held in the community that has ever represented his home.

On the 27th of December, 1876, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Kohn to Miss Jennie Buchen, of Chillicothe, Ohio, and they have three children:—Edna F., Carye May and Walter J. Edna F. is the wife of A. H. Simon, proprietor of the Newport Laundry of Louisville, Kentucky. They have two children, Sidney and Eleanor. Carye is the wife of Stanley E. Sloss, an attorney of Louisville and a member of the firm of Kohn, Baird, Sloss & Kohn. They have two children, Stanley, Jr. and Carolyn. Walter J. married Miss Blanche Strauss, a daughter of Herman Strauss, of Louisville. They have two children, Jean and Aaron Kohn, Jr. Mr. Walter J. Kohn is now the manager of the department store of Herman Strauss Sons Company, one of the largest department stores in the south.

ALLEN ROBERTSON WHITE, president of the Southern National Bank of Louisville, is one of the leading bankers of the city and is rapidly working his way to a foremost position among the prominent financiers of the state. He has made an enviable reputation in business circles and occupies a position in connection with business affairs, although he has never sought political preferment. His life demonstrates what may be accomplished through energy, keen foresight and the utilization of the powers with which nature has endowed one, and the opportunities with which the times surround him.

Mr. White was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, February 11, 1866. He is the son of Robert H. White, who was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, the son of Henry White, a native of Virginia. The great-grandfather White was a pioneer flour mill owner of Louisville. Henry White, the grandfather, was a farmer in Shelby county, as was also the father of our subject. Robert H. White died in that county in 1898. The mother of our subject was Nancy Robertson, who was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, the daughter of

Allen Robertson, who came to Kentucky from his native state of Virginia.

Allen R. White was reared in Shelby county and attended the local schools. When he was between fifteen and sixteen years of age he started out to build up his own fortunes. He came to Louisville and began his banking experience with the Kentucky National Bank where he continued for a period of eight years, filling acceptably the positions of trust that came to him.

From 1890 to 1909 he was with the Union National Bank of Louisville, filling the position of cashier, which he resigned on June 23, of that year to accept the presidency of the Southern National Bank. The Southern National is one of the old and solid banks of Louisville, yet under the presidency of Mr. White the business of the bank, in the year just closed, June, 1910, has increased to a remarkable degree. This result has largely been attained through the personality and energy of Mr. White. While conservative enough to ensure safety to the interests entrusted to him, he possesses untiring energy, is quick of perception, forms his plans readily, is determined in their execution, and his close application to business and his excellent management have brought him the high degree of prosperity which he at present enjoys. He has demonstrated that success is not the result of genius, but the outcome of judgment, vigilance and hard work.

Mr. White is eminently social by temperament and a member of the Pendennis, Tavern, Audubon and Commercial Clubs. He is also a prominent member of the Masonic Fraternity, belonging to Louisville Lodge No. 400 A. F. & A. M.; King Solomon Chapter, R. A. M., of which he served as high priest in 1896; Louisville Commandery K. T.; and Kosair Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. White married Miss Carrie B. Green, a native of Pennsylvania.

Thus in the prime of his manhood this gentleman has attained to a broad mental culture and is entwined with ties of warm affection and an abundant progeny of generous and kindly deeds dispersed among his fellow men. He has gained the valuable lessons of experience through personal application and through active association with the practical affairs of life, being thus self educated, even as he is the architect of his own fortunes.

JOHN W. GREEN.—Success in any line of occupation, in any avenue of business, is not a matter of spontaneity but represents the result of the application of definite subjective forces and the controlling of objective agencies

in such a way as to achieve desired ends. John W. Green has realized a large and substantial success in the business world and his career has well exemplified the truth of the foregoing statements. He has long occupied a prominent place in the financial circles of Louisville, where his capitalistic interests are distributed among various financial and industrial enterprises, and he is to be designated as essentially one of the representative business men of the city that has been his home during the major part of his long and useful life. He is a scion of one of the old and honored families of Kentucky and represented this commonwealth as a valiant soldier of the Confederacy throughout the period of the war between the states. He is at the present time senior member of the firm of John W. & D. S. Green, dealers in stocks and bonds, and this firm is one of the most important engaged in the handling of high-grade securities in Louisville.

John W. Green was born in Henderson county, Kentucky, on the 8th of October, 1841, and is a son of Hector and Louisa (Ruggles) Green, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Boston, Massachusetts. In 1852, when the subject of this sketch was about ten years of age, the family moved to Louisville, where he was reared to maturity and in whose public schools he gained his early educational training, which included a partial course in the high school. He left school in 1857 and assumed a clerical position in the local banking house of A. D. Hunt & Company. His mother died in the following year and the other members of the family then left Louisville, where he remained as its only representative. His father, who died in 1880, passed the closing years of his life in Meade county, Kentucky, and he followed the vocation of a surveyor during the major portion of his active career. Mr. Green continued in the service of the banking house mentioned until about the time when the dark cloud of civil war began to cast its pall over the national horizon. Under the depressing conditions then existing the firm of A. D. Hunt & Company closed out its business, whereupon Mr. Green went to Florence, Alabama, where he entered the employ of the firm of McAllister, Simpson & Company. When President Lincoln issued his proclamation calling for men and money to serve the states and the southern states seceded, Mr. Green forthwith showed his loyalty to the institutions under whose influence he had been reared, and he ardently espoused the cause of the Confederacy. Returning to his native state at the inception of the war, in September, 1861, he

enlisted under Colonel Thomas H. Hunt, in the command of General John C. Breckenridge. His regiment later became known as the Ninth Kentucky Infantry, Confederate States Volunteers, and with the same he continued in active service until the close of the war. He was a participant in many of the important battles and minor engagements marking the progress of the great conflict and proved himself a gallant and trustworthy soldier. His membership in the United Confederate Veterans' Association indicates the interest he maintains in his old comrades, and through his identification therewith he perpetuates the more gracious memories of the days of carnage and hardships.

After the war Mr. Green returned to Louisville, and though he was penniless and spent with arduous service, he gallantly turned himself again to the gaining of the victories which peace had in store. He soon secured a clerical position in a banking house in which his former employer, A. D. Hunt was the senior partner, and from that time to the present he has been active in connection with financial affairs in the Kentucky metropolis. In 1879 he succeeded to the banking business of the firm of Hunt, Morton & Quigley, with which he had been identified, and thereafter he was associated with his brother David S. in the private banking business until 1880, when they turned their attention exclusively to the handling of stocks and bonds, under the firm name of John W. & D. S. Green, which has since been retained. They control a large and important business in this field of activity and their reputation as careful, conservative and reliable business men constitutes their best asset.

Guiding and governing his course in harmony with the highest principles of integrity and honor and showing that progressiveness and public spirit that justify their names, John W. Green has long wielded much influence in the business and civic affairs of Louisville, where he commands a secure place in popular confidence and regard. For many years he has shown a lively interest in public matters but he has had no desire for public office, though he gives a staunch allegiance to the cause of the Democratic party, of whose generic principles he is an earnest advocate. He is known as one of the most able financiers of the city and is a stockholder in various industrial and commercial corporations of representative order. He is a member of the directorate of the Columbia Trust Company and in the administration of its affairs his counsel has been of great value. He is identified with various social and fraternal organ-

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izations in his home city, and here his circle of friends is coincident with that of his acquaintances. He is a member of St. Paul's Protestant-Episcopal church, as is also his wife.

In 1881 Mr. Green married Miss Annie Amos, a daughter of Thomas J. and Bettie D. (Taylor) Amos. There are two children of this union, Marion Amos and Elizabeth Amos.

WILLIAM CARRIER NONES of this brief biography is a descendant of men who have helped shape the destiny of the country, and he himself, is their worthy representative, having gained especial prominence in both business and citizenship, and has become widely known as a valuable citizen, honored and respected for his sterling worth, his enterprise, his business ability and his straightforward dealings.

Prominent as a citizen and manufacturer of Louisville, and president of the Kentucky Wagon Manufactory Company, one of the largest concerns of its kind in the world, William Carrier Nones was born in Hartford, Connecticut, on June 22, 1845, the son of Jefferson B. and Mary Louise (Marshall) Nones. His paternal grandfather, Benjamin Nones, was a native of Bordeaux, France, and came to America in 1777 to serve in the Continental Army and was commissioned major, commanding a battalion under Baron De Kalb. The family is of Spanish origin, the ancestors going from Spain into France at an early date. Major Benjamin Nones was a fine linguist, conversing in all languages and following the close of the Revolutionary war, he was employed as an interpreter by those engaged in forming the new government at Philadelphia, in which city he died. Jefferson B., father of William C., was born in Philadelphia. He was engaged in the drug business in New York city for a number of years and when his son was about three years old, the family removed to Philadelphia, where the father died in 1869 in his sixty-fourth year. The mother of our subject, was a native of Connecticut, and was of the old Marshall family, descended from Hope York who was one of the early New England colonists. Mrs. Mary Louise Nones died in Fort Wayne, Indiana, in 1897, at the home of her daughter, in her eighty-second year.

William Carrier Nones, the subject of this sketch, was reared in Philadelphia until he reached his fifteenth year, at which time he came West and entered the store of an old friend of the family at Indianapolis, Indiana. He was thus engaged when the war between the states broke out, and in August, 1861, when he was but just past his sixteenth birthday, he enlisted in Company A, Eleventh Reg-

iment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Lew Wallace commanding. Although a young boy, the patriot's blood ran in his veins and, like his grandfather, as the occasion rose, responded to "the call of the blood." At the battle of Shiloh he was so severely wounded that he was confined to his bed for thirteen months and for six months more was compelled to use crutches. While in bed he was honorably discharged January 16, 1863.

In October, 1863, after having progressed so far as to be able to get around, Mr. Nones came to Louisville to accept a position as civilian clerk in the Medical Purveyor's office, and later became chief clerk to Dr. Kramer, Medical Storekeeper at Louisville. The close of the war put an end to this occupation and he then became a deputy United States marshal under Marshal W. A. Merriweather, a position he held for several years. He also served for some time as assistant United States assessor under Edgar Needham. His next employment was as clerk for Capt. Stephen E. Jones, assignee in bankruptcy, Louisville, and later he became a member of the firm of Jones, Halsey & Nones, assignees in bankruptcy, administrators, guardians, etc., the firm conducting a business along some of the lines now carried on by trust companies. In 1879 Mr. Nones became treasurer of the Kentucky Wagon Manufacturing Company, a company then having been organized but a few months, and soon afterwards was made treasurer and general manager, and in 1893, was elected president of the company and so continues.

Mr. Nones finds time for other duties to the city and public. When Louisville's Commission of Sewerage was organized in 1906, he was appointed a member of it and so continues, having been chairman of the commission at one period. It was mainly through his efforts that the Kentucky—now the Louisville Anti-Tuberculosis Association, of which he is president was organized in 1905 and its Sanatorium, at Hazelwood, Jefferson county, Kentucky, established in 1907. He is a director of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis and has rendered and continues to render conspicuous service in the fight against the "great white plague." He is a member of the Pendennis and Country Clubs.

Mr. Nones' first wife was Emma, the daughter of Allen Kendall, the children of that marriage being Allyn K. and Seth M. Nones, the eldest of whom, Allyn K., died in 1889, and the youngest, Seth M., is the vice president and general manager of the Kentucky Wagon Manufacturing Company. Mr. Nones' second wife was Eliza, the daughter

of W. A. Porter, a steamboat captain. She was born in Covington, Kentucky, and died June 4, 1909. From this marriage came the following children: Mattie B., at home with her father; Capt. Edward P., graduated from West Point Military Academy, class of 1900, and now stationed at Manila; Ethel, at home.

Such in brief is the epitome of the life history of a gentleman, who, when his country called, did not seek to evade what he considered his duty, notwithstanding his extreme youth, but took upon himself the burden and hardships of the matured man and bore himself as one of them. When that duty no longer called him, he took up the civilian's life again as prompt to the one call as to the other, and as a good soldier makes a good commander, so is Mr. Nones eminently qualified for the first position in any company with which he is identified, and has proven himself to be a worthy scion of his race.

PINKNEY VARBLE.—During the greater portion of the time from his boyhood until his death Captain Varble maintained his home in the city of Louisville and he attained special distinction as a pilot on the Ohio river, besides which he was widely known as a man of sterling character and as one who made his life count for good in all its relations. He was prominently identified with the business interests of the Kentucky metropolis for many years and was specially prominent in connection with navigation interests. A citizen to whom was accorded the most unqualified confidence and esteem he is specially entitled to a memorial tribute in this publication.

Captain Pinkney Varble was born near Salisbury, North Carolina, September 5th, 1828, the son of Henry and Alia Catha Varble. In 1831 his parents emigrated to Kentucky, making the journey from South Carolina in wagons. Young Varble remained with them on their farm in Oldham county until 1842, when he moved to Louisville, Kentucky, and first entered employment with Captain Eli Van Sickle, who was then falls pilot. With him he learned to pilot boats over the falls, an occupation in which he afterward became noted from one end of the Ohio to the other. After having been with Captain Van Sickle for two years he took charge of his business of buying and selling flatboats and lumber, and subsequently managed the ferry running between Portland, Kentucky, and New Albany, Indiana. In 1851 he moved to Vicksburg, Mississippi, where he opened a coal yard for J. H. Mulford, of New Orleans, returning to Louisville the following year. In this year he was married to Mary Frances Littrell, of Ghent, Kentucky. In 1853 he was elected

falls pilot by the city council, which position he retained up to the time of his death. In 1861 he towed fifty street cars on barges from Louisville to New Orleans, Louisiana. These were the first street cars used in the latter city. Captain Varble was obliged to get a permit from the secretary of war to go through the lines, and one from the Confederate authorities to return. This permit read as follows: "By authority of the president of the Confederate States of America, the steamer Charles Miller is permitted to pass into the United States without molestation." This was signed by Governor Moore, of Louisiana. During the war Captain Varble built a number of boats, which were either sold to the government, or were chartered by it, Captain Varble in almost every instance being in charge of the boats. He was also interested in several harbor boats, and at one time he held an interest in the Louisville & Jeffersonville Ferry Company, having charge of its ferry eight years. He was also a large owner in the Champion saw mills. He built the pontoon bridge over the Ohio river at Louisville, Kentucky, at the time General Bragg threatened the city. Captain Varble was given command of the flag-ship *Diana*, which moved General Nelson's division of the army from Louisville to Nashville. After the fall of Fort Donelson, he was made captain of the famous low-pressure boat "*Jacob Strader*," with which he was sent to Vicksburg to carry supplies for General Grant's army and to bring back sick and wounded soldiers. After the war he devoted himself to piloting on the falls of the Ohio at Louisville, and during his long career as falls pilot he took more boats and tonnage safely over the falls than any other man. He was prominently identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and also held membership in the Knights of Honor and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Captain Varble was generally and popularly known among coal operators, river men and boat men from the headwaters of the Ohio river to the Gulf of Mexico. He was a prominent citizen of Louisville and was held in the highest esteem both as a man and as a pilot. Captain Varble was stricken with paralysis while at the wheel of the "*John A. Wood*," taking a tow of coal over the falls. Though he fell in the pilot house, he continued to give instructions as to how to handle the boat and he succeeded in safely landing the boat and tow at Portland. After lingering a few days at his home in Louisville, Kentucky, he died, April 2, 1892. At the time of his death he was a member of the firm of Cook-Hoffman & Company. His wife survived him, also four

children,—namely: Mrs. John A. Stratton, Nelson L. Varble (since deceased), Pinkney Varble and M. D. Varble.

ANDREW MEUTH.—The home of Andrew Meuth is far removed from the land of his birth. He was born in Germany and in his native land acquired his education. When but eighteen years of age he crossed the Atlantic to the new world, believing that he might have better business opportunities in this country where labor is not hampered by caste or class but where every avenue is open to diligence and enterprise. That he was justified in his ambitions is shown by this slight sketch.

Mr. Meuth, one of the successful farmers of Henderson county, Kentucky, and an ex-soldier of the late war between the states, was born in the Duchy of Nassau, Germany, February 2, 1836, a son of C. Baston and Elizabeth Burty Meuth. The father was for a number of years city treasurer in the old country, both he and his wife living and dying in Germany. Andrew Meuth received his education in the common schools and later in the higher schools. After leaving school he learned the wagon-maker's trade, serving two years and a half. He then traveled one year as a journeyman, visiting several places in Germany. In 1854 he sailed for America in a sailing vessel and was fifty-two days on the ocean before arriving at New York city. From the latter place he went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he worked at the wagon making business two years, then going to New Orleans, and from there to Texas, where he spent one year. Mr. Meuth on his travels also crossed the Ohio River into Clark county, Indiana, but finally settled in 1858, when he married Miss Magdalena Huber, of Indiana, a native of Jefferson county, Kentucky. After the marriage he settled in Clay county, Indiana, near a place called Borden, and while there the war broke out and his adopted country calling for his services he nobly responded by offering his life and services and enlisted in Company B, Twenty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Veatch commanding the regiment. He was sent to the front and participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh and at Blue Water, Missouri. He was wounded at the battle of Fort Donelson and also at Shiloh, being shot through the leg, which disabled him for active duty, at which time he was acting as orderly sergeant and which disabled him to the extent that he was unable to return to duty and was accordingly honorably discharged in 1863.

Mr. Meuth returned to his home in Indiana, where he remained until 1866, and then removed to Mt. Vernon, Posey county, In-

diana, where he engaged in the wagon-making business and where he remained for ten years. In 1876 he made a change in his business, and coming to Henderson county, purchased two hundred and thirty-seven acres of valuable land and there demonstrated that his business faculties were not confined to one pursuit alone. He engaged in general farming and stock raising, making a specialty of growing wheat. Having added to this farm one hundred and sixty-three acres adjoining the other it made his land holdings six hundred acres of choice land, all in Henderson county. Mr. Meuth was successful as a wheat raiser as well as in stock, hogs, cattle and corn, and on this farm he continued until 1908, when he moved from the farm to Henderson, since which time he has lived somewhat retired, renting out his farms.

Mr. Meuth's first wife died in 1878, having been the mother of nine children, seven of whom lived to maturity, namely: Charles, a bookkeeper in Cincinnati; Simon H., in the confectionary business in Henderson; Andrew J., a farmer; Sebastian, a soldier in the Philippines in the regular army; Emma, wife of John Long; and Susan, wife of Martin Hancock. In 1882 Mr. Meuth returned to Germany to visit his old home and friends, spending the summer there, and returning to Henderson county, Kentucky. In 1883 he married Ellenora Trout, of Henderson county. By this marriage he had the following named children: Oscar, who died in 1909; Joseph, a farmer; Walter, a farmer; Fred and William, twins. William died in 1899.

Mr. Meuth is a member of Henderson Lodge, No. 13, I. O. O. F. In the summer of 1910 he built his fine residence in Henderson, which is modern throughout, and where he and his wife are passing their declining years. He has a good income from his farm and also receives a pension from the government.

BENJAMIN BRAMLAGE.—The efficient and popular cashier of the First National Bank of Covington was born in this city on the 10th of April, 1864, and is a son of George H. and Catherine (Bloemer) Bramlage, both of whom were born in Germany, where they were reared and educated and where their marriage was solemnized. Soon after this important event in their lives the young couple emigrated to America and established their home in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, whence they later removed across the river to Covington, Kentucky, where they continued to reside until their death. The father was a tailor by trade and vocation and was a citizen who ever held a secure place in popular confidence and es-

teem. Of the nine children seven are now living and of the number the subject of this review is the youngest.

Benjamin Bramlage was reared to maturity in Covington, where he received his early educational training in the parochial and public schools, after which he continued as a student for one year in the St. Francis Xavier College, in the city of Cincinnati. At the age of fourteen years, in 1878, he secured a position as messenger in the City National Bank of Covington and through faithful and efficient service won promotion to the office of discount clerk. In 1882, upon the organization of the Farmers' & Traders' Bank, he became bookkeeper in this institution, of which he became teller in 1887. Of the later office he continued incumbent until the death of John L. Sandford, in 1895, when he was elected cashier, an incumbency which he retained until January, 1910, when the bank was consolidated with the First National Bank, of which latter institution he has since been cashier. He has won advancement through his own able and discriminating services and is known as a most capable executive officer, as well as one of excellent judgment in connection with the handling of financial affairs of broad scope and importance. Mr. Bramlage was associated in the organization of the People's Saving Bank & Trust Company and also the Central Savings & Trust Company, as well as the Western German Savings Bank of Covington. At the present time he is a member of the directorate of the People's Savings Bank & Trust Company. He is affiliated with Covington Lodge, No. 314, Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, of which he is treasurer, and he also holds membership in the local organization of the Knights of Columbus. He is treasurer of the Covington Perpetual Building & Loan Association; president of the Madison Avenue Building & Loan Association and has other important interests of a local order. In politics he is a staunch advocate of the cause of the Democratic party, though he has never had any aspiration for public office, and both he and his wife are communicants of the Catholic church.

In the year 1887 Mr. Bramlage was united in marriage to Miss Josephine Heile, who was born and reared in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio. They have no children.

HENRY LINNEMANN.—The great Empire of Germany has contributed a most valuable element to the cosmopolitan social fabric of our Republic, which has had much to gain and nothing to lose from this source. Among those of German birth and ancestry, who have attained success and precedence in connection

with business affairs in Kentucky is Henry Linnemann, senior member of the firm of Linnemann & Moore, undertakers and funeral directors in the city of Covington. Mr. Linnemann has long been a resident of Covington, where he has been engaged in this line of enterprise for nearly thirty years and he has otherwise been prominent in connection with business and financial affairs of important order, while as a citizen of sterling character he has commanded unqualified confidence and esteem.

Henry Linnemann was born in the kingdom of Hanover, Germany, on the 22d of August, 1837, and is a son of Stephen and Veronica (Kloppenborg) Linnemann, both of whom were likewise natives of Hanover, where they were reared to maturity and where their marriage was solemnized. There the father learned the trade of blacksmith together with that of carriage and wagon maker, and he finally decided that in America much better opportunities could be found for the securing of independence and definite success through personal endeavor. His financial resources were very limited, and thus when he set forth for the new world, in 1849, he was able to bring with him only his eldest son, Dominick, leaving the rest of his family in the fatherland to await until such a time as he could send funds to defray their passage to America. He landed in New York city without money, and there worked at his trade for a short time in order to enable him to make his way to the west. Accompanied by his son he came to Cincinnati, Ohio, making the journey by railroad and canal and on foot. He secured employment in Cincinnati and in about a year was able to send for the other members of his family. While they were en route the eldest son, who had accompanied him to Cincinnati, died. The father finally was enabled to engage in business for himself in Cincinnati and he passed the closing years of his life in the village of California, Hamilton county, Ohio. After his death his widow maintained her residence in the home of her son Henry, of this sketch, in Covington, until her death about ten years later.

Henry Linnemann gained his rudimentary education in his native land and was about thirteen years of age when, in 1850, he accompanied his mother, his brother George and his sister to the United States. The brother was but four years of age at the time and the sister was eight years old. The long and weary trip was made in an old-time sailing ship and the voyage consumed nine weeks and three days. The mother and children landed in New Orleans and thence came by boat to

Cincinnati. Cholera was then raging and of thirty-four passengers on this old packet boat, seventeen were attacked with the dread disease including Mrs. Linnemann, who was the only one of the number that recovered. Two weeks were utilized in making the trip from New Orleans to Cincinnati and the subject of this review well recalls to memory the old sidewheel steamboat with its primitive facilities and wood-burning engine. He also recalls with due satisfaction the impression made upon him as a boy when he was afforded the first sight of a negro, shortly after the arrival of the family in New Orleans. The mother and children reached Cincinnati on the 4th of July, 1850, and the third evening after their arrival a fire broke out and Henry Linnemann, with boyish enthusiasm, assisted in dragging forth the old hand engine belonging to the volunteer fire department. In the midst of the activities and excitement he was lost and remained out all night. Later he became a member of the volunteer fire department of Cincinnati, in which he served several years in Company No. 7, commonly designated as "Wooden Shoes."

Three days after his advent in Cincinnati Henry Linnemann entered the employ of Miles Greenwood, in whose foundry he in time learned the moulder's trade. In 1865 he moved across the Ohio river to Covington and secured employment in Droege's foundry, in which he was finally promoted to the position of foreman, of which he continued incumbent for six years. Later he was again employed in Cincinnati for some time but in 1878 he was made a lieutenant of the police force of Covington. This office he held for a period of four years and he made an excellent record in the same. While he was lieutenant of police a man named Harry Williams was killed and robbed by a negro named Major Hicks. The latter was captured and placed in jail. Intense excitement was roused in the community by the crime and one night a mob gathered about the jail for the purpose of taking forth the prisoner and lynching him. Mr. Linnemann was most prominently identified in the work of dispersing the mob, being one of about twenty-five policemen available at the time, while the mob was composed of nearly seven hundred persons. Several were placed under arrest but great credit was due to Mr. Linnemann and his men that the mob was dispersed without loss of life. The guilty negro was later convicted and hanged.

In 1882 Mr. Linnemann entered into partnership with Edward J. Moore and engaged in the undertaking, livery and transfer business,

in the conducting of which they continued to be successfully and pleasantly associated until the death of Mr. Moore, in July, 1898. Thereafter in accordance with a previous agreement Mr. Linnemann assumed the management of the affairs of his partner's estate and he continued to conduct the enterprise for himself and Mr. Moore's estate for a period of ten years, at the expiration of which he sold his entire interest in the business to the heirs of Mr. Moore. In 1908 Mr. Linnemann erected a fine modern building, at 3133 East Eleventh street, and here he has equipped one of the most complete undertaking establishments in the entire state. He is one of the oldest representatives of this line of enterprise in Covington and his high reputation as a citizen and business man constitute the best asset of the firm of Linnemann & Moore, the junior member of which is a brother of his former partner. For the past twenty years Mr. Linnemann has been a director of the Citizens' National Bank of Covington and for a time he served as vice-president of the same. He has held the presidency of the Kentucky Perpetual Building & Loan Association for nearly a quarter of a century, during the entire period of its existence thus far, and for several years he was president of the Newport & Covington Bridge Company. In politics he is a staunch supporter of the principles and policies of the Democratic party and as a citizen he is essentially loyal and public-spirited, giving his aid and encouragement to all measures advanced for the general welfare of the community. He has never been an aspirant for public office but he served many years as a member of the fire and police board of Covington. He was one of the organizers of the German Pioneer Society of Covington, with which he is still actively identified and he and his wife are communicants of St. Joseph's Catholic church.

Mr. Linnemann has been twice married. On the 10th of January, 1860, he wedded Miss Dinah Smith, who was born in Germany and whose death occurred in 1880. They became the parents of nine sons and three daughters and of the five children surviving the mother the following brief record is given: George is in the United States government service; Bernard J. is cashier of the Citizens' National Bank of Covington; Katie is the wife of Anthony Ante; Lena is the widow of Benjamin Geer; and Gertrude is the wife of Mr. Teiss, of Cleveland, Ohio. Mrs. Katie Ante's eldest child is married and has become a mother, so that the subject of this review is now a great-grandfather. For his second wife

Mr. Linnemann married Mrs. Mary Tiepel, widow of Tony Tiepel, and she has two children by her first marriage.

WILLIAM O. HUMPHREY, M. D., one of the younger surgeons of Louisville, Kentucky, was born in Danville, Kentucky, on the 3rd of October, 1874, and is descended from two Kentucky pioneer families, the Humphreys and the Fergusons, both being of Scotch descent. The paternal grandfather was Simon Lee Humphrey, a native of Fairfax county, Virginia, and he was but a lad when he came with his parents to Kentucky in 1776, only a few years after Boone had built his stockade.

The Humphreys and Fergusons and the Summers were the three pioneer families to settle in Nelson county, on the site of the present town of Bardstown. Near there they erected their log cabins, and while so doing, situated on the very frontier of civilization, shot deer and had many encounters with the hostile Indians. The establishment of homes in this beautiful region therefore meant sacrifices, hardships and oftentimes death, but there were some men brave enough to meet the red man in his own familiar haunts and undertake the task of reclaiming the district for purposes of civilization and the courage and intrepidity which marked these men of strong and enduring character could hardly fail to be transmitted to their descendants.

The father of the Doctor is the Rev. Charles Monroe Humphrey, who for over forty years has been a minister of the Kentucky Conference, Methodist Episcopal church, South, and is still active in the ministry, now residing in Wilmont, Kentucky. The mother of the Doctor is Susan Ferguson, who, like her husband, was born in Nelson county, Kentucky.

Dr. Humphrey was educated primarily in the public schools and Asbury College in Wilmont, Kentucky, from which he was graduated in 1895, and he received his medical education at the Louisville Hospital College, from which he graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1898, and also graduated with the degree of M. D. from the medical department of the University of Kentucky in 1899. For two years he studied hospital work at the Louisville City Hospital and at the Broadway Infirmary, previous to his graduation. He began the practice of his profession in Louisville in 1900, and now limits his practice to surgery, in which branch he has already built up an enviable reputation. From 1900 to 1907, he was assistant in surgery at the Kentucky Medical College. He is a member of the Jefferson County Medical Society, the Kentucky State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

Dr. Humphrey married Leila, the daughter

of Dr. A. B. Whayne, of Fulton, Kentucky, and they have one child, a son named William Whayne. The Doctor is a member of the Presbyterian church and in fraternal orders is a Royal Arch Mason.

DAVID W. BAIRD.—The bar of the city of Louisville has long been maintained at a high standard, and among its able representatives at the present time is found David W. Baird, who is a member of the well known firm of Kohn, Baird & Lederman, in which his associates are Aaron Kohn and Samuel A. Lederman, concerning both of whom mention is made on other pages of this work.

David W. Baird is a native of Delaware county, Iowa, where he was born on the 1st of January, 1864, and he is a son of David and Sarah (Ewart) Baird, the former of whom died in 1906, and the latter of whom passed away in 1891, their marriage having been solemnized in 1859. David Baird was of staunch Irish stock, as was also his wife. He was born in county Down, Ireland, on the 12th of December, 1832, and was a son of Archibald and Agnes (Murray) Baird. David Baird was reared and educated in his native land, whence he emigrated to America in 1850, when eighteen years of age. For a time he was identified with the mercantile business in the city of Rochester, New York, and he then went to Iowa, where he became a prominent farmer and stock-grower of Delaware county. In 1868 he came with his family to Louisville, Kentucky, and for many years thereafter he was numbered among the representative wholesale merchants of this state.

David W. Baird, the immediate subject of this sketch, was about four years of age at the time of the family removal from Iowa to Louisville, and in this city he was reared to maturity. After availing himself of the advantages of the public schools, including high school, he engaged in newspaper work, having first been a member of the reportorial staff of the *Louisville Commercial* and later having been similarly identified with the *Evening Post* of this city for a period of five years. He gained a reputation as a versatile newspaper man and able writer, but his ambition prompted him to turn his attention to the legal profession, in which his success has amply justified his choice of vocation. He finally entered the law department of the University of Louisville, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1888, and during the major portion of his active professional work, which has been largely devoted to civil law, he has gained an excellent reputation and distinctive success. He has been associated with Aaron Kohn during the greater part of his pro-

fessional career, and the two have proved effective and mutually valued coadjutors. Mr. Baird is identified with various civic organizations of representative order.

DAVID BAIRD.—It was within the province of the late David Baird to have wielded a large and beneficent influence in the industrial, commercial and civic affairs of the city of Louisville, and he was an exemplar of that high type of manhood that ever stands indicative of usefulness and subjective honor. He left a definite and worthy impress upon the commercial history of the Kentucky metropolis, where he was engaged in active business for more than forty years, and in a publication of the functions assigned to the one at hand it is eminently consistent that a tribute be paid to his memory as one of the representative citizens and business men of Louisville.

Of staunch Scotch-Irish ancestry in both the paternal and maternal lines, David Baird was born in county Down, Ireland, on the 12th of December, 1832, and was a son of Archibald and Agnes (Murray) Baird, who were natives of that same county where they passed their entire lives. The subject of this memoir received excellent educational advantages in his native land and in 1850, when eighteen years of age, he came to the United States, confident that here he could find better opportunities for achieving success through his personal endeavors. He first located in the city of Rochester, New York, and there he was identified with the retail mercantile business for a period of five years, at the expiration of which he made a distinctive variation in occupation, as he went to Iowa and numbered himself among the pioneer settlers of Delaware county, where he engaged in farming and stock-growing, to which he continued to devote his attention until 1864, when he disposed of his property in Iowa and came to Louisville, Kentucky, where he established himself in the wholesale millinery trade. A year later he transferred his business to Nashville, Tennessee, where he remained until 1868, when he returned to Louisville, and founded what is now the extensive wholesale millinery house of David Baird & Son. This title was adopted in 1880, at which time he admitted his son, William J., to partnership in the business. He continued at the head of this firm until his death, which occurred on the 28th of April, 1907, and the large and substantial commercial enterprise of which he was the founder stands as a monument to his admirable business perspicacity, administrative ability and honorable methods. Throughout his entire career no shadow ever darkened his fair name as a man of impregnable integrity and honor. He was a man of

great capacity for the conduct of affairs of broad scope and importance, and his progressive ideas were brought to bear in the upbuilding of a business enterprise that is not excelled in extent by any of similar order between Cincinnati and St. Louis. As a citizen Mr. Baird was essentially loyal and public-spirited, and in private life he was urbane, genial and courteous, being constant in the manifestation of kindness and winning and retaining inviolable friendships on all sides. Though never a seeker of public office he never neglected any civic duty and was at all times ready to lend his influence and co-operation in the furtherance of enterprises tending to advance the general welfare of the community. His political allegiance was given to the Democratic party and his religious faith was shown in his zealous labors as a member of the Presbyterian church, with which he identified himself when a young man. He became an elder of the First Presbyterian church of Louisville in 1877 and retained this position until the time of his death.

In the year 1859 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Baird to Miss Sarah Jane Ewart, who was born in Ireland, of Scotch-Irish lineage, and whose death occurred on the 10th of January, 1892. Mr. and Mrs. Baird became the parents of six children, of whom three sons and one daughter are now living, William J., John A. and David W. Baird and Mrs. James A. Withers. Mrs. Baird was a woman of most gentle and gracious personality, was a devoted member of the Presbyterian church and was held in affectionate regard by all who knew her.

Upon the death of his honored father William J. Baird succeeded to the business of David Baird & Son, of which firm he became a member in 1880, as already noted. He is known as one of the representative business men of Louisville, which city has represented his home during the major portion of his life, and here he is well upholding the prestige of the name which he bears. He continues his business under the original title, and the same has ever stood sponsor for absolute reliability and effective service. The concern is the most extensive wholesale millinery house between Cincinnati and St. Louis, and its trade not only penetrates into all parts of the south but also into Indiana, Ohio and Illinois.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK OF COVINGTON.—There is no one factor which so well determines and designates the status of the community as the extent and character of its banking institutions, and in this regard the financial solidity of the city of Covington has been maintained by banks of ample capital,

reinforced by conservative management and by the enlistment of the support of citizens of the highest and most representative character. The German National Bank of Covington holds prestige as one of the financial institutions of the state and was founded nearly forty years ago. The first meeting for organization was held on the 17th of June, 1871, and those present were Henry Feltman, James Spilman, Thomas H. Kennedy, Henry Drexelius and M. C. Motch. Formal organization was finally effected and the stock of the new corporation was subscribed to the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The gentlemen above mentioned constituted the first board of directors and Henry Feltman was elected the first president. James Spilman became cashier of the bank at the time of its organization and he continued to serve in that position for many years. The bank opened for business in a building at the southwest corner of Madison avenue and Pike street and there headquarters was maintained for a number of years. The business of the institution expanded rapidly in scope and importance and in January, 1888, its capital stock was increased to three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. At this time also arrangements were made for the erection of the handsome stone building occupied by the bank, at 609-11 Madison avenue. This building has been occupied by the bank since 1890. That the German National Bank has been specially prosperous needs no further evidence than that given in the statement that its net earnings from the time of its organization to January, 1910, represent the notable aggregate of \$998,954.40, of which amount \$828,750 have been paid in dividends to the stockholders. The capital stock is continued at three hundred and fifty thousand dollars; the surplus fund is one hundred thousand dollars and the undivided profits aggregate more than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The individual deposits of the bank are in excess of one hundred thousand dollars, with loans and discounts of more than nine hundred thousand dollars. The personnel of the present executive corps is as follows: James C. Ernst, president; George E. Engel, vice-president; T. S. Hamilton, vice-president; and H. P. Colville, cashier. The board of directors includes, in addition to the president and vice-presidents, H. W. Schleutker, William Riedlin, John R. Coppin, H. A. Schroetter, George M. Cayce and J. T. Hatfield.

GEORGE E. ENGEL, vice-president of the German National Bank of Covington, is one of the prominent and influential business men of this city and is well worthy of recognition

in this publication. On other pages of this work is given a brief review of the history of the bank mentioned. Mr. Engel was born in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 5th of December, 1863, and is a son of William and Sarah (Bohl) Engel, both of whom were born in Germany and both of whom were children at the time of the removal of the respective families to America. They were reared and educated in the city of Cincinnati, where their marriage was solemnized. For a number of years William Engel was editor of the Cincinnati Apologist, a religious paper issued in connection with the work of the Methodist Episcopal church. He continued to reside in Cincinnati until his death, in 1865, and his widow passed the closing years of her life in Covington, where she died in 1896, the subject of this sketch being the only living child.

George E. Engel was but three years of age at the time when he came with his widowed mother to Covington and here he was reared to maturity, duly availing himself of the advantages of the public schools, including the high school. As a youth he worked for some time as a clerk in a local dry-goods establishment and in 1881 he became messenger in the First National Bank of Covington, of which institution he eventually became assistant cashier. In 1897 he assumed a similar position in the German National Bank, in which he was later promoted to cashier and of which he is now vice-president. He is known as a careful and discriminating financier, an able executive officer and has gained success and advancement through his own ability and well directed endeavors. He is a staunch Republican in his political proclivities and both he and his wife hold membership in the German Methodist Episcopal church.

In 1886 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Engel to Miss Emma Heyer, who was born and reared in Cincinnati. They have no children.

ULIE J. HOWARD.—A descendant of Kentucky families who were numbered among the early pioneer settlers of the Bluegrass state. Ulie J. Howard is now a member of the Kentucky bar and is engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Covington. He was born in Ghent, Carroll county, Kentucky, on the 22d day of June, 1873, and is a son of John and Mary E. (Scott) Howard, both of whom were likewise natives of Carroll county. On the paternal side Mr. Howard traces his ancestry back to staunch old English stock, members of the Howard family emigrating to America at an early day and settling in Maryland. Samuel Howard, grandfather of Ulie J., was born in Maryland and at an early age



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accompanied his parents to Kentucky. The family located in Carroll county, where the father engaged in the general merchandise business, he being a substantial and influential citizen who took an active part in the pioneer development of the state. John Scott, the maternal grandfather of the subject of this review, was born in Ireland, whence he emigrated to America and took up his residence in Carroll county, Kentucky. Mr. Scott's sympathies were with the South during the great war between the states, and a number of his descendants participated in that sanguinary struggle. John Howard, father of Ulie J., was a merchant during the major portion of his active business career and he was also financially interested in steamboating on the Ohio and Kentucky rivers. He died on the 28th of December, 1904, his cherished and devoted wife, Mary E. (Scott) Howard, having passed away November 28, 1900. They became the parents of five children, four of whom are still living, the subject of this sketch being the fourth in order of birth.

Ulie J. Howard was reared to maturity in his native place and there availed himself of the advantages of the public schools, including the high school. When eighteen years of age he began reading law in the office of Judge J. A. Donaldson, of Carrollton, under whose preceptorship he made rapid advancement in his assimilation of the science of jurisprudence, and in 1894 he entered the law school of Center College at Danville, now known as Central University. Throughout the time that he was a student in this college former Governor J. Proctor Knott was the dean of its law department. In Center College Mr. Howard was graduated as a member of the class of 1895, and after his admission to the bar he came to Covington, where he entered the law office of Harvey Myers, with whom he formed a partnership in 1901, under the firm name of Myers & Howard. This is one of the strongest and most successful legal firms in northern Kentucky, and Mr. Howard is known as an able and versatile lawyer and has been connected with much important litigation in both federal and state courts. He is a staunch Democrat in his political proclivities and has taken an active part in the local councils of his party. Though not an aspirant for public office he has ever shown a loyal interest in all matters tending to advance the general welfare of the community. Fraternally he is affiliated with the time-honored Masonic order and both he and his wife hold membership in the First Presbyterian church of Covington.

On the 21st day of April, 1897, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Howard to Miss Carrie Brent Alexander, who was born and

reared in Paris, Bourbon county, Kentucky, and who is a daughter of Charlton and Belle (Brent) Alexander, an old and influential Kentucky family. Mr. and Mrs. Howard have one son, Charlton Alexander, who was born on the 23d of December, 1900.

JOHN B. CASTLEMAN.—The Castleman family, which has had distinguished representation and recognition in the state of Kentucky, is one of distinctively patrician lineage, both direct and collateral, and the name is one that has been honored in the annals of the nation from the Colonial era to the present time. The fair fame of General John Breckinridge Castleman, of Louisville, rests not alone upon ancestral prestige, but is more the result of work accomplished and honors worthily won. In studying his sane, clear-cut, distinct character, interpretation follows fact in a straight line of derivation. His character has been the positive expression of a strong and loyal nature, and the laurels of high personal accomplishment are his. As a native son of Kentucky and as one of its distinguished citizens and representative business men, he is eminently entitled to consideration in this history of Kentucky and Kentuckians.

John Breckinridge Castleman was born at Castleton, the beautiful old family homestead in Fayette county, Kentucky, on the 30th of June, 1842, and he is the son of David and Virginia (Harrison) Castleman. The founder of the family in America was Lewis Castleman, great-grandfather of him whose name initiates this sketch. This worthy ancestor was of staunch English stock and was reared and educated in England, whence he came to America in 1740. He established his home in Virginia and became one of the influential citizens of the historic Old Dominion. There was born and reared his son Lewis, who was destined to become one of the sterling pioneers of Kentucky, whither he came from Clarke county, Virginia, and established the old family homestead, about the year 1780. This original homestead, known as the "Old Mansion," was located in Woodford county, about five miles distant from Versailles, and on this plantation was born David Castleman, in the year 1786—a son of Lewis Castleman just mentioned. David Castleman was reared to maturity in this state and was afforded excellent educational advantages, according to the standard of the locality and the period. He eventually became an extensive landholder and agriculturist and was a citizen of distinctive prominence and influence in his section of the state.

Robert C. Harrison, maternal grandfather of General John B. Castleman, was a representative of the old and distinguished Virginia family of that name, and he came from

Virginia to Kentucky at the beginning of the nineteenth century. He was an intimate friend and associate of the elder John Breckinridge, and they married sisters—members of the famous Cabell family of Zion Hill, Virginia. Upon coming to Kentucky Messrs. Harrison and Breckinridge secured about eight thousand acres of the best land in the central part of the state, their fine homesteads being contiguous and all in Fayette county. The homestead residence on the Breckinridge plantation was called "Cabellsdale," and that on the Harrison place was designated "Elk Hill," from the name of the Virginia home of the Harrison family.

David Castleman was twice married, his first wife having been Mary Ann Breckinridge and his second wife Virginia Harrison: the two were first cousins. The recorded genealogy of the Harrison family shows that Robert C. Harrison, grandfather of General John B. Castleman, was a son of Carter Harrison, of Clifton, Virginia, who married Susannah Randolph, daughter of Isham Randolph of Dungeness. Carter Harrison was a brother of Benjamin Harrison, who was the father of General William Henry Harrison, and they were sons of General Benjamin Harrison, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and one of the early governors of Virginia. Another brother, General Charles Harrison, was a gallant officer in the war of the Revolution, and all were descendants of Benjamin Harrison, of Surrey, England, who was born in 1599. The annals of American history give ample details concerning the many distinguished representatives of this family.

The early educational discipline of General John B. Castleman was secured at Fort Hill Academy, in Fayette county, and this was supplemented by a course in Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky, where he was a student at the time of the inception of the Civil war. He was nineteen years of age at the time and forthwith gave distinctive evidence of his loyalty to the cause of the Confederacy. He left Lexington just after it had been garrisoned by the Federal troops and joined the forces of General John H. Morgan. He became captain of Company D, in what was later known as the Second Kentucky Cavalry, and he was with General Morgan during the greater part of that gallant and intrepid officer's adventurous service in behalf of the Confederacy. During much of the time General Castleman had command of his regiment, notably at the battle of Woodbury, and he was major of the regiment at the close of the war. In the early spring of 1864 General Castleman was commissioned by the Confederate govern-

ment to go forth upon an expedition to effect the release of Confederate prisoners in the prisons of the northwestern states, and while he was engaged in this hazardous venture he was captured at Sullivan, Indiana. He was held in solitary confinement in the Federal prison at Indianapolis, from September, 1864, until July, 1865, when he was released on parole, after giving his promise to leave the United States and never to return. He went to Europe, where he remained until December, 1866, when President Andrew Johnson gave him authority to return to his native land.

After having thus given himself without reservation to the support of a cause which he believed to be just, General Castleman finally returned to Kentucky and soon afterward began the study of the law. In 1868 he was graduated in the law department of the University of Louisville, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. His intention was to enter forthwith upon the practice of his profession, but an assured business opportunity that presented just at this time made it a matter of expediency for him to avail himself thereof, with the result that he was perpetually deflected from the profession for which he had so admirably prepared himself. His large achievement in the business world, however, has been such that he can have no cause to regret his choice of vocation. Shortly after his graduation General Castleman was tendered the management of the business of the Royal Insurance Company, of London, for the Southern States, and in this connection he became a member of the firm of Barber & Castleman, with headquarters in the city of Louisville. During the long intervening years the firm name has been retained, though Mr. Barber died, and the concern is today the largest and best known operating in the insurance field in Kentucky. General Castleman is the executive and administrative head of the firm, and he has long been recognized as one of the most able insurance men of the country, throughout which his name is well known in insurance circles.

General Castleman has not only gained high standing as a business man of broad capacity and progressive ideas, but he has also shown his loyalty and public spirit in connection with civic affairs, especially in his home city of Louisville, where he has long held a position of prominence and influence in public affairs. As a member of the city board of park commissioners, of which he was president twenty years, he rendered the city invaluable service, especially in promoting the work of proper street paving. It is, however, in the field of military service that General Castleman has

become best known throughout his native state. He is a true exponent of the martial spirit, and this was indicated by his able services as a youthful soldier and commanding officer in the Confederate army during the war between the states. He has not perpetuated the animosities of that climacteric epoch of our national history, and he has long been active and influential in the state militia of Kentucky. In 1878 he organized the famous Louisville Legion, which in its day was undoubtedly one of the best disciplined and best known military bodies in the United States. For years he was the commander of this fine organization and the conservator of its esprit du corps. Governor J. Proctor Knott appointed General Castleman adjutant general of Kentucky, and he retained this distinguished office for four years, within which he did admirable service in behalf of the state militia. He retired from this office in 1886. During the years 1891-2 General Castleman was chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Kentucky, and in the latter year he was delegate at large from Kentucky to the Democratic National Convention, held in the city of Chicago. In 1888 he represented Kentucky as a delegate to the dedication of the Washington monument in the national capital, and in 1893 he was a member of the Kentucky commission to the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. At the inception of the Spanish-American war in 1898, General Castleman promptly tendered his services to the government and he was commissioned brigadier-general. He is a member of the United Confederate Veterans' Association and retains a deep interest in his old comrades in arms. He has been for many years an influential figure in the political affairs of Kentucky, and as a man and as a citizen he has ever held a commanding and assured place in popular confidence and esteem.

General Castleman could scarcely be a Kentuckian without manifesting admiration for and interest in fine horses, and in this connection it may be stated that in 1892 he organized the American Saddle-Horse Breeders' Association, which has for its object the breeding and perpetuating of the highest type of saddle horses in the United States, in which field Kentucky has long held a position of unmistakable preeminence. He was made president of this association and has held the office up to the present time.

On the 24th of November, 1868, was solemnized the marriage of General Castleman to Miss Alice Barbee, daughter of the late John Barbee, a representative citizen of Louisville, where Mrs. Castleman was born and reared. The children of this union are five in number

—David, Elsie, Breckinridge, Kenneth and Alice.

The following will be of interest, showing the subject's services in connection with the assassination of Governor Goebel.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, OFFICE OF
ADJUTANT GENERAL.

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

FRANKFORT, Ky., November 1, 1900.

Hon. J. C. W. Beckham, Governor, Frankfort, Ky.

SIR: On the 3d of February, 1900, Governor Goebel died from the effect of wounds inflicted by an assassin.

You became Governor of Kentucky, and on that date asked me to accept the position of Adjutant-General of the State.

Coming to me when business obligations demanded all my time, and when, after being mustered out of the service of the United States, I had determined to do no more military duty, I replied in writing to your Excellency as follows: "No one has a right to refuse to serve his State. I will do what I can to conciliate the differences which discredit the Commonwealth."

The intensity of public feeling soon became best known to myself. Its expression was focussed upon me as the official of the State by whose direction it should be made effective. It was manifested along with proffered military service coming in large part from most responsible sources. The public anger, thus finding cumulative expression, was alarming, and found its pivotal thought based always on the feeling that assassination which had stained the Commonwealth should find resentment in violence. This was far from being entirely political; it was love of State.

Acting with the approval of your Excellency, it was my duty to conciliate and control, not to encourage, violence.

To admonish my fellow citizens that the law was not to be upheld and determined by its breach, and that to the courts and not to arms must be submitted adjustment of lawlessness, and that arms must only be used to aid in the enforcement of the court's decrees, and, even then, by direction of the courts.

Amidst excitement that finds few parallels in our country's history, it is with pride that I report to you now in formal confirmation of my verbal reports from day to day that, back of all justified anger, your fellow citizens were everywhere amenable to reason, and that throughout the Commonwealth there was demonstrated that great respect for law which is characteristic of the Kentuckian. For the quiet control of your countrymen, in this period of excitement, the Commonwealth is in-

debted to your Excellency. Had you been less tactful and less judicious in your admonition to your fellow citizens, your State would have been involved in civil war, and this horrible result would have somewhat involved other States, for the proffer of armed assistance came not alone from more than thirty-two thousand Kentuckians.

These details shall never be recorded, they shall forever be a sealed chapter in the State's history.

During the period of intense feeling all the details needed to be published from part of the court records in what has become known as the Kentucky case, decided first under the Georgetown agreement by Judge Emmett Field, then by the Kentucky Court of Appeals, and then by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Statehouse and grounds were occupied by troops assembled there under control of Adjutant-General Collier, by the order of Governor Taylor, issued at a time when Governor Taylor had a right to issue such orders. The question as to the right of these troops to remain unmolested in a position absolutely untenable from a military standpoint until there should be a final decision of all the issues involved, was respected by your Excellency. As soon as this decision was reached the troops there commanded by General Collier, were dispersed by him, in strict conformity to his agreement with me, and were not molested. It is true that the continued presence of these troops was allowed in deference to the divided public opinion, notwithstanding the proclamation of Governor Goebel and your Excellency's orders, until the unquestioned validity of both should be adjudicated. Immediately following the Supreme Court decision, the following correspondence took place:

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, OFFICE OF
ADJUTANT GENERAL.

FRANKFORT, KY., May 22, 1900.

Gen. John B. Castleman, Frankfort, Ky.

SIR: In view of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the contest of Taylor vs. Beckham, I have the honor to turn over to you, as Adjutant General of Kentucky, the command of the Kentucky State Guard, and all of the property, buildings, etc., properly belonging to same, without awaiting the mandate of the court.

Allow me to thank you for your universal kindness and courtesy, and to suggest that, in my opinion, it is due to you more than to any one else in Kentucky that trouble has been averted.

Wishing you a successful and peaceful administration, I am, dear sir,

Very truly yours,

D. R. COLLIER.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, OFFICE OF
ADJUTANT GENERAL.

FRANKFORT, KY., May 22, 1900.

Gen. D. R. Collier, Frankfort, Ky.

SIR: I have the pleasure to own receipt of your communication of this date and to accept control of the Kentucky State Guard and the State property.

I greatly appreciate the terms in which you refer to me, but I beg to say that the State owes far more to you. The conditions have been constantly menacing to the public peace and to a degree best known to you and to me. You have been forbearing and fair-minded always, and I beg to assure you of my high personal regard. I remain, my dear sir,

Yours truly,

JOHN B. CASTLEMAN,

Adjutant-General.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, OFFICE OF
ADJUTANT GENERAL.

FRANKFORT, KY., May 22, 1900.

Hon. J. C. W. Beckham, Governor, Frankfort, Ky.

SIR: I have the honor to hand you herewith letter of this date from Gen. D. R. Collier and my reply. I have carried out your conservative views and you are to be congratulated for the great service you have rendered to the Commonwealth under conditions which for nearly four months threatened civil strife between our people. I remain, my dear sir,

Yours very truly,

JOHN B. CASTLEMAN,

Adjutant-General.

The legislature passed a resolution introduced by Senator Triplett, which appropriated \$100,000 to be expended by joint action of your Excellency and myself in equipping State troops. There was immediately purchased a battery of rapid fire Hotchkiss guns and a sufficient number of small arms to secure the peace of the Commonwealth. There is left unexpended of this appropriation \$66,000, and I respectfully recommend that the account be closed and that this sum be converted back into the general funds of the Treasury.

Until the decision of the courts, the opinion conflicting among our fellow citizens of both parties as to the right, was shared by the organized troops of the State, and respecting this divided opinion, no orders were issued which would augment the embarrassment of the citizen soldiery of the Commonwealth. Such organization as seemed at the time to

be necessary was made independent of that already existing.

The ill-advised interference with the session of the Legislature at Frankfort was followed by the assembling of the legislative bodies at Louisville, and requisite steps were taken to protect the people's representatives against any possible molestation. Supplementing the sheriff's posse, I had mustered into the State's service by Hon. J. P. Gregory, two companies in strict conformity with the provisions of the law.

I gave my personal attention to the selection of these men, and had them mustered into the State service at such rendezvous as I indicated, at a time when cool deliberate courage was requisite. These men are entitled to the highest commendation of their fellow citizens. Ample arms were provided to support the civil authorities. A short time after, I went to Frankfort, repaired direct to the Adjutant-General's office and sought personal interview with Gen. Collier.

The grave situation was known to both of us, much better than to any one else, and we both knew the extent to which we were responsible to the State.

It is not discreditable to Kentucky that, trusting a Kentuckian's manhood and courage at a period of great feeling, the officer responsible for one force should go unannounced to the armed camp of the officer commanding the opposing force and discuss the obligations mutual respecting the interests of the Commonwealth.

The futility of armed conflict, with its attendant horrors, was admitted and ultimate adjustment by the courts was conceded. The maintenance of the public peace rested chiefly with the two officials in this conference.

Responsibility for the following course, which I assumed and of which your Excellency was admonished, is in justice to others:

When Caleb Powers and John Davis were arrested at Lexington, after evading arrest at Frankfort, I went immediately to Lexington and familiarized myself thoroughly with the situation. At the close of the day I summoned to my rooms Sheriffs Suter, of Franklin county, Bosworth of Fayette county, and Chief of Police Ross, of Lexington, and advised that Sheriff Suter, acting under his legal authority and aided by the other two most admirable officials, should take the prisoners next morning to Louisville and there lodge them in jail. Judge Field had already decided the question submitted to him in compliance with the Georgetown agreement. I knew that the safety of the prisoners and the interests of the Commonwealth demanded that

this course be pursued. The personality of the prisoners did not concern me, but the interest of the Commonwealth imposed a positive duty. I believe I did the prisoners a kindness: I know I did the State a service. The Commonwealth is indebted to three officers above named.

Your Excellency is aware that since the month of June, my duties have been nominal and not necessary, and it is neither just to myself nor to others to hold an office under the circumstances.

With your Excellency's approval, I have been endeavoring to have published for the people of the State, so much as is ascertainable of Kentucky's sadly-neglected military history, the preparation having begun under the direction of one of Kentucky's greatest Governors, the Hon. J. Proctor Knott.

Taking up the war of 1812 and including the Sabine war, the Mexican war, the Confederate war, and the Spanish war, there is now in course of publication so much as is ascertainable of the military history of a State, the record of whose troops has been neglected for well nigh a century. The records of the Federal troops in the Confederate war has been admirably published by Gen. D. W. Lindsey, but this is the sole official publication of the military service of Kentuckians.

Having your Excellency's authority, these publications will be completed as soon as possible. In this, sir, I believe you are adding to the most valuable service you have rendered your State, and now, sir, as your fellow citizen, I thank your Excellency for your conservatism and coolness and sense of justice displayed at the most trying period of your State's history, and as an officer, I am most appreciative of your uniform courtesy and support, and beg that you will relieve me from further official responsibility by accepting my resignation to take effect the 30th inst. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN B. CASTLEMAN,
Adjutant-General.

RESPONSE OF THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE
DEPARTMENT.

FRANKFORT, KY., Nov., 17, 1900.

General John B. Castleman, Adjutant-General, Frankfort, Ky.

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 1st inst., in which you tender me your resignation as Adjutant-General of Kentucky to take effect on the 30th inst. Your appointment to that position was one of the first official acts of mine after I was sworn in as

Governor of this State, on the 3d of last February, and I can assure you that nothing done by me since then has been more creditable to the administration than your appointment at the head of the military department of the State. I am not entitled to all the credit for the wisdom of that appointment. While it was my personal desire to make it, the demand from the best people of the State that you be made Adjutant-General at that critical period was so universal and imperative that I could not have resisted it even if I had the desire to do so.

Your distinguished record as a soldier and a civilian was such, in the eyes of your fellow citizens, that all turned to you at that time and asked, even demanded, that you be placed in charge of the militia of the state. Your reputation as a soldier commended you to their choice, and, still greater than that, your character as a civilian and your firm belief in the subordination of all military to civil authority marked you out as a proper person to deal with the military situation in such a crisis. The ideal soldier is he who, though always ready to perform his duty in arms, yet, at the same time, recognizes the superiority of civil over military authority. In such esteem all the best citizens of Kentucky held you, and you were, therefore, selected for this responsible and trying position. It is a matter of considerable pride to me that the wisdom of the selection has been fully justified by your course.

It is unnecessary for me to rehearse the unpleasant details of that period of our state's history to which you referred in your letter of resignation. You commended me for the course I have pursued during that trying ordeal, and I appreciate the compliment that you pay me, but I desire to say that if my conduct merits approval, to none am I more indebted than to yourself. Your wise, prudent and sagacious counsel was invaluable to me, for when I found others excited and exasperated under the conditions that existed I always found that your head was cool and deliberate, and that your judgment was conservative and correct. In you I always found a counselor in whose judgment I had implicit confidence and a soldier in whose courage and manliness I had absolute reliance.

Your services to the State and to me cannot be overestimated and it gives me great pleasure at this time to pay you this small tribute in commendation of your conduct as Adjutant-General under me. I regret very much this necessary severance of our official relations, but as it was the understanding at the time of your appointment that as soon as peace and order could be restored to our state

and the militia reorganized on a proper basis, you should resign, I can not, of course, decline to accept your resignation. It was your wish, expressed at that time, that your services should be limited by this condition and that you would serve without pay. You stated then that you desired to give your attention to your private interests and that for that reason you could not serve longer than was necessary in a military capacity. I accepted these conditions, and promised you that as soon as you thought proper I would accept your resignation. I do so now in accordance with your wishes, and the terms, expressed in your letter, to take effect on the 30th inst. and in doing so I wish to express to you the gratitude of myself and the good people of this state for your faithful and efficient services as Adjutant-General of the state during the most critical period of its history. I am sir,

Very respectfully,

J. C. W. BECKHAM,
Governor of Kentucky.

CHARLES THRUSTON BALLARD, president of the Ballard & Ballard Milling Company, of Louisville, is numbered among the progressive and influential business men of his native city, where he holds a secure place in popular confidence and esteem. Mr. Ballard was born in Louisville on the 3d of June, 1850, and is a son of Andrew Jackson Ballard and Frances Ann (Thruston) Ballard. His father was likewise born in Kentucky and was a son of James Ballard, who came to this state in 1780 and settled in Shelby county. The latter was a brother of Bland Ballard, the renowned pioneer and Indian fighter and the two brothers established their home in this state at the same time. Mrs. Frances A. Ballard was a daughter of Charles W. and Mary E. (Churchill) Thruston and her mother was the eldest daughter of the late Colonel Samuel and Abigail (Oldham) Churchill, of Jefferson county, this state. Charles W. Thruston was a son of Rev. Charles Mynn Thruston, of Gloucester county, Virginia, and this worthy ancestor, who was a clergyman of the Church of England, resigned his pastoral charge to become a colonel in the Continental army at the opening of the war of the Revolution. He continued in the service until the close of the great conflict for independence and is known in history as the fighting parson. His wife was at the time of their marriage the widow of Dr. John O'Fallon, of St. Louis, Missouri, and was the youngest daughter of John A. and Ann (Rogers) Clark, as well as a sister of the distinguished General George Rogers Clark, the founder of Louisville and the hero of Kaskaskia and Vin-

cennes. Even this brief data indicate that the subject of this review is a direct and collateral descendant of distinguished pioneers of the fine old Blue Grass state.

Charles T. Ballard is indebted to the public schools of Louisville for his early educational discipline, which was effectually supplemented by a course in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1870, with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. Immediately after his graduation Mr. Ballard accompanied Professor O. C. Marsh, who was then professor of paleontology at Yale University, on a scientific expedition across the great plains, the journey being extended to the city of San Francisco. After his return to Louisville Mr. Ballard held for some time the position of exchange editor of the *Louisville Daily Commercial*, and later he became assistant cashier of the Louisville Gas Company. He afterwards became assistant teller in the Kentucky National Bank, a position which he retained until 1875, when he became deputy and cashier in the office of Colonel James F. Buckner, collector of internal revenue for the Fifth district. This incumbency was retained by Mr. Ballard until 1880, when he resigned the same to turn his attention to the flour milling business, with which he has since been successfully identified. The company of which he is president has mills of the most modern mechanical appliances and facilities and the business is one of large and substantial order. In politics Mr. Ballard is a staunch Republican but he has never been a seeker of public office. He served four terms as president of the Louisville Board of Trade, has ever maintained high civic ideals and has been liberal in his support of charitable and benevolent institutions and enterprises. He has the peculiar distinction of having been made a member of the staff of Governor Magoffin, in 1860, when but ten years of age, and at this time he was given the rank of colonel of the state militia. Both he and his wife are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church, in which their membership is with the parish of Christ Cathedral.

On the 24th of April, 1878, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Ballard to Miss Mina Breaux, the only daughter of Colonel Augustus A. Breaux, a prominent member of the bar of that state. Mr. and Mrs. Ballard became the parents of eight children; of whom three sons and two daughters are living.

HENRY CLIFTON RODES, president of the Citizens' National Bank of Louisville, is a native son of Kentucky and a member of one of its sterling pioneer families, in which he is a

scion of the fourth generation to be identified with the history of this favored commonwealth. He is numbered among those veritable captains of industry who have contributed in so generous measure to the commercial progress of Louisville, and his high standing as a business man and as a loyal and public-spirited citizen well entitles him to consideration in this history, devoted to Kentucky and Kentuckians.

Henry C. Rodes was born in the city of Bowling Green, Warren county, Kentucky, on the 12th of December, 1849, and is a son of Robert and Mary Frances (Grider) Rodes. Robert Rodes was born near Lancaster, Garrard county, this state, on the 28th of September, 1824, and has maintained his home at Bowling Green since 1849. He is the dean of the bar of Warren county, and after many years of earnest and effective devotion to his profession he is now living retired, enjoying that well earned repose and generous comfort that should ever reward such worthy endeavor. He was graduated in Center College, at Danville, this state, in 1843, and in 1891 his alma mater conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, in recognition of his distinguished and prolonged services as a member of the bar of the state. He has served as a member of the Kentucky legislature, was a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1890, and was chairman of the committee which framed the Bill of Rights. He was an uncompromising Union man during the Civil war, and through his earnest and fearless efforts did much to uphold the cause in a section where animosities were rife. In politics he originally gave his support to the Whig party, but he united with the Republican party when it stood representative of the principles on which the integrity of the Union should be preserved. At the time when the Democratic party put forth Hancock and English as its standard bearers he transferred his allegiance to that party, of whose cause he has since continued a supporter. He is one of the venerable and revered citizens of the state, being eighty-six years of age at the time of this writing, in 1910, and his noble and gracious wife, to whom he was married in February, 1849, remains by his side, at the age of eighty-two years. Both are devoted members of the Presbyterian church, in which he has served as a ruling elder for many years.

The original ancestor of the Rodes family in America came to this country from England between 1650 and 1660, having been banished from his native land by Cromwell, probably because he did not believe in the right of the great commoner to usurp the British throne.

Robert Rodes is a son of Clifton Rodes and Amanda (Owsley) Rodes, the former of whom died at Danville, Kentucky, December 28, 1878, an octogenarian, and the latter of whom died at Danville in 1885, a few months prior to attaining the age of eighty years; she was the eldest daughter of Hon. William Owsley, who served as governor of Kentucky and she died at her home in Danville, in 1862, at the venerable age of eighty years. Clifton Rodes was born in Madison county, Kentucky, and was a son of Robert Rodes, who came to this state from Virginia, by way of the Cumberland Gap, and who became one of the early settlers of Madison county. He served as an officer in the Continental line in the war of the Revolution. Mrs. Frances (Grider) Rodes, mother of the subject of this review, was born and reared in Bowling Green, and is a daughter of Hon. Henry and Rachel (Covington) Grider, the former of whom was a Union Democrat at the time of the Civil war, during which he served as a member of congress: he was one of the eminent members of the bar at the state and continued to reside at Bowling Green until his death.

Henry Clifton Rodes was reared to the age of sixteen years in Bowling Green, where he gained his early educational discipline. At the age noted he was matriculated in Center College, at Danville, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1870, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then returned to his home city, where he began the study of law and also held a position as deputy in the office of the clerk of the circuit court. In 1872 he established his residence in Louisville, where he has since been identified with banking interests, in connection with which he has advanced from subordinate positions to that of chief executive of one of the strongest financial institutions in the state. Upon coming to the metropolis of the state he assumed the position of collector for the Citizens' Bank, which became the Citizens' National Bank in 1874. On the 26th of May, 1876, he was chosen its cashier; on the 2d of June, 1888, he became vice-president; and since May 10, 1898, he has held, with all of ability and due conservatism of policy, the office of president. He is a stockholder and director in several other of the prominent corporations of Louisville, including the Fidelity Trust Company, the Kentucky Public Elevator Company, the Louisville Public Warehouse Company, and the Bourbon Stockyards Company. In national politics he is a Republican, and has uniformly supported the ticket. In local politics he has always been governed by his conception of the fitness of the candidate for the position

sought. He is a member of the Pendennis Club and the Louisville Country Club.

HUGH P. COLVILLE.—On other pages of this work is given a brief review of the history of the German National Bank of Covington, of which Mr. Colville is the efficient and popular cashier. He has been identified with banking interests during practically his entire business career and has won advancement through his able and faithful services.

Hugh P. Colville was born in Covington, Kentucky, on the 9th of June, 1871, and is a son of Hugh and Sallie (Pretlow) Colville, the former of whom was born in Ireland and the latter of whom was born in the city of Covington, Kentucky. Dr. Richard Pretlow, the maternal grandfather of the subject of this review was born in Southampton county Virginia, where he was reared to adult age. He was seventeen years of age at the time when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Springboro, Warren county, Ohio. He received a liberal education along academic lines and at the age of twenty-one years entered the Ohio Medical College, in the city of Cincinnati, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1895, and from which he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He began the practice of his profession at Richmond, Indiana, but in 1843 he established his home in Covington, Kentucky, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession for nearly half a century and where he became known as one of the able and representative physicians and surgeons of this section. He was a man of superior business qualities and for many years was president of the Farmers' National Bank of Kentucky, at Covington. He was Republican in politics, was a staunch adherent of the Presbyterian church and was a citizen of sterling character,—one who was honored in the community and who wielded much influence in civic affairs. The Pretlow family is of English lineage and the original progenitors in the new world brought with them from England brick with which to erect their home in Virginia.

Hugh Colville, father of him whose name introduces this sketch, was nine years of age at the time of his parents' emigration from Ireland to America and the family home was established in Covington, Kentucky. Here he was reared to maturity and as a young man he secured a position in the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati. In this institution he won promotion through the various grades until he became cashier, an office of which he continued incumbent until his death, which occurred in 1886. His wife passed away in



1883, and of their three sons the subject of this review is the eldest.

Hugh P. Colville was reared to maturity in Covington and was afforded the advantages of private and local schools, after which he continued his studies in Chickering Institute, in the city of Cincinnati. In 1886, soon after leaving school, he assumed the position of messenger in the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, in which he was later promoted teller. Still later he served in a similar capacity in turn in the Market National Bank and the City Hall Bank of Cincinnati. In 1901 he assumed the position of paying teller in the German National Bank of Covington, and he soon won promotion to the office of assistant cashier. In 1908 he was chosen cashier of the institution and in this executive capacity he has continued to give most efficient and satisfactory service. He is a staunch Republican in politics, is an appreciative member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained to the Thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite and he is now serving as treasurer of the consistory of this rite for this district.

In 1897 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Colville to Miss Jessie Henderson, who was born and reared in Covington.

ALONZO T. MACDONALD occupies a commanding position in the business circles of Louisville, being the traffic manager of the Louisville Lighting Company, a man of affairs and one of the best known men of that city. He is a native of Huron county, Ontario, Canada, and is by profession a newspaper man, having begun this business in 1890 as a reporter on the Stratford (Ontario) Beacon. In 1901 he was a reporter on the Chicago News, later becoming news editor of that paper. In 1892 he went to Denver, Colorado, in which city he spent six years in newspaper work as reporter, city editor and managing editor. In 1898-99 Mr. Macdonald was telegraph editor of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*; in 1900 he became city editor of the Chatham (Ontario) *Daily News*; in 1902 he became managing editor of the New York *Daily News*. He came to Louisville in 1904 to assume the position of managing editor of the Louisville *Daily Herald*, which position he resigned in the spring of 1907 to become secretary of the Louisville Commercial Club. This position he resigned to accept the one he now occupies.

Mr. Macdonald has been and is closely identified with public life in Louisville and is interested in many important affairs. He served as president of the Greater Louisville

Exposition, and as secretary of the Southern Electrical and Industrial Exposition. He has served as president of the Louisville Scottish Society, as a member of the board of trustees of the Anti-Tuberculosis Hospital, a director of the Newsboys' Home, a director of the Associated Charities, director of the Board of Tuberculosis Hospital, a member of the board of governors of the Maple Leaf Club, a member of the advisory board of the Kentucky State Fair, and is vice president of the Philharmonic Society, president of the Pneumatic Jack Company, and a member of the Pendenis and Audubon Clubs. Mr. Macdonald is also a member of the Masonic order, being connected with Daylight Lodge, F. & A. M., King Solomon Chapter, R. A. M., DeMolay Commandery, Knights Templar, and Kosair Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and belong to the Louisville Lodge of Elks and the Royal Arcanum.

Mr. Macdonald's career has certainly been a busy one and deserving of the respect of all. His efforts, too, have been such as command uniform confidence and his career has ever been characterized by sterling integrity, by keen foresight and managing ability that far exceeded that of the average person.

Mr. Macdonald married Miss Clara M. Blight at Chatham, Ontario, in 1901; and they have one child, Flora, aged six years.

HENRY A. COTTELL, M. D.—A physician and surgeon of specially high attainments and one who now stands among the oldest representatives of his profession in the city of Louisville, has here maintained his home for more than forty years, within which it has been his to attain prominence as one of the leading citizens and one who has been an influential factor in connection with his profession, as well as in musical, educational and literary affairs. He commands a secure place in the popular confidence and esteem and is specially entitled to consideration in this history of Kentucky and its people.

Dr. Henry Albert Cottell claims the old Pine Tree state as the place of his nativity, and he is a scion of a family whose name has been identified with the annals of American history since the early Colonial epoch. He was born in Calais, Washington county, Maine, on the 7th of June, 1847, and is a representative of two of the old and honored families of New England. The name Cottell was originally spelled Kottel and the lineage is traced back to Holland-Dutch origin. The Doctor is a son of Charles and Phoebe (Hanscomb) Cottell, the former of whom was born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and the latter at Machias, Maine. Samuel Cottell, father of

Charles, was likewise a native of New Hampshire, from which state he moved to Maine when the son was a boy. The mother of the Doctor was a descendant from the Pilgrims of Massachusetts and was the granddaughter of Hannah Weston, who was a celebrated character in the war of the Revolution and a descendant of the renowned Hannah Dustan, who with her husband played a most important part in the early struggles of the New England settlers with the Indians, as history well records. Charles Cottell was reared and educated in the state of Maine, where he became a successful lumber man, in which connection he was in close touch with the ship-building industry of the early days. He continued as a resident in the Pine Tree state until 1857, when he removed with his family to Rockford, Illinois, where he was engaged in the mercantile business about fifteen years. He finally located on a farm near Wilmington, Will county, that state, where he passed the residue of his long, honorable and useful life, having attained to the patriarchal age of ninety-three years. He was a man of sterling character and strong intellectual powers. He was self-educated. As a contributor to various newspapers and periodicals he won no little distinction in the field of literature. Both he and his wife were lifelong members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and the latter died in Will county, Illinois.

Dr. Henry A. Cottell gained his rudimentary education in his native state and was about ten years of age at the time of the family's removal to Rockford, Illinois, where he attended the common schools until he was fifteen years of age. The family then removed to the farm in Will county, and he assisted in the work and management of the same until he had attained the age of twenty years. He then, in 1867, came to Kentucky and located in Louisville, where he secured a position in the music store of Louis Tripp. Early in life he gave evidence of distinctive musical ability and in connection with this "divine art" he has admirably cultivated his talent. For many years he served as church organist in Louisville, having been thus engaged with several of the leading churches, including the Walnut Street Baptist church, in which he presided at the organ for a quarter of a century.

In preparation for the work of his chosen profession Dr. Cottell entered the medical department of the University of Louisville, in which he completed the prescribed course and in which he was graduated, *cum laude*, as a member of the class of 1872, and from which he received his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. He immediately engaged in the

practice of his profession in Louisville, where he has continued his earnest, skillful and successful efforts during the long intervening period of nearly forty years. During all this time, also, there has been no interval in which he has not been identified with the medical department of the University of Louisville as a teacher of some subject pertaining to his profession. In fact he has been an instructor in all branches except surgery and obstetrics. He has also been a valued contributor to the periodical literature of his profession, as well as to a number of its standard publications. In 1880 he became associated with Dr. Richard O. Cowling as editor of the Louisville Medical News. After the death of Dr. Cowling, Drs. J. W. Holland and Lunsford P. Yandell, Jr., were with him as editors until it was merged with the American Practitioner and News, in the editing of which he was associated with Dr. D. W. Yandell. As a member of the faculty of the medical department of the University of Louisville, Dr. Cottell was for many years incumbent of the chair of clinical neurology. He was a pioneer in practical laboratory work in chemistry, histology, pathology and bacteriology. He was the first physician west of the Alleghany Mountains to demonstrate to medical students the tubercle bacillus discovered by the celebrated Dr. Koch, of Germany. The Doctor is a member of the Kentucky State Medical Society and the Louisville Medico Chirurgical Society. He is progressive and public-spirited as a citizen, is independent in his political proclivities, is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, holds membership in the Pendennis Club and both he and his wife are communicants of St. Paul's church, Protestant Episcopal.

On the 27th of January, 1880, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Cottell to Miss Mary Van Buren Campbell, of Louisville, who was born and reared in this city and who is a daughter of the late William and Frances Rebecca (Montserrat) Campbell, of Baltimore, Maryland. Mr. Campbell was later a well known banker of Louisville. Dr. and Mrs. Cottell have one son, James Ruffin, who is now a student in the medical department of the University of Louisville, in which he is a member of the class of 1912.

JOSEPH T. O'NEAL.—A native son of Kentucky and a scion of an old and distinguished family of this state, Joseph Thomas O'Neal gained high prestige as one of the representative members of the Kentucky bar, which he dignified by his life and services for many years prior to his death, which occurred at his home in the city of Louisville on the 21st

of September, 1909. He was a man of profound professional attainments, and none has ever observed more closely its unwritten code of ethics. He may well be classed among those sterling and able men who have made the Kentucky bar one of so great brilliancy and worth, and there is all of consistency in according in this publication a brief tribute to his memory.

The O'Neal family lineage is of most distinguished and patrician order, as it is traced back authentically to one of the first of the great kings of Ireland. In America the name has stood for exalted patriotism and large and generous accomplishment, and it has been identified with the annals of our great republic since the opening year of the eighteenth century. The founders of the family in America were nine brothers of the name who came from the north of Ireland in the year 1701. Two of the brothers, Hugh and George, owing to their extreme anti-Royalist sentiments, dropped the prefix "O" from the name, but the same was later restored and has been retained by the major portion of their descendants. Both of these brothers were valiant soldiers of the Continental line in the war of the Revolution. George first settled in Maryland, and at the close of the Revolution, in which he initiated his military service when but fourteen years of age, he located in Pennsylvania. This worthy man figures as the ancestor of the O'Neals of Louisville, Kentucky. Near the close of the eighteenth century he started down the Ohio river with a party of friends, proceeding to Maysville, Kentucky, and thence to Bryans Station. On this trip he met Miss Elizabeth Singleton, who had come with her parents from Virginia, and their marriage was soon afterward solemnized. Their son George was born in Jessamine county, this state, in 1789, and there passed his entire life. He married Lucy Singleton, and their son, Merit Singleton O'Neal was born and reared in Jessamine county. He became one of the successful agriculturists and influential citizens of that part of the county which is now included in Woodford county, where he continued to reside until his death. He married Elizabeth Arnold, daughter of Younger Arnold, a farmer of Woodford county, where the latter's parents had located upon coming from Virginia in the early pioneer days. George O'Neal, the founder of the family in Kentucky, changed the orthography of the name back from Neal to the original form, O'Neal.

From the foregoing brief record it will be discerned that in both the paternal and maternal lines the subjects of this memoir was

descended from sterling pioneer families of Kentucky. He was a son of Merit Singleton O'Neal and Elizabeth (Arnold) O'Neal, and was born near Versailles, Woodford county, Kentucky, on the 7th of February, 1849. There he gained his preliminary education in the common schools, and at the age of fifteen years he became a student in Woodford Academy, at Versailles, an excellent institution conducted at that time under the direction of Professor Henry, a prominent educator in the state. Thereafter he continued his academic studies at Transylvania University, at Lexington, this state, and in preparation for the work of his chosen profession he was matriculated in the law department of the celebrated University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1873 and from which he received his degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was soon afterward admitted to the bar of his native state and in the fall of the same year, 1873, he took up his residence in Louisville, where he initiated the practical work of his profession, in the office of the late and honored Judge John Roberts. Thereafter he was a valued member of various strong and representative law firms in this city. His first partnership association was with William L. Jackson, Jr., and Zachariah Phelps, under the title of O'Neal, Jackson & Phelps. This firm was succeeded by that of O'Neal & Phelps, and the next change was made by the admission of Joseph Pryor to the firm, the title of which was then changed to O'Neal, Phelps & Pryor. Somewhat later a fourth partner, Alfred Seligman, was admitted and the title was changed to O'Neal, Phelps, Pryor & Seligman, but in October, 1894, by the withdrawal of two members, the firm became O'Neal & Pryor. On the 1st of January, 1897, Judge William S. Pryor, a former chief justice of the court of appeals, was admitted to the firm, which then became Pryor, O'Neal & Pryor; in the meanwhile Judge Pryor maintained an office in Frankfort, the capital of the state. In 1895 Mr. O'Neal was a candidate for nomination in the Democratic primary election for the nomination of judge of the court of appeals, but he was defeated by a small majority. The firm of Pryor, O'Neal & Pryor continued in business until 1902, when Mr. O'Neal withdrew to enter into a partnership with his eldest son, Merit, under the firm name of O'Neal & O'Neal, and prior to his death two others of his four sons were admitted to the firm. Since his death the sons have continued in partnership and all four are now members of the firm, the the title of

which is O'Neal & O'Neal. The sons are well upholding the professional and civic prestige of the honored name which they bear and are numbered among the representative members of the bar of their native city.

Joseph T. O'Neal was a man whose life was ordered upon the highest plane of integrity and honor, and no deflection therefrom marked the course of his career as a lawyer or as a citizen. He was a versatile advocate and his knowledge of the science of jurisprudence was broad and exact, so that he was not only a formidable adversary in the presentation of causes before court or jury but was widely recognized as one of the strong and conservative counselors of the Louisville bar. Many of the cases handled by him were of very important order and placed great exactions upon him, but he invariably proved equal to all demands and contingencies. His allegiance to the work of his profession was of the most unequivocal order, and in the same he fully appreciated the value of close application and hard work. The characterizing elements of his professional career were therefore indefatigable industry and most thorough preparation of every case in which his intervention was enlisted. Though a staunch and effective advocate of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, Mr. O'Neal was never ambitious for public office, and the only one for which he ever consented to appear as a candidate was that of judge of the court of appeals,—a position in direct touch with the work of the profession for which he had so admirably fitted himself. He was a man of singularly deep spirituality and his religious faith was of the type that makes for faithfulness in all the relations of life. He was a most zealous member of the Broadway Baptist church, as is also his widow, and in the same he was senior deacon at the time of his death. He was an appreciative member of the time-honored Masonic fraternity, besides which he was identified with the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks. He was liberal and tolerant in his judgment of his fellow men, was generous, kindly and sympathetic, and his gracious personality gained him warm friends in all classes. He was a strong man and made much of his life.

On the 6th of February, 1879, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. O'Neal to Miss Lydia E. Wright, who was born in Louisville and who is a daughter of Joseph H. and Ellen (Briscoe) Wright, the former of whom was born in Bullitt county, this state, and the latter in Jefferson county. Both the Wright

and Briscoe families are of English extraction and both were founded in Virginia in the colonial epoch. Both found representatives in the patriot ranks in the war of the Revolution and both were founded in Kentucky in the pioneer epoch of its history. Mr. and Mrs. O'Neal became the parents of four sons, and in conclusion of this memoir is entered brief record concerning them.

Merit O'Neal was born in Louisville, on the 29th of November, 1879, and after attendance at the city schools, including the high school, he continued his studies in Professor Almond's university school, in Louisville. In 1900 he was graduated in the law department of the University of Louisville, from which he received his degree of Bachelor of Laws, and he forthwith became associated with his father in the practice of his profession, in which he has since continued successfully, in partnership with his brothers subsequent to the death of his honored father.

Joseph T. O'Neal, Jr., was born in Louisville on the 13th of August, 1881, was afforded the advantages of the public schools and the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, and in 1902 he was graduated in the law department of the University of Louisville.

Goodloe O'Neal was born in Louisville on the 6th of December, 1884, and after completing the curriculum of the high school he was matriculated in the law department of the University of Louisville, from which he received his degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1905.

Emmett O'Neal is likewise a native son of Louisville, where he was born on the 14th of April, 1887, and he was graduated in Central University, at Danville, Kentucky, as a member of the class of 1906. In 1908 he was graduated in Yale University, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1910 he was graduated in the law department of the University of Louisville, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

WILLIAM RUMSEY KINNEY, a scion of families whose names have long been identified with American history, played a large and important part in connection with public affairs and in the profession of law in his native state, where he continued to be engaged in the practice of his chosen vocation until his death, which occurred in the city of Louisville on the 26th of November, 1896.

Major William R. Kinney was born in Hartford, Ohio county, Kentucky, on the 15th of September, 1834, and was a son of John Kinney, who, in turn, was a son of Major John Kinney, a gallant soldier and officer of the Continental forces in the war of the Revo-

lution and one of the founders of the noble and patriotic organization known as the Society of the Cincinnati, of which the subject of this memoir was an hereditary member. Major Kinney was descended in the maternal line from Charles Rumsey, who became an exile from his native land on account of his participation in the Battle of Culloden and who settled in Cecil county, Maryland. His grandson, Dr. Edward Rumsey, was the grandfather of him whose name initiates this review. Major Kinney was a student of remarkable powers in his youth and it is stated that not only had he received good academic training but was also licensed to practice law on the 15th of March, 1851, when but sixteen years of age, upon examination before Judges Calhoun and Devereaux. From that early age until the time of his demise he continued in the active practice of law in his native state, where he rose to special prominence in connection with public affairs as well as the important work of his profession. He was an elector for the Second district of Kentucky on the ticket of the American, or Know-Nothing, party, which nominated Millard Fillmore for president in 1856. In 1860 he was assistant elector for the state at large on the ticket of the Constitutional Union party, whose candidates were Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee, and Hon. Edward Everett, of Massachusetts. Mr. Kinney was a staunch advocate of the Union cause during the climacteric period of the Civil war, in which he took an active part, as major of the Twelfth Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry. In 1863 he was elected to the Kentucky legislature, in which he was chairman of the committee on retrenchment and reform. While a member of the legislature he also introduced resolutions in favor of adopting the thirteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, and the able and spirited speeches which he made in the advocacy of this cause attracted wide-spread attention. His principal speech on the subject was published in many of the leading newspapers and magazines of the north and east.

In 1878, when Judge Burnett was killed by a mob in Breathitt county, and the judge of the circuit court was driven from the county, the governor of the state requested Major Kinney to go into the county mentioned and there conduct the prosecution of the rioters. He made prompt response to this call, which he believed to represent a definite duty, and, in the face of the perils encountered, he remained about two months in Breathitt county, where he directed, with all of ability, the prosecution of the outlaws. So great had been the turbulence and feudal antagonisms in that county that no court had been held for sev-

eral years. In company with Judge William L. Jackson, Sr., Major Kinney also went to Letcher county, where, with no protection from the militia, they conducted the work of the courts most successfully, bringing to trial every person whom they were commissioned to thus bring before the bar of justice and securing the conviction of all but one. Upon his return to his home in Louisville, Major Kinney was requested by Governor Knott to assume charge of similar troubles in Rowan county, where he likewise performed admirable work, bringing the offenders to trial. It is probably true that no citizen of the state in his day ever made a greater number of or more effective political speeches than did Major Kinney, and through this means he wielded great influence in the campaigns in Kentucky from 1855 up to the time of his death, besides which he was an important participant in campaigns in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Indiana. He was an elector at large for Kentucky on the Democratic ticket in 1892, when Grover Cleveland was elected to the presidency, and he was made chairman of the electoral college of the state, in which body he was the oldest member and had the distinction of receiving a most flattering majority in the vote for chairman. Major Kinney maintained his home at Henderson until 1864, when he removed to the city of Louisville, which continued to be the scene of his resourceful endeavors throughout the remainder of his long and useful life. He was a man of impregnable integrity in all the relations of life, and his generosity and public spirit made him a citizen popular with all classes of men. His religious faith was that of the Methodist church.

On the 31st of January, 1856, Major Kinney was united in marriage to Miss Fannie Allen, daughter of David B. Allen, who was long numbered among the representative merchants of Louisville. Mrs. Kinney was summoned to the life eternal in 1889, having become the mother of six children: Willis G., William Allen, Hattie, Fannie, Mary and Annie, the latter dying in infancy. Hattie is the wife of H. O. Gray, of Louisville; Fannie, wife of Joseph B. Larrabee, died in 1905; and Mary is the wife of Thomas M. French, of Louisville. William Allen Kinney, the younger son, is ably upholding the professional and civic prestige of the honorable name which he bears, and is one of the leading members of the bar of Louisville.

WILLIAM ANDREW BYRNE.—A prominent citizen, popular lawyer, polished speaker—these three Covington, Kentucky, claims in the person of William Andrew Byrne.

Mr. Byrne is a native of Louisville, Ken-

tucky, though Covington has been his home since he was a child. He was born November 16, 1854, son of James and Margaret (Hughes) Byrne, both natives of county Wexford, Ireland. In his youth he attended a number of private schools in and near Covington, also St. Mary's Cathedral Parish School and St. Xavier's College. At the last named institution he completed the classical course and graduated in 1875, receiving the degree of A. B. Later, from the same college, he received the degree of M. A., and on June 13, 1895, the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. He read law in the office of John G. Carlisle, ex-secretary of the United States treasury, and after examination by Mr. Carlisle and Judge W. W. Cleary was admitted to the Bar, in 1877, at Covington. Here he at once entered upon the practice of his profession, which he has continued with marked success. Now and for some years past he has practiced under the firm style of Byrne & Read, having as his partner Hon. John B. Read, whom he brought up in his office.

In January, 1884, Mr. Byrne was elected on the Democratic ticket to the office of city attorney of Covington, and two years later was re-elected to succeed himself. At this time the city attorney attended to all the civil and criminal law business of the city. In 1888 Mr. Byrne was elected city solicitor for a term of four years, and at the end of that time was nominated, without opposition, for re-election. He was tired of office, however, and let the election go by default to his opponent, Hon. W. McD. Shaw. Mr. Byrne was the first to fill the office of city solicitor at Covington. During his practice he has had many cases of moment to the public, but possibly the case attracting the widest attention in and out of Kentucky is the case of Thomas Hackett vs. The Board of Trustees of the Brooksville Graded Common School District, etc. This action was instituted by Mr. Hackett, at the solicitation of Rev. James Cusack, pastor at Brooksville, Kenton county, Kentucky, to prevent during school hours in the public schools the holding of religious exercises, consisting of denominational hymn singing, prayers and the reading of King James edition of the Bible. Mr. Byrne's brief in this case in the Court of Appeals is most interesting, instructive reading and is a thorough exposition of the law.

For two years Mr. Byrne gave post graduate lectures on law at St. Xavier's College, Cincinnati, and was the orator on the occasion of the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the college at the Grand Opera House. He lec-

tured at the Madison, Wisconsin, Catholic Summer School; delivered the lecture for the Catholic Religion at the Symposium of Religions in Cincinnati, and gave one of the addresses at the public celebration, July 9, 1908, at Music Hall, Cincinnati, for the Catholic Educational Association of the United States. He has been president of the Alumni of St. Xavier College; was twice president of the Kenton County Bar Association; and has membership in the Holy Name Society, the St. Mary's Cathedral, the Knights of Columbus, and the Catholic Knights of America. He is legal advisor of Rt. Rev. Bishop C. P. Maes.

Of his domestic life, we record that he has been twice married. On May 11, 1882, he was married to Miss Mary Byrne, of Newport, Kentucky. Two children were born to them, James and William, both of whom died, and their mother's death occurred in 1885. On February 24, 1892, at Covington, Kentucky, Mr. Byrne and Mrs. Anna McNamara were united in marriage, and the fruits of this union were four children, two of whom, Leo and Francis Xavier, are deceased, those living being Martina and John, aged respectively fourteen and eleven years. Mrs. Byrne was the widow of George McNamara and is a daughter of P. F. Fitzpatrick, for many years president of the Iron Molders Union of North America. By her first marriage she had two children, George and Carrell McNamara. Carrell is still in the family of Mr. Byrne and George, who was educated for the priesthood and is a priest of the Holy Cross Order, is now at the college of that order in New Orleans, Louisiana.

GEORGE FREMD.—One of the most progressive and influential figures in the commercial and financial circles of Eminence and this section of the state is that of George Fremd. He was born in this city October 30, 1875, third son of John Fremd, one of the pioneers in the civic and business world of Eminence. George Fremd received his education in local schools and academies, after which, under the tutelage of his father, he received a practical business training that insured his future success. At an early age, while still in the employ of the well-known firm of John & W. H. Fremd, he turned his attention to the real estate business, eventually adding life insurance, and left the store to devote his entire time to the two lines.

On October 3, 1900, he married Miss Savannah Osborn, daughter of Morgan Osborn, a native of Kansas, who received her education at St. Mary's College, Galesburg, Illinois. He recently erected a beautiful home, having every modern convenience, and whose archi-

tectural lines would grace any city and under whose hospitable roof are being reared two sons, Osborn and George.

Mr. Fremd at present has farm lands in several states but gives his personal supervision to his pet Blue Grass farm near this town. In the banking and commercial world Mr. Fremd is best known as a director and vice president of the Farmer's and Drover's Bank, with his brother, W. H. Fremd, who owns the Fremd's Grocery Company, a firm established by that inestimable gentleman, John Fremd.

John Fremd was born in Deisisau, Wurtemberg, Germany, December 15, 1838, but early in life left with his father on account of adverse political conditions. They came to Dayton, Ohio, and the young John Fremd lived with his father and family until the former's death four years later, when he went to Cincinnati to secure employment—later to Carrollton, and finally to Eminence, where he ena native of Kentucky, born September 30, gaged in the grocery and general merchandise business, carriage factory, tobacco and farming. Always progressive and looking after the prosperity and advancement of the city, he was for years a member of the city council and for two terms of four years each was mayor. The betterment of public and general education was almost a hobby with him and he directed the policies of the public schools from its inception almost to the close of his life, October 31, 1905.

ROBERT E. WOODS.—The able and popular postmaster of the city of Louisville is also a representative member of the bar of the state and is a native son of Kentucky, with whose annals the family name has been identified for more than a century, as Archibald Woods, the grandfather of the subject of this review, and who was born in Albermarle county, Virginia, in 1771, came to Mercer county in 1805, and moved to Wayne county in 1807. He became one of the successful agriculturists and business men of that section and one of the first and most substantial citizens of Wayne county, a man of influence and prominence, serving at one time as a justice of the peace. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, a Presbyterian in his religious faith and served his country in the war of 1812. He married Mary McBeath. Having resided in Wayne county until 1853, Mr. Woods removed to Grayson county, where he died in 1855.

The father of our subject was Thomas J. L. Woods, born in Wayne county, Kentucky, December 27, 1811, and the mother was Charity Elizabeth (Henninger) Woods, also born in Wayne county, Kentucky. Their marriage was solemnized January 1, 1846. The Hen-

ninger family came to Kentucky from Washington county, Virginia, and its lineage is traced back to staunch German origin. The maternal grandfather of our subject, Henry Henninger, was the son of Conrad Henninger, a Revolutionary soldier, and was born in Washington county, Virginia, in 1778 and came to Kentucky in 1816. He lived near Mill Springs and died there in 1871, a man of fine character, of the strictest integrity, whose word was his bond, and of deep religious feeling, a devout Methodist. Thomas J. L. Woods moved from his native county to Breckinridge county in 1853, where he was engaged in the manufacture of wagons, plows and other farm implements for a number of years. Six children were born of this marriage in Breckinridge county, two of whom died in infancy. When Robert E., the subject of this sketch, was a boy his father, Thomas J. L. Woods, located at Cloverport, Breckinridge county, and there his death occurred in 1886. His cherished and devoted wife long survived him and passed the closing years of her life in the city of Louisville, where she died on the 11th of December, 1908, venerable in years and held in affectionate regard by all who had come within the sphere of her gracious influence.

Robert E. Woods was born in Breckinridge county, Kentucky, on the 18th of February, 1861, and is indebted to the public schools of his native county for his early educational discipline, and that he made good use of the opportunities thus afforded him is assured in the fact that as a young man he proved himself eligible for pedagogic honor. For several years he devoted his attention to teaching, and while thus engaged at Elizabethtown, Hardin county, he began reading law under effective preceptorship. In preparation for the work of his chosen profession he finally entered the law department of Columbian University, now known as George Washington University, in the city of Washington, D. C., in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1892 and from which he received his well earned degree of Bachelor of Laws. In the following year he completed an effective post-graduate course in the law department of the same institution, and he then located in Louisville, where he initiated the active practice of his profession. He gained prestige as an able and versatile trial lawyer, and as a counselor he showed the wide scope and accuracy of his legal knowledge. He served as assistant county attorney from 1895 to 1898 and soon gained a substantial and representative clientage and continued in active and successful practice until 1906, when he was ap-

pointed and commissioned postmaster of Louisville, of which office he has since continued the efficient and popular incumbent, being re-appointed in 1910 and in which he has shown marked administrative ability, evidenced in the improvement of the service along many lines. He has been a zealous worker in the ranks of the Republican party and is one of its recognized leaders in his native state. He is liberal and progressive as a citizen and has given his influence and co-operation in the support of all measures projected for the general good of the community.

He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and holds membership also in various social and literary organizations. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and are active in the various departments of its work. On the 27th of May, 1896, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Woods to Miss Jennie Harrison, who was born and reared in Marion county, Kentucky, and is a daughter of the late Charles B. Harrison, who was long numbered among the representative citizens of Marion county. They have three children: Robert Emmet, Jr., born July 31, 1897, and died June 19, 1904; Elizabeth Lisle, born June 24, 1899; and Mary Maxwell, born January 8, 1906.

DAVID W. FAIRLEIGH.—Within the pages of this publication recognition is consistently accorded to this essentially representative member of the bar of the state. He is one of those who is ably upholding the prestige of the legal profession in the city of Louisville, where he is at the head of the well known law firm of Fairleigh, Straus & Fairleigh, one of the strong concerns of the city and one that controls a large and important professional business.

David W. Fairleigh finds a due meed of satisfaction in reverting to Kentucky as the place of his nativity. He was born in Breckinridge county, this state, on the 28th of November, 1853, and is a son of James L. and Jane (Murray) Fairleigh, the former of whom was born in Hardin county, Kentucky, and the latter in Breckinridge county. Andrew Fairleigh, great-grandfather of him whose name initiates this review, was born in Maryland, of English descent, and the family was founded in that historic old commonwealth in the early colonial era of our national history. William Fairleigh, son of Andrew and father of James L. Fairleigh, was likewise a native of Maryland, whence he came to Kentucky in the pioneer days. He settled in Hardin county and when, in 1823, Meade county was segregated therefrom as a newly erected county, he became the first clerk of the same,

as well as clerk of the circuit court. Of these offices he continued incumbent without interruption until the time of his death, in 1865,—a period of nearly half a century,—and his record in such public service has few parallels in the annals of the state. Colonel David R. Murray, maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was one of the most prominent and influential citizens of Breckinridge county.

James L. Fairleigh succeeded his honored father as clerk as the Meade county courts and continued in tenure of the office for many consecutive years, during which he added materially to the prestige of the name which he bore. Finally he became cashier of the Meade County Deposit Bank, at Brandenburg.

David W. Fairleigh gained his early educational training in the schools of Brandenburg, Meade county, and thereafter continued his studies in Rockport Academy, at Rockport, Indiana. At the age of eighteen years he began reading law under the effective preceptorship of his uncle, Colonel Thomas B. Fairleigh, who was long one of the leading members of the Louisville bar, and later he continued his technical study under the direction of James W. Lewis, who was engaged in practice at Brandenburg. In 1874 he was admitted to the bar of his native state, and he forthwith began his professional novitiate in Louisville. In the following year he returned to Brandenburg, the family home, where he was engaged in practice until 1887, since which time he has continuously followed the work of his profession in Louisville, where he has long held a position as one of the leading members of the bar of the state and where he has appeared in connection with much important litigation in both the state and federal courts. He has strong forensic power and is known as a formidable adversary before court or jury, the while his broad and exact knowledge of law and precedent make him a valuable counselor. In his practice he is associated with Frank P. Straus and with his son, James F. Fairleigh, under the firm name of Fairleigh, Straus & Fairleigh, and the firm controls a large and substantial business, with the incidental retention of a thoroughly representative clientele.

Though never a seeker of public office and preferring to give his undivided allegiance to his profession, Mr. Fairleigh is a staunch supporter of the cause of the Republican party and has given effective service in the promotion of its interests. He is identified with various civic and fraternal organizations in Louisville.

On the 28th of May, 1878, Mr. Fairleigh was united in marriage to Miss Emma Ditto,

who was born and reared in Meade county, Kentucky, and who is a daughter of the late Franklin Ditto, long an honored citizen of that section of the state. The children of this union are: James F., who married Miss Annie Tyler; George DuRelle, who married Miss Estelle Sackett; A. Huston, who married Miss Nannine Hardin; and Florence A., Addie M., David W. and LeRue Fairleigh.

SAMUEL H. BUCHANAN, an honored veteran and officer of the Confederate service in the Civil war, has been numbered among the representative business men of the city of Louisville for a period of forty years, and is the executive head of the well known incorporated concern of R. J. Thornton & Company, manufacturers of and wholesale dealers in coffee, mustard and spices. His loyalty in civic life has been on a parity with that which led him to go forth in defense of the Confederate cause when a young man, and he has long been known as one of the progressive and public-spirited citizens of the metropolis of his native state, which city has represented his home during the major portion of his life.

Captain Samuel Horine Buchanan was born at Floydsburg, Oldham county, Kentucky, on the 23d of December, 1838, and is a son of Dr. James and Charity B. (Boulware) Buchanan. Dr. Buchanan was a son of James Buchanan, who was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and who took up his residence in Oldham county, Kentucky, at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Dr. James Buchanan was born at Bardstown, Nelson county, this state, and he became one of the able representatives of the medical profession in Kentucky. He was engaged in the practice of his profession in Oldham county for a number of years and in 1853 he took up his residence in Louisville, where he continued in active practice until the outbreak of the Civil war and where he also served in the office of coroner of Jefferson county. At the inception of the war he removed to Missouri, and in that state his death occurred in the year 1865. His wife was born in Oldham county, Kentucky, and was a daughter of A. Boulware, who came to this state from North Carolina and settled in Oldham county, where he became an extensive landholder and farmer and where he wielded much influence as a citizen of sterling character. The mother of the subject of this review long survived her husband and passed the closing years of her life in Louisville, where she died in September, 1886, at a venerable age. Of the children three sons are now living.

Captain Buchanan attended the common schools of Jefferson county, Kentucky, until

he had attained the age of fourteen years, when he secured employment in a mercantile establishment in Louisville. As a youth he manifested a distinctively martial spirit and shortly after taking up his residence in Louisville he became a member of the National Blues, at that time a representative military organization of the state. In this organization he was finally chosen second lieutenant. In August, 1861, Captain Buchanan went to Glasgow, this state, and entered a camp of instruction. On the 12th of the following month, in company with about twenty other members of the National Blues, he identified himself with the Confederate recruits at Glasgow, where a temporary recruiting camp had been established. Captain Buchanan was appointed acting adjutant of the regiment there in process of organization, and he served in that capacity until the consolidation of battalions. He was forthwith elected second lieutenant of Company C of the Sixth Kentucky Regiment, and upon the reorganization, on the 10th of May, 1862, he was appointed first lieutenant and adjutant. The colonel of the regiment, in a communication to the war department of the Confederate states, recommended Captain Buchanan's appointment to this office, both on account of his business and tactical ability and for his gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Shiloh. The Captain was in the vicinity of Vicksburg during its siege and bombardment, in July, 1862, but about the last of that month his health became so much impaired that he was compelled to seek relaxation and medical attention in the country. He thus failed to take part in the battle of Baton Rouge, and this was the only engagement of his regiment in which he did not participate during his long and arduous term of service. His gallantry in the battle of Stone's River was such that he was again recommended for promotion and after the battle of Chickamauga he was recommended for promotion to the office of captain and assistant adjutant general. Captain Hewitt, an associate adjutant general, had been temporarily assigned to duty with the brigade, and pending the action of the war department Captain Buchanan was assigned to duty as assistant inspector general. On the 19th of February, 1864, in accordance with recommendation, he received his appointment and commission as captain, but he continued to fill the office of assistant inspector general until his brigade was mustered out at Washington, Georgia, on May 5, 1865. His record as a soldier is one marked by faithful and valiant service, and his continued interest in his old comrades in arms is shown by his membership in George

B. Eastin Camp of the United Confederate Veterans, in Louisville.

After the close of the war Captain Buchanan went to Missouri, where he remained until 1870, when he returned to Louisville and engaged in the line of enterprise with which he is so prominently identified at the present time. He became an employe of the firm of Hawkins & Thornton and in 1878, when the original partnership was dissolved and the firm of R. J. Thornton & Company was organized, he became one of the interested principals in the same. He has been at the head of this important commercial concern since the year mentioned, and since the time of incorporation, in 1905, has held the office of president. The concern controls a business of wide scope and contributes materially to the commercial prestige of the city of Louisville. Captain Buchanan has ever been progressive and liberal in his civic attitude and is known as one of the sterling business men and loyal citizens of the metropolis of Kentucky, where he has ever commanded unequivocal confidence and esteem. He is a staunch supporter of the cause of the Democratic party, is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and holds membership in the Episcopal church.

On the 21st of January, 1890, Captain Buchanan was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Belle Johnson, who was born and reared in Boone county, Kentucky, and who is a daughter of Thomas and Mary Johnson, representatives of old and honored families of this state. Mrs. Buchanan died January 18, 1899.

ANDREW BROADDUS.—Well worthy of recognition in this historical compilation as one of the representative business men and distinctively popular citizens of Louisville is Andrew Broaddus, who is manager of the Cumberland Gap Dispatch Fast Freight Line, with official headquarters in the Kentucky metropolis.

Mr. Broaddus claims the old Buckeye state as the place of his nativity, as he was born in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 3d of January, 1841. He is a son of Reuben and Martha L. (Oliver) Broaddus, both of whom were born in Virginia—representatives of staunch old families of that historic commonwealth. The Broaddus family is of Welsh extraction and the original American representative settled in Virginia in 1713. Reuben Broaddus, father of the subject of this review, was reared and educated in the Old Dominion state, whence he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1831. A decade later he removed across the Ohio river to Covington, Kentucky, where he engaged in the building business and where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in 1865. His wife long survived him

and passed the closing years of her life in Louisville, where she died in 1880. Both were members of the Baptist church and the father was a Democrat in his political adherence. Of the eleven children only one son is now living.

Andrew Broaddus was an infant at the time of the family removal to Covington, Kentucky, where he was reared to maturity and where he received his early education in the common schools, including a course in the high school. He was a youth of twenty years at the inception of the Civil war, and he soon gave distinctive evidence of his loyalty to the cause of the Confederacy, as, in September, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company I, Second Kentucky Cavalry, which was commanded by Colonel Basil W. Duke and became a part of the command of the famous raider, General John Morgan. Mr. Broaddus was taken prisoner at Wellsville, Ohio, on the 26th of July, 1863, as were also General Morgan and the greater number of his command, and he was held as a prisoner of war at Camp Chase, Ohio, for one month, at the expiration of which he was transferred to Camp Douglas, near the city of Chicago, where he remained for eighteen months. He was then exchanged and forthwith made his way to the front, rejoining his command near Abingdon, Virginia. He had the distinction of being a member of the body guard of Jefferson Davis, the president of the Confederacy, from the time the latter left Columbia, South Carolina, until the final surrender. He took part in a number of spirited engagements, proving himself a valiant and faithful soldier.

After the close of the war Mr. Broaddus returned to Covington, where he remained until the autumn of 1865, when he located in Louisville, where he entered the employ of the Adams Express Company. Later he entered the service of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, with which he remained many years, and within which he advanced to an executive position of marked responsibility. In 1891 he became manager of the Cumberland Gap Dispatch Fast Freight Line, and in this capacity he has since continued to give most effective service. Mr. Broaddus is a musician of marked ability and has long been a prominent figure in the musical circles at Louisville. For a term of years he was president of the Louisville Musical Club, and he was secretary and treasurer of the Louisville Musical Festival Association, which gave five admirable musical festivals between the years 1898 and 1902. At the present time he is secretary and treasurer of the Louisville May Musical Festival Society, which gave success-

ful festivals in 1907 and 1909 and which is arranging for one even more elaborate in 1911.

In politics Mr. Broadus is arrayed as a staunch supporter of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor, and both he and his wife are zealous and valued members of the Broadway Baptist church. He has ever retained a lively interest in his old comrades of the Civil war, and is a member of George B. Eastin Camp, United Confederate Veterans.

On the 31st of January, 1867, Mr. Broadus was united in marriage to Miss May Amelia Smith, of Louisville, whose death occurred in 1882, and of the five children of this union all are living except Robert Bruce, who died in 1902, at the age of twenty-four years. Mortimer Broadus, of Chicago, Illinois, is agent for the Cumberland Gap Dispatch Fast Freight Line. Russell Broadus, of Louisville, Kentucky, is vice president and treasurer of the Capital Laundry Company. Logan Andrew Broadus, of Denver, Colorado, is also agent for the Cumberland Gap Dispatch Fast Freight Line. Mrs. Jessie Broadus Stone resides in Louisville, Kentucky, the widow of James Morrison Stone. On the 2d of June, 1887, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Broadus to Mrs. Frances (Duncan) Martin, of Nashville, Tennessee. She was born and reared in Bloomfield, Kentucky, and is a daughter of Charles Y. and Mary Ives (Fox) Duncan. No children have been born of the second marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Broadus are popular figures in connection with the best social activities of Louisville, where their circle of friends is limited only by that of their acquaintances.

JOHN LEWIS DODD.—In an analysis of the character and life work of John Lewis Dodd we note many of the characteristics which have marked the Scotch nation for many centuries—the perseverance, reliability, energy and unconquerable determination to pursue a course that has been marked out. It was these sterling qualities which gained for Mr. Dodd success in life and made him one of the substantial and valued citizens of Louisville, Kentucky. His death was an irreparable loss not only to his family, between whom and himself existed the strongest ties of affection, but to the entire community.

Mr. John Lewis Dodd was a native of Mississippi, born on a cotton plantation at Kosciusko, Attala county, on the 17th of April, 1850, the son of the late Allen Dodd, a Kentuckian, who was born in Mercer county in 1808, the son of George Dodd, a native of

Culpeper county, Virginia, who became a Kentucky pioneer, settling near Shakertown, on the Dix river, in Mercer county. Allen Dodd married Mary C. McKee, a native of Lancaster, Garrard county, Kentucky, born in 1822, a daughter of James McKee, a Scotch-Irish soldier under the command of Perry on the lakes in the war of 1812 and a Kentucky pioneer. Her brother, the Rev. J. Lapsley McKee, a Presbyterian divine, is well remembered in Louisville, where for a number of years he was pastor of what is now Warren Memorial church, and for a number of years before his death was a teacher at Centre College, Danville, Kentucky. In about 1834 Allen Dodd engaged in flat-boating on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and in 1839, after his marriage, he settled at Kosciusko, Mississippi, where he engaged in planting and so continued the remainder of his life, dying there in 1890. His widow survived him until 1894. They reared a family of thirteen children destined to lives of more than ordinary usefulness and to an unusual degree of union and affection with each other. The three eldest sons, James, William O. and Samuel L., were soldiers in the war between the states, James losing his life at Fort Donelson. Of the thirteen children but five are now living: Samuel Lapsley Dodd, of Mississippi, George A. Dodd, of Mississippi, Robert A. Dodd, of Willmore, Jessamine county, Kentucky, Joseph C., of Louisville, and Edgar, of Mississippi.

The early life of our subject, John Lewis Dodd, was spent on the plantation. He was too young for military duty during the Civil war, but after the cessation of hostilities he taught school for two years in Mississippi, after which he entered the University of Mississippi at Oxford, where he was graduated with the class of 1871. He then entered the Lebanon (Tenn.) Law School, where he was graduated with the class of 1873, his older brother, Samuel L., also graduating as a member of the same class. Together the brothers entered the practice of law at Kosciusko, Mississippi, forming the firm of Dodd Brothers. In 1875 John L. came to Louisville and became the law partner of his still older brother, William O. Dodd, who had established himself in Louisville in 1869. This firm was known as W. O. and J. L. Dodd, became one of the strongest in the city, and was terminated only by the death of the senior member in 1886. Mr. Dodd then formed a partnership with Judge Charles S. Grubbs, under the firm name of Dodd and Grubbs, but two years later, on January 1, 1899, Mr. Dodd formed a partnership with his younger brother, Joseph C., un-

der the firm name of Dodd & Dodd, which continued until the death of our subject, Mr. John L. Dodd, on the 24th of June, 1910.

Mr. Dodd was recognized as one of the strongest members of the Louisville bar. He had all the characteristics of his Scotch ancestors; his brothers were first of all men in his affections and his closest personal and business ties were with them. His loyalty, devotion and affection for his own family were known, respected and admired, and added to his loyalty was an unusual degree of energy, combativeness and courage, which qualities, re-inforced by a wide knowledge of the law, made him invaluable as a lawyer and attached to him a large clientage. He was a member of the Second Presbyterian church. In 1883 Mr. Dodd married Mary Pearce, the daughter of the late Charles B. Pearce, of Maysville, Kentucky, and to them one son, John L. Dodd, was born in 1895. As long as the history of jurisprudence in Louisville shall be a matter of record the name of Mr. John Lewis Dodd will figure conspicuously therein by reason of the fact that his career at the bar was one of distinguished prominence and his private life beyond any adverse criticism being without a taint.

THE COVINGTON BREWING COMPANY.—The Covington Brewing Company, one of the very substantial industries of the city, is the outgrowth and successor of the old Lewisburgh Brewery, which was established in 1859 by Charles Lang and Frank Knoll. It was a small concern at that time and was housed in a small frame building on the present site on Baker street. Messrs. Lang and Knoll continued as partners until 1884, during which time the plant was enlarged and some of the present brick buildings were erected. In 1884 the plant was sold to John Seiler and he carried on the business for seven years and for the two years following the brewery was in the hands of assignees. In the meantime Charles Lang died, and on account of a lien the business reverted to his estate and it was conducted by his son, Charles P. Lang, until 1896. In that year the Covington Brewing Company was incorporated with a capital stock of \$75,000, with B. Lemker as president, H. F. Blose as vice-president, and Charles P. Lang as secretary-treasurer. Under this management the business has continued to the present day. Since the reorganization of the brewery the plant has been improved and extended to its present capacity of 20,000 barrels per year, the local trade being catered to entirely.

Charles Lang, founder of this very important concern, was born in Saar-Union, Alsace-

Lorraine, Germany, on March 20, 1834. He was the son of Charles and Henrietta (Muel-ler) Lang, also natives of that place, where they lived out their lives and were finally gathered to their fathers. Charles Lang was reared and educated in his native country and learned the brewing business in Paris and other French cities. In 1854, when he was twenty years of age, he came to the United States to escape military service and located in Covington. Faced by the grim necessity of earning his livelihood he secured work on steam-boats plying the Ohio river and also made several trips to New Orleans. After a while he drifted back to his trade, at which he worked for a time in Covington, and in 1859 he engaged in the brewing business for himself under the firm name of Lang & Knoll, as above stated. He continued in the operation of a continually growing business for a quarter of a century, or until his retirement in 1884, when he removed to a farm located some four miles from Covington, in Kenton county and continued to reside among its peaceful and attractive surroundings until his death, which occurred on June 6, 1891.

Although Charles Lang never aspired to or held office he was interested in public affairs and was a man well informed upon the issues of the day. In matters of state or national import he voted the Republican ticket, but in local affairs he was independent. The social side of his nature was not undeveloped and he derived no small amount of pleasure from his fraternal relations, which extended to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the United Workmen, and several German organizations, while he was one of the founders and charter members of the Covington Turners. He was likewise one of the founders of St. Paul's Evangelical Protestant church and was ever zealous in its support.

Charles Lang married about two years after coming to America, his union to Miss Mary Senf being solemnized in January, 1856. Mrs. Lang, like her husband, was of Teutonic origin, having been born in Obersaulheim, Hesse-Darmstadt, and she came to America with friends in the same year as the young man who became her husband. She located in Covington, and this city was the scene of her entire life in America, her death occurring May 23, 1890. She was the mother of two children, one of whom died in infancy.

Charles P., the only living representative of the Lang family in America, was born in Covington, October 4, 1856, spent his boyhood in the city, and received the greater part of his education in the public schools. During his early manhood he had the advantage of a



two years' sojourn in Germany, where he spent most of his time at Strasburg, in Alsace-Lorraine, his education being completed in the excellent schools of that city. Upon his return to America in 1875 he entered the business world almost immediately, acting in the capacity of bookkeeper for his father, and continuing thus until his father retired and took up his residence upon his farm. He went with his father and remained upon this rural property in the time intervening before the sale of the brewery by the assignees, when he purchased the same and has been closely associated with its management ever since. Since the reorganization of the Covington Brewing Company he has ably filled the offices of secretary and treasurer and it is no doubt due to his splendid executive ability that the concern has been placed upon its present substantial and paying basis.

The marriage of Charles P. Lang occurred June 4, 1902, the lady to become his wife being Theresa Hampel, a native of Cincinnati. Two children are growing up beneath their roof, by name, Marie Elizabeth and Carl. Mr. and Mrs. Lang are communicants of St. Paul's Evangelical Protestant church, giving its causes their generous support and sympathy. Politically Mr. Lang is a stalwart supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party, this referring more particularly to national politics, for in local affairs he is inclined to believe that the policy of voting for the best man is a more direct route to good government.

DEDDO WILLIAM HENRY BORGMAN, M. D.—Nowhere are men so thoroughly grounded in the principles of education and in science generally as in the great German empire; and the educated German is the synonym of the well rounded, broad-cultured man who may be depended upon to execute affairs of great importance and those requiring powers of mind and persistence. From this great empire has come a class of citizens from which our nation has had much to gain and nothing to lose, and the extraction of our subject may be sought for among the vigorous and intellectual natures which have made Germany what it is to-day.

Dr. Borgman was born in Oldenberg, Germany, on June 11, 1872, the son of Theodore Borgman, a merchant, who came to the United States in 1888, locating in Louisville, Kentucky, and who died in January, 1900. The mother was Angelica Frericks, born in Hanover, Germany, and she died in Louisville in November, 1900.

Dr. Borgman received his preliminary education in Germany, and coming with his par-

ents to Louisville in 1888, entered the Louisville public schools, graduating from the High School in 1892. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Louisville in 1894. After a year's practice in Louisville in 1895 he went to the west, spent six months in prospecting in Colorado, then went to San Francisco and spent two months as surgeon for the Pacific Steamship Company. In 1896 he returned to Louisville and opened his office on West Main street. He was assistant to the chair of gynecology in the old University of Louisville.

The Doctor is a member of the Jefferson County Medical Society, the Kentucky State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He was elected a member of the Louisville School Board in November, 1908, and re-elected in 1909. He has been an active factor in the councils of the Democratic party for years in both the city and state. He maintains a lively interest in all that concerns the progress and material prosperity of the city, being known as an alert and public-spirited citizen and able business man and holding unqualified confidence and esteem in the community.

EDWARD WARREN HINES.—Success is methodical and consecutive, and however much we may indulge in fantastic theorizing as to its elements and causation in any isolated instance, yet in the light of sober investigation we will find it to be but a result of the determined application of one's abilities and powers along the rigidly defined line of labor and study, and as a worthy example of this success Mr. Edward Warren Hines challenges attention as one distinctly eligible for representation in this compilation, while his earnest and upright career, his fine genealogical record and his position as a man of affairs, but serve to render the more consonant an epitome of his life history in this connection.

Mr. Hines was born in Butler county, Kentucky, January 15, 1858, the son of Warren Walker and Sarah (Carson) Hines. The Hines family is from good old English stock. Warren W. was born in Warren county, Kentucky, the son of Henry Hines, a native of Virginia. Henry, the grandfather, came to Kentucky in 1807. He served his country as a soldier in the war of 1812-13. The maternal grandfather was Thomas Carson, a native of Virginia, the son of Thomas, also a Virginian. The Carsons settled in Butler county, Kentucky, where the mother of our subject was born. Both parents are dead. They had three sons who became eminent lawyers of Kentucky, and Thomas H. is serving on the Kentucky Court of Appeals bench. Edward

W. was educated at Bethel College, at Russellville, Kentucky, and at Warren College, Bowling Green, Kentucky. He read law under the preceptorship of his brother, Judge Thomas H. Hines, and took the summer law course at the University of Virginia. He was admitted to the Kentucky bar in 1882, and entered the practice at Frankfort, Kentucky, serving as Reporter for the Kentucky Court of Appeals from 1886 to 1896. Mr. Hines finally located in Louisville in 1902, and in 1908 became a member of the law firm of McChord, Hines & Norman, one of the leading legal firms of Kentucky. Mr. Hines is a member of the County and State Bar Associations and of the Lawyers' Club.

Mr. Hines is not a candidate for political honors and finds his greatest pleasures in genial intercourse with his friends and the practice of his profession.

SAMUEL CASSEDAY, the able and honored president of the National Bank of Commerce in the city of Louisville, has been identified with this strong and well conducted institution, through various changes in name, for nearly half a century and is recognized as one of the dominating figures in connection with the banking business in the city that has so long been his home and in which he has risen to his present important office through well directed effort and sterling rectitude. He comes of patrician ancestry and is a son of Alexander Addison Casseday, who established and conducted the first warehouse in Louisville, where he took up his residence in 1816 and where his warehouse operations were initiated. Alexander A. Casseday was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, on the 8th of August, 1800, the place of his nativity having been in the vicinity of the famous Natural Bridge, and he died in Waco, Texas, on the 20th of October, 1880, after having been a resident of the old Lone Star state for a number of years. He was a son of Peter Casseday, a Presbyterian Orangeman who came to America from the North of Ireland and settled in Virginia, where he became a successful planter.

Alexander Addison Casseday received a common-school education in his native state and was but sixteen years of age at the time when he established his residence in Louisville, which was then a mere village. After conducting a warehouse at the mouth of Beargrass creek for a number of years he here established himself in the wholesale queensware business. Later he removed to Nashville, Tennessee, where he continued in the same line of enterprise for about a quarter of

a century. He then returned to Louisville, where he maintained his home during the time of the Civil war. He made judicious investments in Texas lands in the pioneer days of the history of that commonwealth and in 1870 he removed to Waco, Texas, where he passed the residue of his long and useful life. He was loyal to all civic duties but never sought or desired political office. He was a zealous member of the Presbyterian church, in which he held the office of ruling elder for more than fifty years. The maiden name of his first wife was Cantrell and she died about five years after their marriage, after having become the mother of two children—Mary, who died when about sixty-eight years of age, and Emma, who is the wife of Captain J. D. Morrow, residing in Waco, Texas. While a resident of Nashville Mr. Casseday contracted a second marriage, having there wedded Mrs. Mary Brandon (Hall) Douglas. Of the three children of this union the subject of this review is the only survivor; William A. died at the age of fifty-eight years and Jennie was twenty-five years of age at the time of her demise. Mrs. Casseday survived her honored husband by more than a decade and a half and passed the closing years of her life in Waco, Texas, where she died in 1902. She was a daughter of Hon. William Hall, who was one of the honored and influential citizens of Tennessee, of which state he served as congressman and also as governor. He was a general in the Indian wars and was one of the commissioners of the U. S. government and helped frame the treaty with the Creek Indians.

Samuel Casseday was born on the fine old homestead farm of his maternal grandfather, Governor Hall, in Sumner county, Tennessee, and the date of his nativity was May 18, 1848. His early educational training was secured in the common schools of his native state, and at the age of eighteen years he initiated his association with the line of business in which he has achieved so noteworthy success and precedence. In 1866 he assumed the position of messenger for the Western Financial Corporation, of Louisville, which was succeeded by the Bank of Commerce, of which the present National Bank of Commerce is the lineal successor. Mr. Casseday has passed through the various grades of promotion in this institution, of which he became cashier in 1887 and of which he has been president since 1900. He has shown at all times the highest sense of civic loyalty and has been liberal and progressive in the support of measures and enterprises projected for the general good of the community, the while his sterling attributes have gained and retained to him the un-



qualified confidence and high regard of the citizens of Louisville. While he was reared in the faith of the Democratic party he has maintained an independent political attitude and has given his support to men and measures meeting the approval of his judgment. In his boyhood he was a favorite grandson of his distinguished grandfather, Governor Hall, in whose home he passed much of his time. One day Governor Hall called the lad to his side and exacted of him a promise that he would never enter the arena of practical politics. This promise has been rigidly kept by Mr. Casseday during all the long intervening years, and he has found no reason to regret the fact that he has thus followed the admonition of his grandfather. He and his wife are zealous and valued members of the Covenant Presbyterian church in their home city, and in the same he has served as ruling elder for many years. He is an appreciative member of the time-honored Masonic fraternity, and in 1876 he was elected commander of Louisville Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templars, the oldest commandery in the state. At the time of his election he was the youngest man ever honored with this preferment in this staunch old commandery.

On the 13th of October, 1870, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Casseday to Miss Sallie Eastham Kelly, of Bardstown, this state. She is the daughter of the late Henry S. Kelly, who was a representative citizen of that town. Mr. and Mrs. Casseday are the parents of three children, concerning whom the following brief data are entered: Mignon is the wife of Frederick T. Ley, a prominent contractor residing in the city of Springfield, Massachusetts; Samuel Burford Casseday is associated with his brother-in-law, Mr. Ley, and is an alert and sterling young business man; and Alexander Addison Casseday died in infancy.

HUSTON QUIN.—Among the successful and popular young men of the city of Louisville is the subject of this sketch, who is a well known attorney and assistant city attorney of Louisville, Kentucky. Mr. Huston Quin was born in Anchorage, Jefferson county, Kentucky, on the 4th day of August, 1876, the son of Joseph B. and Tillie B. (Huston) Quin, both of whom were born in the city of Louisville. Joseph B., the father, is well-known in insurance circles in Louisville, in which line he was for years engaged in that city, and in which he is now engaged in New York City. The maternal grandfather, M. A. Huston, was also a prominent insurance man of Louisville, served as president of the local board of underwriters and was one of the organizers of the Louisville Insurance Company, of which

corporation he was serving as secretary at the time of his death.

Hustin Quin passed through the Louisville public schools and was graduated from the Louisville Law School in April, 1890, with the degree of LL. B., and was admitted to the bar that same year. He entered the practice of law in Louisville, having office connections with the then legal firm of Helm & Bruce, though practicing independently.

He was appointed first assistant city attorney of Louisville in December, 1908. He is a member of the Law Club and of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and is superintendent of the Crescent Hill Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school. Mr. Quin married Martha B., the daughter of Jones Rivers. Mrs. Quin was born in Florida. Mr. Quin has steadily advanced in the business world, overcoming difficulties and working his way upward to a position of affluence and honor. From the start he already has, there is reason for him to aspire to any position he may wish to fill.

PETER MCARTHUR.—It is said of an eminent man of old that he had done things worthy to be written and by his life had contributed to the welfare of the republic and the happiness of mankind. This eulogy is one that can well be pronounced on Mr. Peter McArthur of Dayton, Kentucky. From an early period Mr. McArthur has been prominently identified with the history of this section of Kentucky, and now in his declining years he is living retired from the active duties of life, crowned with the veneration and respect which should ever be accorded to one who has lived wisely and usefully and whose pathway from now on must be on the downward path of life. He has lived honorably and well and his life is an example that can be emulated with credit by young men.

Captain Peter McArthur was born May 28, 1838, the son of James M. and Mary J. (Stricker) McArthur, an old and prominent family. The grandfather, whose name was also Peter, was born in Argylshire, Scotland, in 1764 and came to the United States when twenty years old, in company with his cousin, Duncan McArthur, who rose to the rank of general in the war of 1812 and who was the eighth governor of Ohio. Peter located near Georgetown, Kentucky, and secured employment as surveyor, which profession he followed for several years in central Kentucky and southern Ohio, locating land warrants for soldiers of the Revolutionary war. In 1815 he settled in Newport and engaged in the hotel business, living there until his death, which occurred in July, 1828. On the 26th

day of December, 1800, he married Mrs. Mary Tomkins, nee Mitchil, a native of Louisa county, Virginia, of Irish descent, who died September 1, 1853, and was buried by the side of her husband in Evergreen Cemetery, Newport. Their children were as follows: Augustus E., Thomas Jefferson, Gilbert, Nancy and James Madison, all of whom are deceased. James Madison, the youngest, was born in Virginia January 31, 1810, and was five years old when the family located in Newport, Kentucky. He attended a private school until he was fifteen years old and then took a course in Centre College, Danville, for a year. Upon reaching manhood he became an extensive land owner and dealer in real estate, at one time owning a third of Campbell county. He next turned his attention to the improvement of Newport, opening the first street in the city, investing large sums in the construction of buildings for residence and business purposes and sold much of his property on long time contracts to assist poor people to secure their own homes. He also established the Newport Safety Fund Bank, which was the first in Campbell county and was its president from 1852 to 1856. In company with James T. Berry and Henry Walker Mr. McArthur laid out the town of Dayton and spent both time and money building up the new town, not deserting it as soon as it was started but helping it along until it was able to stand by itself, and with the open hand and large outlook that foresaw the splendid possibilities of the future. He built the street railway between Dayton and Newport and owned it nine years, then sold it to give attention to other important transactions in business. He took an active part in politics and was president of the Newport City Council for ten years, and was twice elected to the state legislature, in 1846 and in 1873, during which periods he did some important work, one being the introducing and passing the cemetery act, the act levying tax on real estate to aid the establishment of the common school system, the mechanics lien law and various others. In 1837 he married Mary J., the daughter of Charles Stricker, of Philadelphia, who died April 6, 1903, he having preceded her on February 11, 1900. They had seven children, as follows: Peter, our subject, Mary, deceased, Alice, the widow of Henry M. Rand, Annie, the wife of T. J. Haggard of Dayton, Charles, Ida, deceased and William W., deceased.

Peter, our subject, was the oldest of the family and has always claimed Campbell county as his home, where he was reared and educated, finishing at College Hill, Ohio.

After leaving school he engaged in merchandizing at Carthage, Kentucky, in which he continued until the opening of the war between the states. His sympathies, of a strong nature, were with the South and were of such a pronounced degree that he was arrested and held as a political prisoner at Camp Chase, Ohio, for five months and then through his mother's efforts his parole was secured through Governor Todd. Soon after returning home he went to Missouri, where his unquenchable interest in the Southern cause led him to join General Shelby's brigade, serving two years and taking part in several engagements. In a skirmish he received a sabre cut on the forehead, which though not serious made a scar which he carries to this day. During service in Missouri Mr. McArthur spent much time in scout duty and was recognized as being very efficient in that line. After the war he returned to Dayton and located on a farm of five hundred acres, on which he engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1875. For a number of years he owned and operated a line of steamboats on Black and White rivers in Arkansas, and in 1902 sold his interests and has since lived in Dayton. He is a staunch Democrat, always active and ready to do his part for his party, having served as deputy sheriff for Campbell county for several years and was a candidate for sheriff, but was defeated by combination. Mr. McArthur is a member of the Masonic Order and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having been a member for forty-seven years.

On the 18th day of May, 1865, he was married to Calista E., daughter of Dr. Willard F. Taft and a native of Bourbon county, Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. McArthur have five children: Mamie, wife of Charles Auspaugh, Ida Lee, deceased, Jesse, in the laundry business at Dayton, Belle, wife of Hubbard Schwartz, and Calista, at home. Mr. McArthur has certainly contributed much to the healthful growth and advancement of Dayton and he stands to-day a splendid example of what can be accomplished by untiring energy and perseverance. He has been unflagging in his work and undaunted in the accomplishment of his purposes. His labors, too, have been of a character that command respect and admiration because they have proved of marked benefit to his fellow men as well as to himself.

JOSEPH DANFORTH.—The late Joseph Danforth had the distinction of being the first wholesale dry-goods merchant in the city of Louisville, where, with the exception of a short interval, he maintained his home from the year 1818 until his death, which occurred

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on the 26th of November, 1885. He was long a dominating figure in connection with the civic and business affairs of the Kentucky metropolis and through his well directed efforts he did much to conserve the commercial advancement of the city. Mr. Danforth was a scion of a family whose name has been identified with the annals of American history from the early Colonial epoch and was himself a native of New England, where was cradled so much of the history of the great republic. He was born at Londonderry, Rockingham county, New Hampshire, on the 21st of January, 1792, and was a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Barker) Danforth. The original progenitor of the Danforth family in America was Nicholas Danforth, who came from Framlingham, an ancient market town in Suffolk county, England. This worthy ancestor settled in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1634, and was accompanied by his family. He left his native land to escape the religious persecution of Archbishop Laud, who excommunicated all churchmen who failed to comply with the forms of worship prescribed in his book of canon laws. He first settled in Newton, now Cambridge, Massachusetts, becoming one of the founders of the town, as well as of historic Harvard College. Two of his sons were prominent in connection with public affairs in the Colonial days, one of them, Thomas, having held the position of deputy governor of Massachusetts, as well as that of president of the province of Maine. Another son, Samuel, was a distinguished clergyman of the Massachusetts colony. Joseph Danforth Sr., father of the subject of this memoir, was a valiant soldier in the war of the Revolution and participated in the battle of Bunker Hill.

Joseph Danforth, whose name initiates this review, was reared to adult age in New Hampshire, where he received good educational advantages, according to the standard of the locality and period, and at the age of eighteen years he went to the city of Boston, where he gained his initial experience in connection with mercantile pursuits. There he became a successful importing commission merchant and there, in 1815, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Lucy Shaw Lewis, a lineal descendant of Mary Chilton, who, it is said, was the first woman to step from the ship Mayflower to Plymouth Rock, in 1620.

In 1820 Joseph Danforth first visited Kentucky and at that time Louisville had less than four thousand population. He became much impressed with the attractions of the city and here decided to establish his home, with the result that in the following year he moved with his family to Louisville. Here he was engaged

in the general commission business until 1823, when he established the first wholesale dry goods house in the city. He became a member of the firm of J. B. Danforth & Company, in which he was associated with his brother, James B., and this firm was succeeded by Danforth, Lewis & Company, which in turn was succeeded by that of J. Danforth & Son. At the time of the Civil war Mr. Danforth removed to Henry county, this state, where he maintained his home until 1873. He then returned to Louisville, where he lived virtually retired until his death, which occurred about twelve years later. His wife, who was born at Portland, Maine, where her parents established their home in 1794, was summoned to the life eternal on the 10th of August, 1859, and both were zealous and consistent members of the Presbyterian church. They became the parents of four children, all of whom are now deceased.

JOSEPH L. DANFORTH, son of Joseph and Lucy Shaw (Lewis) Danforth, was born in Louisville, Kentucky, on the 21st of January, 1821, and here he died on the 29th of October, 1887. He was prepared for college under the tutorship of Francis Goddard, and at the early age of fourteen years he entered Harvard College. In this historic institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1839 and immediately afterward he went to the city of Philadelphia, where he initiated his business career in connection with the firm of Danforth, Lewis & Company, senior member of which was his uncle, James B. Danforth, who had previously been a member of the firm of J. B. Danforth & Company, in Louisville, as noted in the preceding memoir. After remaining in the Pennsylvania metropolis for two years Joseph L. Danforth went to New Orleans, where he was associated with his maternal uncle, George A. Lewis, in mercantile business until 1844, when he returned to Louisville and became a member of the firm of Danforth, Lewis & Company, which, as already stated, was succeeded by that of J. Danforth & Son, of which he was the junior partner. He well upheld the prestige of the family name and continued to be identified with mercantile business until 1853, about which time he became secretary of the Falls City Insurance Company. From that time forward until his death he continued to be actively identified with the fire insurance business, in connection with which he achieved gratifying success. In 1861 he was elected president of the Louisville Board of Underwriters. His public spirit and progressiveness were shown in many helpful ways. The disastrous fire which visited Louisville in 1856 demonstrated

the imperative need for more adequate fire protection, and Mr. Danforth was one of the most influential factors in securing to the city a better fire department. He was most enterprising and generous in his civic attitude, and his contributions to the social and material development and upbuilding of his native city are far from insignificant. He was especially earnest in the promotion of the cause of education and for several years was a valued member of the board of trustees of the public schools of Louisville. In 1866 he was elected president of the board, and it was largely due to his efforts that in 1870 the manual-training department was instituted. He was one of the founders of the local Home for Aged Women and when, in harmony with his advice, this home was merged into Cook Benevolent Institution, he continued as a member of the board of trustees of the latter institution. His charities and benevolences were of noteworthy order in a private as well as in a generic way. He was one of the organizers of the Home of the Friendless, which was established in the year 1869, and his heart was ever attuned to generous and sympathetic impulses. In 1854 he identified himself with the Church of the Messiah, Unitarian, in the various departments of whose work both he and his wife continued active until their death. He was president of the board of trustees of this church for fifteen years prior to his demise. Concerning him the following appreciative words were written by one familiar with his career: "Joseph L. Danforth was of splendid domestic tastes, pure in mind, chaste in language, upright in daily life, gentle and kindly, an ideal husband and father and a worthy citizen." He gave his political support to the Democratic party.

On the 12th of May, 1845, Joseph L. Danforth was united in marriage to Miss Frances A. E. Ward, of Boston, Massachusetts. She was a great-granddaughter of General Artemus Ward, who was president of the Massachusetts Bay Colony and who was appointed by the Continental congress first on the list of major generals of the Revolutionary war. From 1791 to 1795 he represented Massachusetts as a member of Congress. Mrs. Danforth was summoned to eternal rest on the 19th of November, 1898, at the age of seventy-six years, and concerning the children the following brief data are entered—Florence Ward Danforth is now the wife of H. Victor Newcomb, of New York; Josephine Lewis Danforth is of Louisville, Kentucky; Antoinette is the wife of Charles Freeman Smith, of Louisville; George Lewis Danforth is the subject of the sketch following this memoir;

and Sallie Ward Danforth is the wife of Charles Thurston Johnson, of Louisville, Kentucky.

GEORGE L. DANFORTH, son of the late Joseph L. Danforth, was born in Louisville on the 24th of July, 1854, and his native city has represented his home during his entire life thus far. He is indebted to the public schools of Louisville for his early educational training, and from his youth he has been actively identified with the insurance business, having succeeded to the enterprising firm conducted under the title of J. L. Danforth & Company, and has also served as president of the Louisville Board of Fire Underwriters. Aside from these enterests Mr. Danforth has been identified with many other enterprises and his loyalty to and interest in his native city have been of the most insistent type. He was vice president and general manager of the New Albany Rail Mill Company from 1877 to 1884, and he was one of the leaders in promoting the Louisville Southern Railway, besides which he has given his influence and tangible co-operation in the furtherance of other measures and undertakings that have done much to advance the interests of his native city and state. Though never a seeker of public office he accords a staunch allegiance to the Democratic party, and he and his family are communicants of the Christ church, Protestant Episcopal.

On the 13th of February, 1877, Mr. Danforth was united in marriage to Miss Florence Standiford, who was born and reared at Louisville, Kentucky, and who is a daughter of Dr. E. D. Standiford, formerly president of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company. Mr. and Mrs. Danforth became the parents of five children, four of whom are living, namely: Marie Antoinette, George Lewis Jr., Florence and Standiford. Nannie S. died at the age of eleven years.

ELISHA DAVID STANDIFORD, physician, legislator, banker and railroad president, was born December 28, 1831, in Jefferson county, Kentucky, and died at his home in Louisville July 26, 1887. His birthplace was on a farm within a few miles of the city in which he spent all the active years of his life, and his parents were Elisha and Nancy (Brooks) Standiford. His father was a successful farmer, whose immediate ancestors came from Maryland to Kentucky, and his more remote ancestors from Scotland to Maryland. His mother came with her parents to Louisville before the close of the last century, and grew to womanhood in what was then a frontier settlement. Sturdiness of character, thrift and progressiveness were marked characteristics of both the Standiford and Brooks families, and the boy, who



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was to become in later years a power in politics and in the business and financial world, was richly endowed by nature with those qualities which wrest favors from fortune and win success for their possessor in any field of effort.

Young Standiford was educated principally in the schools of Jefferson county, but completed his academic course of study in St. Mary's College, near Lebanon, Kentucky. He then studied medicine with Dr. J. B. Flint, of Louisville, and after being graduated from the Kentucky School of Medicine, began the practice of his profession in this city. For several years he applied himself closely to professional work, but the active practice of medicine was not congenial to him, and he abandoned it to engage in agricultural pursuits. He was, however, no ordinary farmer. He was a born economist, of practical ideas and large business capacity, and when he turned his attention to farming his superior ability was made strikingly apparent. Commenting on his connection with agricultural interests, the *Louisville Courier-Journal* said, after his death: "He was, in the broadest sense, the best and most successful farmer in Kentucky." His operations were on a large scale and were conducted as systematically as banking or mercantile operations. The large bodies of land of which he became owner were kept in superb condition and were made to yield the largest crops with the least impoverishment of the soil. He was a scientific farmer, in the sense that he was a thorough student of the character of the soil which he cultivated, of the effects of crop rotations, and of the economic problems which must be solved by every successful agriculturist. While farming was only one of the activities in which he was engaged, rather an incident of his busy career than his chief occupation, he made it a profitable enterprise and not a mere matter of recreation or investment, and the farmers of Kentucky studied his methods and emulated his example with great benefit to themselves.

As a manufacturer he was no less sagacious and successful than as farmer. He became interested in various industrial enterprises, some of which were of large magnitude, chief among them being the Red River Iron Works and the Louisville Car Wheel Company. He was a large investor in the iron works, and was elected president of the company—a position which he retained for many years. He was also president of the Car Wheel Company, the largest and most important manufacturing enterprise of this character in the valley of the Ohio. The Farmers' and Drivers' Bank made him its president in 1870, and until 1885 he

was at the head of one of the leading financial institutions of the state. In 1873 he became vice-president of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, and two years later was made president of that corporation, holding the position until 1879. When he became the official head of the railway company it was operating nine hundred and twenty miles of road. Something more than seventy miles were added during his administration by actual purchase, and movements set on foot by him resulted later in a much larger increase of mileage. He extended its connections, increased its prestige and formulated policies which contributed vastly to its subsequent prosperity. The Louisville Southern was another railway project which felt the vivifying touch of his genius and enterprise. He was one of the original projectors of this railway, and, although the contract which was entered into between the Cincinnati Southern and the Louisville & Nashville Railway Companies in 1883, temporarily relegated this project to the background, he did not lose faith in it. When it was revived in 1885 he co-operated actively with the promoters of the proposed railway and rendered them much valuable assistance in carrying forward the work which they had undertaken. For ten or twelve years before his death he was president of the Louisville Bridge Company, and was thus brought into an intimate relationship with the Pennsylvania Railway Company, which owned a majority of the Bridge Company's stock. His successive elections to the presidency of the Bridge Company evidenced the satisfaction of the great Eastern railway corporation with his guardianship of its interests.

Dr. Standiford's connection with corporate interests in the most important managerial capacities and the growth and prosperity of these corporations while he sustained these relationships afford abundant evidence of his superior organizing capacity, his executive ability and force of character. In official life he was no less a striking and interesting figure. He had a natural fondness for politics, and had he been less absorbed in business enterprises, might have aspired to any position in the gift of the people. In the course of his life he held many official positions, and at the time of his death was a candidate for the United States Senate. He had all the qualifications essential to political leadership, and in his early manhood demonstrated that he possessed that power over men which commands success in public life. One of the first—perhaps the first office he ever held—was that of jail physician for Jefferson county. He gained this position at the end of a hotly contested fight and held it

in the face of determined opposition. He served several terms, later, as a member of the Louisville Board of Education, and, in 1867, was elected to the state Senate. He was re-elected state senator in 1871, and in 1872 was chosen representative in Congress from the Louisville district. He took his seat in the Forty-third Congress, and although he remained in the National House of Representatives but one term, became an influential member of that body. His broad knowledge of affairs made him an efficient worker on the committees which chiefly formulate legislation in Congress, and he achieved distinction also on the floor of the House as a debater. Some of his speeches in Congress attracted marked attention, notable among them being a speech in favor of the bill authorizing the government to take charge of the Louisville & Portland Canal; a speech against the repeal of the charter of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company; a speech favoring the granting of a charter to the Iron Moulders' National Union, and a speech in opposition to certain proposed tariff reductions. It was mainly due to his efforts that favorable action was taken on the bill which placed the Portland canal under control of the general government, and what he accomplished in the interest of his constituents commended him to them to such an extent that he would have been returned to Congress without opposition had he not declined a renomination. Although he was a staunch Democrat, his public services had been so entirely satisfactory to his Republican constituents that they proposed to make no opposition to his re-election, but business interests demanded his attention and he retired to private life. In 1883 he was prominently mentioned in connection with the gubernatorial nomination, but made no effort to obtain it, and practically abandoned politics until 1887, when he became a leading competitor of Hon. James B. Beck for the United States senatorship. He entered this contest having in mind certain things which he wished to accomplish for the good of the state of Kentucky, rather than the honor which would attach to his elevation to so high an office. No man in the commonwealth of Kentucky had made a more careful study of its resources, and none was more ambitious to have the facts concerning the richness and variety of these resources placed before those who could aid in the work of development. He believed that, as a United States senator he could make the capitalists of the country familiar with these resources and could secure both legislation and the investment of capital to aid in the work of development. With these objects in view, he had

entered upon a vigorous canvass for the senatorship, and, notwithstanding the fact that Senator Beck was recognized as a statesman of great ability and was strongly entrenched in popular favor, Dr. Standiford had gained a large following and had bright prospects of election when his death ended the contest.

In his physical proportions Dr. Standiford was a commanding figure, and in public life—as farmer, banker, manufacturer and railway manager—his forceful nature, genius and ability made him no less conspicuous in the world of affairs. True to his friends, genial in manner and fond of society, he left a strong impress upon all those with whom he came in contact, and will long be remembered as a man who helped to make much of the history of the city of Louisville and the state of Kentucky. He accumulated a vast amount of property, and at his death left one of the largest estates which has been handed down to his descendants by a citizen of Louisville.

Dr. Standiford was brought up a Presbyterian, but later in life inclined to the Methodist faith, although he was not a member of any church. He was married first to Miss Mary E. Neill, who died in 1875, leaving five children. In 1876 he married Miss Lilly Smith, who died ten years later, leaving two children. He was married a third time, a few weeks before his death, Miss Lorena Scott, of Paducah, Kentucky, becoming his wife at that time.

ALFRED BRANDEIS.—Recognized by all as one of the most prominent grain dealers in the South, our subject occupies a foremost place in the commercial annals of the state. The growth and development of every city depends upon its industrial and commercial interests, and the men who are its real promoters are they who stand at the head of its business interests, advancing general prosperity through well directed labor, and at the same time winning individual success.

Alfred Brandeis, a prominent grain dealer of Louisville, well and favorably known, is a son of the late Adolph Brandeis, who came to Louisville in 1852 and became and was for years a successful grain merchant, and died in this city in 1906, leaving a legacy of an incorruptible name and a first class reputation for commercial sagacity and integrity. Adolph Brandeis was a member of the pioneer firm of Brandeis & Crawford, which firm did an extensive business in grain and was succeeded by the firm of A. Brandeis & Son, of which firm, since the death of his father, Alfred Brandeis has remained at the head. Adolph Brandeis was born in Austria and came to the United States in 1849. In 1849 also Frederica Dembitz, who was born in Prussia, came

to this country, and here she and Adolph Brandeis were married.

Their son Alfred, whose name introduces this personal sketch, was born in Louisville, Kentucky, March 23, 1854. He received an excellent English education in private schools in his native town, and at the age of twenty-four years entered into a partnership with his father in the grain business as the junior member of the firm of A. Brandeis & Son. As a foundation for success in life, he possessed an inherent force of character and developed his latent powers through industry and perseverance, showing in his control of the duties that devolved upon him keen discernment and marked enterprise. Upon these qualities he has builded a success that has made him one of the most prosperous, prominent and honored business men in the state.

Mr. Brandeis has remained in the grain business ever since his introduction into the firm, and the firm of A. Brandeis & Son is among the largest grain dealers anywhere in the Ohio Valley or in the South. Mr. Brandeis is a member of and director in the Louisville Board of Trade, and has long held prominent business relations in the city of Louisville. Mr. Brandeis in his political views has always been a staunch Republican, although he has never sought any political honors, his pleasures and ambitions being satisfied with his business, family and friends.

In 1884 Mr. Brandeis wedded Miss Jennie Taussig, of St. Louis, Missouri. Mrs. Brandeis is the daughter of William Taussig, the builder of the St. Louis bridge across the Mississippi river, and also of the Union Station at St. Louis, and was an organizer of the present St. Louis Terminal Railway Association. Mr. and Mrs. Brandeis are the parents of four daughters: Adele, Amy, Frances and Jean.

Mr. Brandeis' name is a synonym for business integrity and enterprise, and while he stands for progress he does not believe that success should be accomplished at any cost but bases his business principles upon the rules which govern strict and unswerving integrity as well as diligence. His name is indeed unsailable in trade circles and he has thereby won the admiration and the respect of his contemporaries and of the general public as well.

CLAYTON B. BLAKEY.—The bar of Kentucky has ever been maintained at a high standard and the state has had every reason to be proud of her native sons who have entered the legal profession and here found ample scope of effective effort therein. Among this number is the subject of this review, who is one of the representative younger members of the

Louisville bar and who is now serving in the office of city attorney, being recognized as one of the able and popular officials of the Kentucky metropolis.

Mr. Blakey is a scion of old and honored pioneer families of Kentucky and is himself a native of Logan county, this state, where he was born on the 9th of April, 1869. He received excellent educational advantages and prepared himself for his chosen profession by completing the prescribed course in the law department of the University of Michigan in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1893 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He has been successfully established in the practice of his profession in Louisville since 1894.

Clayton B. Blakey is of the fourth generation in line of direct descent from George Blakey, who was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, on the 22d of November, 1749, and who was a son of Churchill Blakey, of Ireland, and of Sallie (George) Blakey, a native of Wales. George Blakey served as a valiant soldier in the Continental line during the war of the Revolution and in his native commonwealth was solemnized his marriage to Miss Margaret Whitsitt. They came to Kentucky in the opening years of the nineteenth century and settled in Logan county, where they passed the residue of their lives. This worthy ancestor secured a large tract of land and became one of the successful pioneer agriculturists and influential citizens of Logan county. There was born his son Thomas, who became one of the leading farmers of that section of the state, where he also was engaged in the successful practice of medicine for many years. Dr. Thomas Blakey was a prominent and influential factor in public affairs in his county, where he served as sheriff and also as magistrate. He married Ann Whitsitt, a distant relative in the cognatic line, and they continued to reside in Logan county until the close of their long and useful lives.

Churchill H. Blakey, son of Dr. Thomas and Ann (Whitsitt) Blakey, was born on his father's fine old homestead farm, near Shaker-town, Logan county, on the 26th of August, 1829, and the house in which his birth occurred was the first one of brick construction to be erected in that county. He was afforded the advantages of an excellently conducted academy at Russellville, Logan county, and he well upheld the prestige of the honored name which he bore. He was one of the most public-spirited and influential citizens of his native county, where he gained by inheritance and personal acquirement a large landed estate and became a most progressive agriculturist. He

succeeded his father in the office of magistrate and was thrice elected to represent his county in the state legislature, in which he made an admirable record as a man of excellent judgment, strong intellectual power and unbending integrity of purpose. He was a staunch Democrat in his political adherency and on the ticket of his party was first elected to the legislature in 1871. In that body he was a contemporary of John G. Carlisle, J. C. S. Blackburn, James B. McCreary and others whose names are distinguished in the annals of Kentucky history. He was an uncompromising advocate of the cause of temperance, and while in the legislature he introduced and secured the passage of a bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in Auburn, Logan county. He and his wife were most zealous and devoted members of the Baptist church, in which he long served as Sunday-school superintendent, and he was an appreciative member of the Masonic fraternity.

In March, 1855, Churchill H. Blakey was united in marriage to Miss Mary C. Becker, a daughter of Theodore Becker, who was a native of France and who served as a soldier under Napoleon. Mr. Blakey was summoned to the life eternal in 1894, and his wife passed away in 1906. They became the parents of the following children: Thomas W., Theodore B., Nellie, Hubert, Clayton B., George D. and Louise. Thomas W. is a physician of Hopkinsville, Kentucky. Theodore B. is assistant attorney general of Frankfort, Kentucky; Nellie is the wife of Dr. T. O. Helm, of Bowling Green, Kentucky; Hubert is a farmer of Logan county; Clayton B. is the subject of this sketch; George D. died in 1900; Louise is unmarried.

FREDERICK W. KEISKER.—The great empire of Germany has contributed a most valuable element to the complex social fabric of the United States, and our nation has had much to gain and nothing to lose from this source. Among the sterling citizens of German birth and lineage who have achieved success and high reputation in connection with business affairs in the city of Louisville and who have held an inviolable place in popular confidence and respect was the late Frederick W. Keisker, who was the founder of the extensive retail furniture business now conducted under the title of Frederick W. Keisker & Son. He was long and prominently identified with the business activities of the Kentucky metropolis and ever stood exponent of civic loyalty and definite public spirit. His standing was such as to entitle him to a tribute of honor in this publication, that perpetual record may be made concerning his life and services.

Frederick W. Keisker was born in the town of Dissen, kingdom of Hanover, Germany, in the year 1827. His father was a cabinet maker of the old German type, and the latter's labors at his trade included the felling of the timber, sawing the same by hand and working the material up into substantial and ornate furniture, with no utilization of machinery of any kind. The subject of this memoir learned the trade of cabinet making under the direction of his father and was afforded the advantages of the common schools of his native town. Prior to attaining the age of twenty years Mr. Keisker, in company with a number of other German lads, emigrated to America, for the purpose of seeking the goal of independence under more favorable conditions than were afforded in his fatherland. He landed in the city of New Orleans, and for some time he was identified with steamboat operations on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, in the palmy days of this method of transportation. He thus made his way to Cincinnati and finally to Louisville, where he took up his abode in the year 1854. With the inception of the Civil war, river traffic, in which he was engaged at that time, was thrown into confusion, and he then returned with his family to his native land, where he remained two years. He soon afterward came with his family to America and, establishing his home in Louisville, he here entered into partnership with John H. Wrampelmeier, with whom he became associated in the manufacturing of and dealing in furniture. In 1878 he individually established himself in the retail furniture trade at 412 Main street, and he continued the enterprise as sole proprietor until 1891, when he admitted to partnership his son Frederick W., Jr., under the present firm name of Frederick W. Keisker & Son. By fair and honorable dealing and unflagging energy Mr. Keisker built up a substantial business and the same is now one of the most extensive of its kind in Louisville. As a popular and honored business man he continued to be actively identified with the enterprise which he had founded until he was summoned to eternal rest, on the 16th of April, 1900. His youngest son, Charles H., was then admitted to the firm, and the two brothers have since continued the business under the original firm title, the while they have admirably sustained the high reputation of the name which they bear and have proved worthy successors of their honored father. In 1901 the firm removed to the Atherton building, at the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, where they maintained their headquarters until the completion of their present attractive and essentially modern build-

ing, on Walnut street, between Third and Fourth streets, of which fine structure they took possession in September, 1909. Their furniture establishment is undoubtedly the largest and most perfectly equipped of its kind in the entire state.

During the war between the states Mr. Keisker returned to Germany, with the intention of passing the residue of his life amidst the scenes and associations of his old home, but within a few years and after the death of his wife in Germany the allurements of America proved so strong that he returned to Louisville. In politics Mr. Keisker gave his support to the cause of the Democratic party and his religious faith was that of the Lutheran church. He was a man of impregnable integrity of purpose, of strong mentality and of generous nature, so that within the long years of his residence in Louisville he won to himself a wide circle of staunch friends.

The first marriage of Mr. Keisker, contracted in 1859, was with Miss Fredericka Horst, who, like himself, was a native of Hanover, Germany. They became the parents of five children, of whom one son and one daughter are now living and of whom Frederick W., senior member of the firm of Frederick W. Keisker & Son, is the eldest. Mrs. Keisker died in 1865. Mr. Keisker contracted a second marriage, being united to Miss Wilhelmina Heins, who died in 1880, and who is survived by four children, of whom the eldest is Charles H., junior member of the firm founded by the father.

Frederick W. Keisker, Jr., eldest son of Frederick W. and Fredericka (Horst) Keisker, was born in Louisville, on the 28th of March, 1862, and after his graduation in the high school of his native city he associated with his father's business, in which he was finally admitted to partnership, as has already been stated in this context. He is now recognized as one of the prominent and influential business men of Louisville and no citizen has shown more distinctive progressiveness and public spirit than he. He is one of the active members of the Louisville Commercial Club, of which he was president in 1908-9, and he is also a valued and representative member of the Louisville Board of Trade and the Retail Merchants' Association. Though never an aspirant for public office, Mr. Keisker gives a staunch allegiance to the Democratic party, and he and his family hold membership in the Lutheran church. On the 2d of October, 1884, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Henrietta Stein, of Louisville, and they have two children,—Herman Edward, who is

a cadet in the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis; and Evelyn, who is the wife of George E. Zubrod, of Louisville.

Charles H. Keisker, son of Frederick W. and Wilhelmina (Heins) Keisker, was born in Louisville, on the 27th of July 1874. He was graduated in Louisville Male High School as a member of the class of 1892, and since that time he has been associated with the business founded by his father, after whose death he became a member of the firm, as has already been stated in a preceding paragraph. Like his brother, he is a representative business man of his native city, where he is identified with the Commercial Club, the Board of Trade and the Retail Merchants' Association. He is a Democrat in his political proclivities, and both he and his wife are members of the Episcopal church. On the 7th of June, 1898, he was united in marriage to Miss May Clark, of Louisville, and they have two sons, C. Wesley and Frederick W.

HOMER J. NORTHCUTT.—To the ingenuity and good taste of the contractors and builders of a city are largely due its attractive appearance and many of the important improvements which go so far to enhance the beauty of the place. A man prominently and successfully identified with this line of enterprise in the city of Covington and one who in connection with his chosen work has done much to further the development and upbuilding of his home city is Homer J. Northcutt. Mr. Northcutt was born in Grant county, Kentucky, on the 16th of November, 1872, and is a son of Ben and Roxie (Callahan) Northcutt, both of whom were born and raised in the Blue Grass state. Jeremiah Northcutt, grandfather of the subject of this review, was a native of Virginia and he emigrated, in 1787, to what is now the southern part of Kenton county, Kentucky, when that state was still a portion of the colony of Virginia. He became an extensive land holder in this section and upon the farm which he reclaimed from the virgin forest in the pioneer days was born the father of him whose name introduces this article. The old Northcutt homestead is still in possession of lineal descendants of Jeremiah Northcutt.

Homer J. Northcutt was reared on the home farm in Grant county, in the development of which he early assisted his father, and his educational discipline was that afforded in the common schools of the county. He early showed a natural predilection for carpenter work and was frequently employed in the same at home and among the neighbors. He began contracting when seventeen years of age and he has since been most successfully connected

with this industry. For thirteen years he followed this line of work in his native county and in 1903 he removed to Covington, where he formed a partnership with George Lubrecht, this alliance continuing one year, at the expiration of which he succeeded to the business. In 1906 the firm of Northcutt Brothers was established and this is now one of the most reliable and successful contracting and building concerns in Covington. Among the many fine buildings which have been constructed by the firm may be mentioned the Arthur and Thayer apartment buildings, the Lovell & Buffington tobacco factory and the new St. Patrick's church at Maysville, Kentucky, erected at a cost of fifty-five thousand dollars. Mr. Northcutt personally had charge of five different branches of work on the new St. Mary's cathedral in Covington. In 1908, in company with his brother, James E., Mr. Northcutt organized the Modern Realty Company, incorporated under the laws of the state with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars; of this company Mr. Northcutt is president. With keen foresight he bought up portions of unimproved real estate, on which he has installed modern improvements and erected modern cottages and residences, making the same a fine residence district.

Mr. Northcutt is a Democrat in his political proclivities and though never a participant in party affairs he has ever shown a loyal and public-spirited interest in matters pertaining to the general welfare of the community. In a fraternal way he is affiliated with the time-honored Masonic fraternity, in which he holds membership in Blue Lodge, No. 129, Free & Accepted Masons, Covington Chapter, No. 31, Royal Arch Masons; and the Commandery, Knights Templar. He has been actively and prominently connected with the Red Men for several years, having passed all the chairs of the local lodge and having been for three years one of the officers of the Grand Lodge of the state, being recently elected a presiding officer.

In 1896 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Northcutt to Miss Della Hindrix, a native of Gallatin county, Kentucky. Mrs. Northcutt is prominent in the best social circles in her home city and is a most gracious hostess at the attractive Northcutt residence.

PRESLEY S. RAY.—It is especially fitting that in a volume giving the history of the men of Kentucky some mention should be made of Presley S. Ray, now acceptably serving as county clerk of Jefferson county, and who is one of the leaders of the Democratic party in his section and whose large acquaintance and unbounded popularity give him an influential following, while his shrewd judgment of men

and affairs makes his counsel of value in all important movements.

Presley S. Ray was born in Springfield, Kentucky, July 24, 1871, and is descended from two old Kentucky families. His great-grandfather was Nicholas Ray, a native of Maryland, who married Polly Smith, of Virginia, the two of them coming into Kentucky by way of Cumberland Gap when they were children, the two families coming together on the same journey. He became one of the first merchants of Lebanon, Kentucky. The grandfather of our subject was Presley S., for whom he was named, the second son of Nicholas, and was born in Lebanon in 1823 and married Beady Stockton, who was born in Barren county, Kentucky (near Metcalfe), the daughter of James Stockton, whose family came from Maryland. From Lebanon Presley S. Ray removed to Barren county, Kentucky, thence to other counties and in 1880 he went to near Vernon, Texas, where he died in 1907. His wife, Beady Stockton, died in Barren county, Kentucky, in 1854. James S. Ray, the father of our subject, was born near Edmonton, Metcalfe county, Kentucky, on the 19th of November, 1846, and received his education at Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, where he was graduated in 1867, read law with Judge James Garrett at Columbia, Adair county, Kentucky, and was admitted to the bar in 1868. He practiced in Springfield, Washington county, until 1875, then located in Louisville and practiced until 1888, then engaged in coal land development in the southeastern portion of Kentucky, where he built the town of Pineville. But this was a most unfortunate venture for Mr. Ray, as it proved to be financially disastrous to him, and from 1901 he engaged in agricultural pursuits on his fine farm in Jefferson county, which he still conducts. Since 1902 he has been superintendent of the real estate department of the Louisville Trust Company. He married Sue S. Davidson, of Springfield, Kentucky, the daughter of Edmund L. Davidson. She was born in Springfield, Kentucky, in 1846, and died in 1887, leaving children as follows: Presley S., subject; James G., who was born in Louisville in October, 1878, educated at the Louisville Manual School and at the New York Military School at Cornwall, Kentucky, and is now the superintendent of a handle factory at Bowling Green, Kentucky, and is married to Velma Harrington, of West Point, Mississippi; Davidson H., born June 16, 1881, was educated in the Louisville public schools primarily and finally graduated in medicine from the University of Louisville, served a term as surgeon in the Marine Hospital, Louisville, and one term in

the Louisville City Hospital, and is now practicing in the copper mines of Bingham, Utah.

Presley S. Ray received his education in the public schools of Louisville and the Kentucky University at Lexington. He came with his parents to Louisville in 1875, becoming a resident of this city at a very early age and has grown up here, his interests all being centered in this city. The Democratic party has always found in Mr. Ray a staunch supporter of its principles, and he has taken a very active part in promoting its interests. He served as chief deputy assessor of Jefferson county for four years, and was an unsuccessful candidate at the Democratic primary of 1905 for county assessor. For several years after that he was a traveling salesman, and in 1909 his name was placed on the ticket as candidate for county clerk of Jefferson county and he was elected and is now filling the office with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Ray married Lucile, the daughter of Howard H. Hunter, the well known Louisville fire insurance man, and they have one daughter, Virginia Davidson, born January 1, 1908. Mr. Ray is known as one of the representative men of the state, in whose future and greater precedence he has the utmost confidence, while a more loyal and enthusiastic citizen of the commonwealth cannot be found.

WILLIAM A. PRICE.—Among the many distinguished members of the bar of the state of Kentucky, noted throughout the Union for its brilliant and successful legists and jurists, the Hon. William Andrew Price holds no mean place as an able attorney in the city of Covington, where he is at the present time a member of the state legislature from Kenton county, representing the Eighty-first district.

William A. Price was born in Clark county, and is a son of Dillard S. and Martha (Hunt) Price, the former of whom was born in Jessamine county and the latter in Clark county, Kentucky. Members of the Price family were early pioneers in the Blue Grass state, having settled in the vicinity of Jessamine county, when Kentucky formed a part of the colony of Virginia. John Price, great-grandfather of the subject of this review, was a member of the second constitutional convention, which met in Frankfort in 1779. He was a man of fine intellectual powers and exerted a most potent influence in connection with local affairs in the pioneer days. Dillard S. Price, father of William A., was a prominent physician and surgeon in Clark county, having there carried on an extensive and lucrative practice for fully fifty years. Many members of the Price family were noted doctors, some of them being the authors of important med-

ical works. Dr. Price was summoned to the life eternal on the 8th of May, 1908, deeply mourned by an affectionate family and a wide circle of devoted friends. He was an influential and public-spirited citizen, whose interest in the public welfare of the community was widespread and productive of much good. He was a devoted husband and kind father and is sorely missed by his surviving widow and six children. Mrs. Price now maintains her home in Winchester, Clark county, this state.

William A. Price was reared to adult age at Winchester, where he availed himself of the advantages of the public schools, which he later supplemented by a course in the Kentucky Wesleyan University, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1894, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Some time after his graduation he entered the law offices of the late Hon. J. W. Bryan, of Covington, where his progress in the study of the science of jurisprudence was most effectual and he was admitted to the bar in 1900. After a varied business career in the states of Mississippi and Louisiana he returned, in 1902, to Covington and there initiated the practice of his chosen profession. In politics he is a staunch adherent of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, in whose local councils he has been an active factor. In the autumn of 1909 he was given proof of popular appreciation by his election to the state legislature, in which he represented Kenton county in the Eighty-first district. In connection with this office he has served on many important committees, namely,—the committee on public bridges, of which he is chairman, the court of appeals committee, the city courts committee, the judicial redistricting committee, the state library committee, the state fair committee and the committee on ways and means. Fraternally Hon. William A. Price is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Improved Order of Redmen and he is an earnest member of the First Baptist church of Covington. He is a bachelor.

ARTHUR LOOMIS.—To the old Puritan stock in New England must we turn in tracing the lineage of the subject of this review. Arthur Loomis was born in Westfield, Massachusetts, and is a son of Dr. John Loomis and Clarissa (Robinson) Loomis. His father was born in Russell, Massachusetts, May 18, 1820, and is now past ninety years of age. He comes of old New England stock. The progenitor of the Loomis family in America was Joseph Loomis, who came to America in 1639, a Puritan from Braintree, England, and settled in Windsor, Connecticut. The genealogy of the family is authentically traced back as far as the fifteenth century, to John Loomis, a man of

distinction who was born in 1570, at Braintree, England. He was the father of Joseph Loomis, the founder of the family in America. The Puritans are all of the stern and strict character, who are willing to fight for their rights, and the members of the Loomis family were no laggards, for many of their names are enrolled among the heroes of the Revolutionary war, among them being the great-grandfather of Arthur Loomis.

Dr. John Loomis, his father, is a graduate of both the eclectic and the homeopathic schools of medicine and is the oldest practicing physician of Clark county, Indiana, where he has practiced since 1861, coming from Massachusetts in that year. He married in 1843 Clarissa Robinson, who was born in Pembroke, New Hampshire, in 1819, and died in Jeffersonville, Indiana, in 1897, and was buried in Westfield, Massachusetts. Their children are as follows: John C., Clara J. Loomis, Jacob, Herbert, Alice and Arthur, all living. Two are deceased, namely; Kirke H. and Mrs. Christia R. Bush.

Arthur Loomis was educated in the public schools acquiring a good practical education, and in 1876 began the study of architecture. In 1891 he with Mr. C. J. Clarke, formed the firm of Clarke & Loomis, architects, Louisville. Mr. Clarke, his partner, was well and favorably known man in Kentucky, and as an architect left many enduring monuments of his technical skill and ability and who was signally leal and loyal in all relations of life. His standing in the community was such as to render most consistent this brief tribute to his memory. Mr. Clarke died in 1908 and since then Mr. Loomis has continued alone in the business.

Mr. Loomis has acquired success both professionally and financially, doing an extensive business. He has designed some of the most important business blocks and beautiful residences both in Jeffersonville, Indiana, and in Louisville, Kentucky, among them being the Episcopal church in Jeffersonville, the Public Library, the Citizens' Bank, the Trust Building, all of Jeffersonville, as well as the new cell house of the Indiana Reformatory. The residence of Governor Willson of Kentucky and other residences and business buildings of Louisville bear testimony to Mr. Loomis' skill and the good work he has done in designs both practical and ornamental. Among these are the Louisville Medical College, Levy Brothers' store building, J. Bacon & Sons store building, St. Paul's Evangelical church, the German Reformed Evangelical church, St. Matthews', St. Peters', and the First Presbyterian churches, the Todd building and others, as well as the Conrad residence in St. James Court and other residences.

On December 9, 1902, Mr. Loomis was married to Carrie B., the daughter of Captain J. C. Dorsey, for many years superintendent of the Jeffersonville and Louisville Ferry Company. Mr. Loomis is a member of the American Institute of Architects. He has been president of the Louisville Chapter of American Architects, and was a delegate in 1908 to their national convention held in Washington, D. C. Mr. Loomis enjoys a high standing in the Masonic fraternity and is one of the only two honorary members of Louisville Lodge, No. 400, F. & A. M., is a member of Horad Chapter, R. A. M., Jeffersonville, of which he is a past high priest, a member of Jeffersonville Commandery, Knights Templar, is past eminent commander of that Commandery, is a member of the Grand Consistory of Kentucky, and Kosair Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Loomis resides in Fountain Court. He has a marked creative talent and in all of its expressions he is a lover of art and of his profession, which represents one of the noblest forms of art expression. He is a public spirited and progressive citizen, interested in whatever pertains to aid the advancement of the community, and the city has profited by his work for while promoting his individual business interests he has also improved the opportunity to labor for the benefit of the section of the country in which he makes his home.

FREDERICK M. SACKETT.—It has been given the subject of this brief review to attain to special precedence as one of the aggressive and prominent business men of the Kentucky metropolis, where he is president of the Louisville Gas Company and also of the Louisville Electric Light Company, besides which he has other important capitalist interests and has proved an excellent administrative officer. He is also a member of the Louisville bar.

Frederick M. Sackett Jr. claims the state of Rhode Island as the place of his nativity; he was born in the city of Providence on the 17th of December, 1868, and is a son of Frederick M. and Emma W. (Paine) Sackett. The Sackett family is of English origin and the name has been identified with the history of America for more than two and one half centuries. It was thus early founded in the state of Rhode Island, where are yet to be found many of its representatives. Adnah Sackett, grandfather of him whose name initiates this review, was a prominent merchant and influential citizen of the city of Providence. The Paine family was likewise of English lineage and was founded in Rhode Island in 1643. Daniel Paine, maternal grandfather of Mr. Sackett, was also a prominent merchant of that state. Frederick M. Sackett

Sr. served as first lieutenant of the Rhode Island First Light Artillery in the Civil war and is now incumbent of the office of adjutant general of his native state, where he has long been a prominent factor in the public and civic affairs. He is Republican in his political proclivities, and both he and his wife are members of the Unitarian church. Of their children three sons and one daughter are now living.

Frederick M. Sackett Jr. is indebted to the public schools of his native city for his early educational discipline, which was supplemented by a course in Brown College, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1890 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1893 he was graduated in the law school of historic Harvard University, which institution conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In the year of 1898 he came to Louisville, and here he was engaged in the practice of his profession for several years, during which time he proved himself admirably fortified for the work of this exacting vocation. In 1907 he became president of the Louisville Gas Company and also of the Louisville Electric Light Company, and in these executive offices he has done much to promote the success of the two companies and to make their systems more effective in operation and service.

He is vice-president of the North Jellico Coal Company, the mines of which are located in Knox county, and to the exploiting of this important line of industry he likewise has given much attention. He is a director of the Fidelity Trust Company, one of the important financial institutions of Louisville. Mr. Sackett enjoys marked popularity in both business and social circles and is a member of the Pendennis and Country Clubs. His religious faith is that of the Unitarian church, of which both he and his wife are members. On the 12th of April, 1898, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Sackett to Miss Olive Speed, daughter of J. B. Speed, a prominent citizen of Louisville.

LOREN BERNER WILLIAMSON.—During the past quarter of a century there has been no greater development in any line of business than in insurance, and this field is constantly attracting men of enterprise, energy and laudable ambition, who find in this opportunities for the qualities which bring advancement. Mr. Loren B. Williamson, to whose life history we now direct attention, has a thorough and intimate knowledge of the life insurance business, has made a close study of its possibilities and therefore his views upon life insurance are sane and serviceable.

Mr. Loren B. Williamson was born in Macon, Georgia, on the 16th day of September,

1873, the son of Charles J. and Florence (Berner) Williamson, both natives of Georgia. The paternal grandfather was Dr. Eldridge Williamson, a native of Washington county, Georgia, who was practicing physician, owned about two hundred slaves, and used their labor in the building of the Georgia Central Railroad, and he served as major-surgeon with a Georgia regiment during the war between the states. He married a Hardwick of Georgia, which family traces its ancestry straight back to the French throne. Captain Charles J. Williamson, the father of our subject, raised a company during the war between the states, and fought all through that time as a Confederate officer and lost his left arm at the Battle of Peach Tree Creek, Georgia. He served as city treasurer of Macon, Georgia, for twenty-eight years, and died in that city in 1890, aged fifty-two years. The maternal grandfather, William R. Berner, was a professor of modern languages in a Georgia college and spoke twelve different languages as fluently as he spoke English. His son, Robert L. Berner, served as lieutenant governor of Georgia and made the race for governor as a Gold Democrat. Professor Berner married a Cooke, of Virginia, of the old Cooke family of that state.

Loren B. Williamson was reared in Macon, Georgia, and received a university education. Upon leaving college he entered the life insurance business, receiving his training in that line of business under Major Livingston Mims, the noted Georgia man of affairs, then manager for Georgia of the New York Life Insurance Company. After spending nine years with Major Mims, Mr. Williamson came to Louisville in 1902 to take charge of all the Agencies of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Kentucky. In 1904 he became state manager for Kentucky of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, with which company he has since continued. He has served as president of the General Agents Association of Kentucky.

Mr. Williamson was a member of the Louisville Board of Aldermen during Mayor Bingham's administration, and has served as vice-president of the Louisville Commercial Club. He is also a prominent and popular member of the Pendennis, Country, Audubon and Advertisers' Clubs. He belongs to the Second Presbyterian church.

Mr. Williamson married Miss Inez Tatum, of Montgomery, Alabama, the daughter of William Tatum, deceased, formerly a wholesale merchant of that city. Mr. Williamson is a man of excellent business and executive ability, and the company which he represents finds him a valued factor in the control of their

business in Kentucky, his service being highly satisfactory to the company and profitable to both the company and himself. His connection with life insurance has made him thoroughly acquainted with the business, its methods of conduct, its necessities and possibilities, and in the important position which he now occupies he has instituted plans and methods, the value of which are being demonstrated in the success attending them.

JOHN HAYS CAPERTON.—Throughout practically his entire active career John H. Caperton has been identified with the real-estate business, which, when properly conducted, has most important bearing upon the material and civic advancement and prosperity of every community. His operations have been of wide scope and his success has been the direct sequel of fair and honorable dealings and comprehensive and accurate knowledge of real-estate values. Mr. Caperton is a native of the city of Louisville, where he now maintains his home, and was born on the 12th of September, 1858, being a son of John and Mary (Guthrie) Caperton, the former of whom was born in West Virginia, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and the latter of whom was born in Louisville, being a daughter of Honorable James Guthrie, one of the distinguished lawyers and influential citizens of Kentucky, and one to whom a memoir is dedicated on other pages of this work. The parents of Mr. Caperton both died in Louisville. The father was one of the gallant argonauts who made the trip across the plains to California in the memorable year 1849, at the time of the gold excitement in that section of the country, where he remained for some time. Upon his return to the east he established his home in Louisville.

John Hays Caperton was reared and educated in his native city, and the same has represented his home during his entire life thus far. He is one of the leading representatives of the real-estate business in Louisville, is a loyal and progressive citizen and is held in unqualified esteem in the community. His political support is given to the Democratic party, and he is identified with various civic organizations.

In the year 1892 Mr. Caperton was united in marriage to Miss Virginia Standiford, a daughter of the late E. D. Standiford, of Louisville, at one time President of the Louisville & Nashville railroad and a member of Congress, and they have one son, Hugh John.

JAMES GUTHRIE.—A strong and noble figure was that of the Hon. James Guthrie, who attained distinction as one of the leading members of the Kentucky bar and who was a scion of one of the sterling pioneer families

of Kentucky, of which state he was a native, and he was also a prominent factor in public and financial affairs.

James Guthrie was born in Nelson county, Kentucky, on the 5th of December, 1792, and died in the city of Louisville, this state, on the 13th of March, 1869. He was descended from patrician Scotch ancestry, although the original progenitors in America came from the north of Ireland, to which section ancestors had removed from Scotland in early days. Among his ancestors was James Guthrie, who was a Covenanter clergyman in the seventeenth century and who strenuously maintained the conviction that "the obligation to observe the covenant was paramount to the obligation to obey the magistrate": He suffered death by decapitation rather than conform to the usages of the prelatical church, which Charles II attempted to establish in Scotland. From the scaffold he exhorted the people to continue their resistance to the attempt to coerce them into the observance of religious rites obnoxious to their consciences, and then with utmost imperturbability he submitted himself to the executioner's ax. He was one of the courageous and noble spirits to whom Scotland owes its religious liberty, and such martyrs will never be forgotten.

James Guthrie, to whom this tribute is dedicated, was a son of General Adam Guthrie, who came from Virginia to Kentucky in the latter part of the eighteenth century and he became a conspicuous figure in the early history of the Blue Grass commonwealth. He served as a member of the Kentucky house of representatives from 1800 to 1805 and was again a member in 1808. He and his wife continued to reside in Nelson county until their death, and there he developed a fine plantation, being numbered among the substantial and representative citizens of the state at the time of his demise. He was active in the early Indian warfare and contributed in generous measure to the civic and industrial development of the state in the formative period. James Guthrie was reared to maturity on the old homestead in Nelson county, and his academic education was secured mainly in McAllister Academy, at Bardstown, an institution of high repute in its day. As a young man he was engaged for some time in the transportation business on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers by the taking of products from this section to the market in New Orleans by means of flat boats. He then turned his attention to the study of law, under the preceptorship of Judge John Rowan, of Bardstown, who later represented Kentucky in the United States senate. Mr. Guthrie showed marked powers of ab-

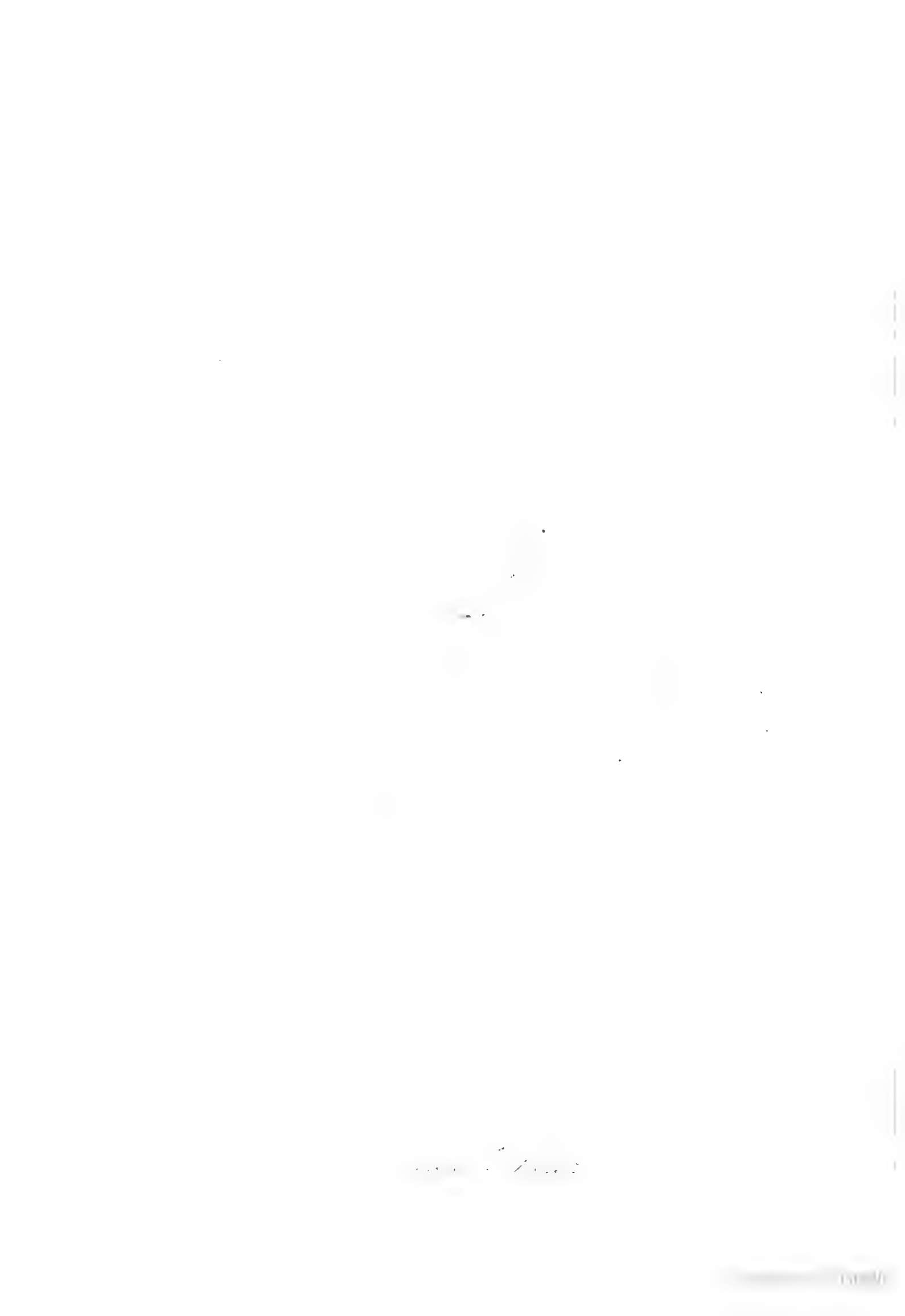
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sorption and assimilation in connection with his application to the science of jurisprudence, and after his admission to the bar he entered upon the practice of his profession at Bardstown, where he remained until he was twenty-eight years of age, when he removed to Louisville, which was then a promising and flourishing village. This removal was made mainly for the purpose of assuming the office of commonwealth attorney, to which he had been appointed by Governor John Adair. From that point onward his rise in his profession and in connection with political affairs was rapid and substantial. As a Democrat he was repeatedly elected to the lower house of the state legislature and thereafter he served with equal distinction in the state senate. The strong hold he had upon popular confidence and esteem is shown by the fact that at the time his party was largely in the minority. He was the leading spirit in securing the charter of the bank of Kentucky, in 1834, as he championed its cause in the legislature and used his personal influence with the people of the state. The establishment of this institution made possible the protection of Kentucky against a flood of irredeemable bank currency that came in from other states. This staunch banking concern carried Kentucky safely through civic financial storms. For many years Mr. Guthrie was one of the directors of the bank and he was prominent in dictating its policies and management.

In 1833 Mr. Guthrie was one of the leaders in promoting and carrying through to successful completion the construction of the railroad from Louisville to Frankfort, this line constituting the nucleus of the present fine system of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, which, it may be stated without fear of legitimate contradiction, owes its existence primarily to the subject of this sketch. He served as president of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company for some time, and in this connection as in all other civic relations he showed the deepest loyalty and most definite interest in promoting the welfare of the state and its people. As an ardent friend of the cause of education Mr. Guthrie in 1837 secured from the city of Louisville a donation for the University of Louisville, of whose board of trustees he was a member for thirty-two years, during several of which he was president of the board. In 1849 he was elected member of the constitutional convention of the state and was chosen its presiding officer. This board framed the constitution which continued to be the organic law of the state until the present constitution was adopted in 1901. He was especially imbued with a spirit of statesmanship, but could not be in any sense classified as a politician of

the type known at the present day. He was signally free from political ambition and never sought public office, although many high political offices were conferred upon him by the people of his native state. In 1853 President Franklin Pierce chose him as a member of his cabinet, in which he assumed the portfolio of secretary of the treasury, in which important post he served with distinction until the close of the Pierce administration, being recognized as the most influential member of President Pierce's cabinet and regarded by many as "the ablest secretary of the treasury since Alexander Hamilton."

In 1860 there came still further mark of the popular appreciation of the abilities and high personal integrity of Mr. Guthrie, in that his name was presented as that of Kentucky's candidate for the presidency of the United States at the national convention of the Democratic party held in the city of Charleston, South Carolina. In this convention he received a flattering vote. A man of most broad and liberal views and one whose statesmanship was of high calibre, Mr. Guthrie strongly championed the cause of the Union when the dark cloud of the Civil war spread its gruesome pall over the national horizon and he became one of the so-called "Union Democrats" of Kentucky. He was at the time president of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, and through the utilization of the lines of this road he rendered great assistance to the government in forwarding troops to the front. It is a matter of definite record that at one time President Lincoln called him into conference with the purpose of tendering him the post of secretary of war, but he declined the position on account of his advanced age and impaired health. He was a delegate to the peace convention held in the city of Washington in February, 1861, and in 1864 was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention which assembled in the city of Chicago. Although an ardent Unionist, Mr. Guthrie never severed his connection with the Democratic party, and after the war closed he was a recognized leader of the reorganized party in Kentucky. As such it was but natural that he should be again marked for high political honors, and he was elected to represent his state in the United States Senate, in which he took his seat on the 4th of March, 1865, at which time he was more than seventy years of age. In 1868, owing to physical infirmities and the too great exactions placed upon him by so responsible an office, Senator Guthrie resigned his seat in the senate and his death occurred on the 13th of March of the following year. He was a man whose character was cast in a noble

mould, and upon his entire career there rests no shadow nor blemish.

Concerning Senator Guthrie the following brief statements are worthy of reproduction in this connection:

"He was a man of genial, generous nature, true to his friends, courteous to his acquaintances. Although honored with high political preferment, he was never an office-seeker, and was without political ambition, but he had a true and just conception of the duties of citizenship, and when his fellow-townsmen demanded his services or his aid in any department of public affairs he was quick to respond, and his labors produced most beneficial results. As a lawyer he attained great eminence, and his clientage was extensive and of a distinctively representative character. It would be difficult to point to a single citizen of Kentucky who has secured greater good to the commonwealth. His life was permeated by a noble purpose, lofty patriotism, inflexible integrity and unselfish devotion to family and friends."

In the year 1821 was solemnized the marriage of Senator Guthrie to Miss Eliza Prather, at the home of her uncle, Colonel Samuel Churchill, in Jefferson county, Kentucky. Soon after their marriage they established their home at 220 West Walnut street, in the city of Louisville, and here a gracious and generous hospitality was long extended to a wide circle of friends. Senator and Mrs. Guthrie became the parents of three daughters: Mary, who became the wife of John Caperton, of Louisville, and Mrs. J. Lawrence Smith and Mrs. William B. Caldwell, but all three daughters are deceased.

J. LAWRENCE SMITH, M. D., renowned as an American scientist and greatly beloved by the people of Louisville, with whom he was brought into intimate relationship through his residence in this city, was born near Charleston, South Carolina, December 17, 1818, and died at his home in Louisville October 12, 1883.

As a child he was precocious and surprised his elders by his evident genius for mathematics. When only four years of age and sometime before he could read he could add figures rapidly and multiply with equal facility. At eight years of age he was ready to begin the study of algebra, and when thirteen years old was studying calculus. He was fitted for college in the private schools of Charleston and completed his academic education in the University of Virginia, where he gave special attention to mathematics, physics and chemistry, for which sciences he had a marked fondness, selecting civil engineering as a profession; he also gave a portion of his time to the study of

its various branches, becoming, perhaps, most deeply interested in mining engineering and geological surveys. He devoted two years to this course of study and then accepted the position of assistant engineer on the railroad then in course of construction between Charleston and Cincinnati. This employment was not congenial to his tastes, probably for the reason that it did not give the time and opportunity for scientific research which he desired, and he abandoned it to begin the study of medicine. Entering the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, at Charleston, he was graduated from that institution at the end of a three years' course of study in the class of 1840. His thesis on the occasion of his graduation attracted attention, and the faculty of the college presented him with a silver goblet as a testimonial to the excellence of his discourse on "The Compound Nature of Nitrogen."

After obtaining his degree from the Charleston Medical College, Dr. Smith went abroad to continue his studies, his father being a Charleston merchant of comfortable fortune who was desirous of giving his son the best educational advantages. "In Paris," says one of his biographers (Professor B. Silliman), "he followed chemistry, pure and applied, with Dumas; toxicology with Orfila; physics with Poulliet, Desprez and Becquerel, and mineralogy and geology with Dufrenoy and Elie de Beaumont. During one of his summer excursions he found himself at the door of Liebig's laboratory, at Giessen. This accidental circumstance turned the whole course of his life into the channel from which it was never afterward diverted, and he became a zealous and enthusiastic student of chemistry under the inspiration of Liebig." For more than a year he was the favorite pupil of the celebrated German chemist, working assiduously in the famous laboratory established for the application of chemistry to agriculture, food and other subjects. Dr. Middleton Michel, who became acquainted with him in 1842, in Paris, says that at that time "consecrated from boyhood apparently to scientific thought, his only obvious aim was an earnest and determined search after truth, under the impulses of a genius that knew no rest, and that would not, if it could, evade its destiny. Who would suppose that a young man, scarce emancipated from the hoidenish period of youth, could be so engrossed in the fascinations of his daily studies and pursuits that he should walk for hours of an evening the thoroughfares and byways, boulevards and gardens, of a metropolis like Paris, that center of fashion and vortex of dissipation, in such oblivious forgetfulness of all his surroundings as was

expressed in discussions how to expound some intricate point of science, or what was the better way, perhaps, of demonstrating a certain problem in Euclid? Yet the frequent recurrence of such profitable though abstruse debates plainly declared that his mental affluence was ever deeply plunged within the mazes of science, and that his was an intelligence so consecrated by nature to the absolute realization of a plan and purpose that ultimate fame seemed already as insured, as his knowledge was fixed and profound. It was this early and almost sacred devotion to a mission which won the admiration of an Orfila and the commendation of a Liebig."

While following these great scientific leaders, he was, however, an original thinker and investigator. He was a pupil of Orfila when that distinguished physician and chemist appeared in the noted criminal case of Madame La Farge, which involved the question of the normal existence of arsenic in the human body, and of its presence in hydrated peroxide of iron used as an antidote. In a paper dated at Paris, December 6, 1840, and published in the *American Journal of Science* in 1841, Dr. Smith reviewed these and other questions, and did not hesitate to expose the errors of his famous preceptor—"errors afterward acknowledged by Orfila himself." This was one of his early contributions to the literature of science, although his first paper had appeared in the *American Journal of Science* while he was yet a student in Charleston. In this first paper he made known to chemists chromate of potassa as a re-agent for distinguishing between the salts of baryta and strontia. It was a paper which attracted to him the attention of scientists and evinced his acumen in devising new analytic methods of chemistry.

In the fall of 1841, while pursuing his studies and investigations under Liebig, he sent to this country a translation of Varrentrap's method of determining nitrogen in organic compounds—then unknown in America—accompanying it with notes of his own. His scientific papers published at this time, and his work both at Paris and Giessen, indicate that his study of medicine was subordinate to his interest in chemical research, and when he returned to this country his reputation as a scientist was already established on two continents.

Soon after his return to Charleston in 1844 he was invited to deliver a course of lectures on toxicology at the medical college from which he had been graduated, and at the same time engaged in the practice of his profession. Nature had, however, designed him for a scientist rather than a practitioner of medicine, and

he soon abandoned the practice to devote himself entirely to scientific researches. He continued however, to be deeply interested in his profession and in the development of medical science, and in 1846, associated with Dr. Seaman Sinclair, he established the *Charleston Medical and Surgical Journal*—the first successful medical journal published in the South. About the same time he accepted the office of assayer of the state of South Carolina, and in this capacity he did some important work in chemical analysis and in the improvement of analytical methods, discovering, also, the commercial value of the extensive marl beds of that state, concerning which he published a report of great interest to the public. He also made a careful study of the ores and cotton-bearing soils of South Carolina, and his papers on agricultural chemistry and cotton growing caused him to become still more widely known throughout the United States.

In the latter part of the year 1846 the Sultan of Turkey requested President Polk to send to that country a commission to teach the Turkish agriculturists the proper method of cotton culture in Asia Minor, and Dr. Smith was selected for this important mission. Accepting the appointment he proceeded to Turkey, to find upon his arrival there in 1847 that an associate upon the commission had induced the Turkish government to undertake the culture of cotton near Constantinople. Unwilling to have his name associated with an enterprise which he was convinced would prove a failure he was on the eve of returning to America when the Sultan created for him the office of mining engineer to induce him to remain in the country. Entering upon the work thus assigned to him, he soon made the discovery of certain coal mines, chrome ores and emery beds which have since brought to the Turkish government large revenues and which resulted in decorations and costly presents being heaped upon him. Papers prepared by him concerning these discoveries, read before learned societies and published in the principal journals of Europe and America, gave him a high position among the scientific men of the world, his memoir on emery being of special interest both from scientific and economic standpoints. "Before his observations" on the geology and mineralogy of emery "made in Asia Minor," says Professor Silliman, "little was known of the mode of occurrence of this useful mineral. The Island of Naxos had long been almost the only locality, and the supply from this source was limited and the price excessive, and no geologist had found an opportunity of studying the mineral associations of emery or its relations to corundum." Dr. J. B. Marvin says of

this discovery that it "destroyed the rapacious monopoly of this article at Naxos in the Grecian Archipelago, extended its use and greatly reduced its price." It was far reaching in its results in this country, also, inasmuch as it lead to discovery of emery in the United States.

He continued four years in the service of the Sultan and while at Constantinople exhibited to the Sultan the first electric telegraph erected in his dominions. The Turkish monarch was greatly pleased with the device, and upon the suggestion of Dr. Smith, conferred upon Professor Morse a high decoration as a recognition of his genius. Residence at the Turkish capital was not, however, altogether agreeable to Dr. Smith. He was hampered by diplomatic restraints, and by the stupidity of the officials and people with whom he had to deal. As he himself expressed it at the time, he felt like a caged bird, being prevented from making those examinations of the country that his situation should have enabled him to make. The Turkish ruler was averse to having him quit the service of the Porte, but he finally succeeding in terminating his official relationship, the Sultan expressing his satisfaction with the services rendered by his mining engineer, and presenting him at the time with a gold snuff-box set with diamonds. He also received an official expression of the satisfaction of the government from the Grand Vizier.

After visiting Syria and Egypt and remaining for a time in Paris, he returned to the United States late in the fall of 1850. He soon afterward went to New Orleans as professor of chemistry in the University of Louisiana, and engaged in lecturing and research in that city until 1852, when he accepted the chair of chemistry in the University of Virginia. Two years later, upon the resignation of Professor B. Silliman from the chair of medical chemistry and toxicology in the University of Louisville, Dr. Smith became his successor and from that time to the end of his life he was a resident of this city, and in many respects its most distinguished citizen. He had married in 1852 one of the daughters of Hon. James Guthrie, a lady whose intellectual attainments and tastes made her the fit companion of a scholar and savant, and this fact, perhaps, had much to do with his becoming a resident of the city which had always been her home. For several years he divided his time between college duties, experimentation in his own laboratory and scientific researches in various fields. He resigned his professorship in 1866, and gave himself up to laboratory work, which constantly broadened his knowledge and increased his fame.

To enumerate the subjects to which he gave his attention and give an account of his researches would require a volume of large dimensions. His original researches in mineralogy and chemistry alone, edited by Dr. J. B. Marvin, have filled a volume of over six hundred closely printed pages. This volume, published since Dr. Smith's death, was prefaced by short sketches of his career and achievements written by Dr. Marvin, Dr. Middleton Michel and Professor B. Silliman, all of whom had been more or less intimately associated with him. To these brief biographies the writer is indebted for an outline of the facts contained in this sketch.

During the later years of his life he gave much of his attention to the study of Aerolites. As early as 1854 he had read a memoir on Meteorites before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and his later researches resulted in many new and interesting discoveries. He had a large collection of these extraordinary bodies gathered from all parts of the world, and his speculative inquiries into the origin and history of meteorites were peculiarly attractive to general as well as scientific readers. A paper on artesian wells, their nature and origin, issued in pamphlet form, was also of general interest, as were the published results of his examinations and analyses of the thermal waters of Western Asia Minor, held in such high esteem by the ancient Greeks and Romans for their medicinal properties. His large and valuable collection of meteorites passed by purchase into the possession of Harvard College shortly after Dr. Smith's death, and the Harvard-Smith collection—as it is now known—is inferior to the collection in the British Museum of London and the Garden of Plants of Paris in the number of stones only.

Called upon frequently to visit Europe in his professional pursuits, Dr. Smith was as well known abroad as at home, and few Americans have had conferred upon them so many distinguished honors by foreign societies. In 1879 he was elected corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of the Institute of France to succeed Sir Charles Lyell, and was also a member of the following societies: Membre correspondant de L'Institut de France; The Chemical Society of Berlin; The Chemical Society of Paris; the Chemical Society of London; the Societe d'Encouragement pour l'Industrie Nationale; The Imperial Mineralogical Society of St. Petersburg; The British Association for The Advancement of Science; the Societe des Sciences et des Arts de Hainaut; Royal Society of Gottingen; a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor; Chevalier

of the Imperial Order of St. Stanislas, of Russia; and member of the Order of Nichan Iftahar, and of the Order of Medjidiah, of Turkey. He was a member also of the following American societies: The American National Academy of Sciences; The American Association for the Advancement of Science; corresponding member of The Boston Society of Natural History; member of The American Academy of Arts and Sciences; of the American Philosophical Society; American Bureau of Mines, and of the Polytechnic Society of Kentucky.

To the society last named he donated a famous cabinet of minerals and several hundred volumes of scientific and historical works. And in this connection it may be said that his benefactions to the City of Louisville were numerous and munificent, the Baptist Church, of which he was a distinguished layman, the Baptist Widows' and Orphans' Home, the Baptist Theological Seminary and other institutions being the beneficiaries of his generous gifts. Dr. Smith was not only esteemed by scientists in all parts of the world for his brilliant attainments, but was especially beloved by those who were associated with him in the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the National Academy of Sciences. He was president of the association first named, in 1874, and his deep interest in the work of the National Academy of Sciences caused his devoted wife to bestow upon it an endowment in memoriam, setting apart the sum of eight thousand dollars, the interest of which is to be used to promote the study, by original investigation, of meteoric bodies.

In what has been written of Dr. Smith in this connection, attention has been given to his scientific attainments and his achievements as a savant. To this should be added in this historical sketch—which space does not permit us to expand into a biography—something covering his personal bearing and noble manhood. Dr. Marvin has said of him, in his sketch already alluded to: "Professor Smith was a man of imposing presence and great dignity, strong, manly, self-reliant, pure-hearted, withal one of the most modest, unostentatious of men; a simple, genial, Christian gentleman. To those who knew him or ever felt the charm of his presence he was scarcely less endeared by his genial virtues than admired for his great powers. In him were united great talents and profound knowledge, with such graces of character as modest unselfishness and the most spotless integrity. His hospitality was unbounded; his love for children great; his courtesy and gallantry to ladies partook of the chivalry of former ages. He was most generous with his

apparatus and any one manifesting an interest in science was sure of help and encouragement from him. * * * He was active in every benevolent and charitable work. His charity knew no sect or creed, but his ear and purse were open to all real suffering. He founded and largely endowed the Baptists Orphans' Home of Louisville, thereby erecting a monument more noble and enduring than marble or brass."

Stronger than this tribute of a friend to his personal worth and the beauty of his character, is the following sentiment of the *Courier-Journal*, which may fitly close this sketch: "No record of archives or statistics could do justice to the charming simplicity, the child-like modesty and charity, the flowerlike aroma of his private life. Eminent in his profession, he was more than eminent in his home. He was a gentleman, truly, but he was a man of affairs, a man of convictions, a man among men, who though absorbed in scientific pursuits, took a sincere and profound interest in public questions and events. Though the possessor of a large fortune, he was singularly unostentatious, dispensing his hospitality bountifully, but with reserve, and doing his charity, which was liberal and constant, in his own quiet way. He had not an enemy on earth, despite the positivity and transparency of his opinions, and he goes to his last rest leaving the people with whom he was so long identified to mourn the loss of a citizen of whom all were proud and whom everybody loved and honored."

SAMUEL ABRAHAM LEDERMAN has proved himself well fortified for the work of his chosen vocation, which offers generous rewards to the true and appreciative devotee, but which gives grudging returns to the one not willing to subordinate other interests to its exacting demands. There has been no vacillation in the professional career of Mr. Lederman, as is well attested by the success which it has been his to achieve. He is one of the able and popular members of the bar of Louisville, where his associates are Messrs. Aaron Kohn and David W. Baird, both of whom are mentioned elsewhere in this volume.

Samuel Abraham Lederman was born in the city of Louisville on the 25th of December, 1869, and is a son of Abraham and Mina (Kahn) Lederman, the former of whom was born in Baden, Germany, and the latter in the province of Alsace-Lorraine, which was at that time a portion of French territory, but which is now a province of Germany. The marriage of the parents was solemnized in Louisville, to which city Abraham Lederman came in company with his widowed mother and his

brother Isaac when he was a lad of but thirteen years. He died in Louisville in 1897, at the age of fifty-seven years. His wife came to America in company with her brother, Isaac Kahn, who was at one time engaged in the mercantile business in Louisville, and she still maintains her home in this city, where she is held in high esteem by all who know her. Of the seven children all are living except one.

To the public schools of Louisville Samuel A. Lederman is indebted for his early educational training and when seventeen years of age he initiated his active career in connection with the active affairs of life, feeling it incumbent upon him to contribute to the support of his parents and the younger children of the family. He completed a commercial course in the Bryant Stratton Business College of Louisville and thereafter he was employed as a bookkeeper for various concerns in Louisville until he had completed his preparation for the practice of law. In 1891 he was graduated in the law department of the University of Louisville, which conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and later he took a post-graduate course in the law department of the historic old University of Virginia. He began the practice of his profession with Aaron Kohn, who has long been numbered among the able members of the Louisville bar and who gave him every possible encouragement and assistance in the earlier period of his professional work. He is a staunch Democrat in his political proclivities but has never manifested aught of desire for political office yet ever taking a loyal interest in the promotion of the party cause. However, at the request of his friends, he consented to be a candidate for membership in the city council, was elected and served two terms. He was afterward elected alderman, serving three terms, and was appointed for another term by Governor Beckham. He was the author of the underground wire ordinance and other measures which have proved of vast benefit to the city. He is president of the Parkland Improvement Club. He has attained the Thirty-second degree in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Masonry, is identified with its adjunct body, the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and for eight years he was master of St. George Lodge, No. 239, Free & Accepted Masons. Mr. Lederman is a bachelor.

S. SCOTT PRATHER, M. D.—It is not possible to fully appreciate the life work of a young man, for the biographer must seize him in the middle of his career, as it were, and detail the growth and form of the young sapling before it has attained the virility and

luxuriance of age. But even thus the story of the man in the earlier half of life possesses peculiar interest, and the more so because there is pleasure in forecasting what the future will be, especially when he has already, in his young prime, arrived to a position that is a most enviable one and well worthy of a much older man. Holding marked precedence among the members of the medical profession is the subject of this sketch.

S. Scott Prather is a native of Kentucky, being born in Harrodsburg, January 30, 1873, and is the son of James Newton Prather and Nannie (Bell) Prather. His father was born near Harrodsburg, Kentucky, November 13, 1838, and his mother was born in Lexington, Kentucky, February 13, 1840. His paternal grandfather, Captain Henry Prather, was born in Virginia and was a captain in the Revolutionary war, losing a leg in that conflict. He was of Scotch-Irish lineage. Four brothers came from Scotland to America in 1609, eventually finding their way to Jamestown, Virginia, where they settled and from these brothers have descended the Prathers of this country. The maternal grandfather of Dr. S. Scott Prather was Dr. David Bell, a distinguished physician and surgeon of Lexington, Kentucky, who married Charlotte Corday Robertson, a daughter of Judge George Robertson, who was one of the most distinguished jurists of Kentucky.

James Newton Prather, the father of Dr. Prather, graduated from Central College in the same class with former Vice-President Adlai Stevenson. He was a highly educated man, being able to speak eleven different languages; and an able lawyer, he practiced that profession for some time and also was for a number of years principal of Harrodsburg Academy. For the past twenty years he has lived a retired life as a private citizen. He and his wife reared three sons and three daughters, and they are not only among the oldest but also the most highly respected citizens.

Dr. S. Scott Prather, the subject of this sketch, obtained a fair English education up to the age of thirteen years, at which age he left the paternal home and began for himself the battle of life. For a time he was a salesman in a mercantile establishment, and having from youth a desire to become a physician, as a preliminary step he became a drug clerk. He had to work his way to the acquirement of a thorough education and a professional career by his own exertions, and by his own thrift and perseverance was enabled to place himself among the leading physicians of Louisville. In 1891-2 he took a course in the

Louisville College of Pharmacy, and for some four years was a drug clerk in the employ of Mr. J. B. Baird of Louisville. In 1897 he graduated from the Louisville Medical College, and at once entered upon the practice of medicine in Louisville. His habits of application, his intellectual strength and his ambition to rise won for him a place at the head. The same qualities with the wisdom which comes from experience and the same steadfast purpose enabled him to maintain a position at the front. He developed an individuality and force that were an assurance of future distinction.

Dr. Prather is a member of the Jefferson County Medical Society, of the Kentucky State Medical Society, of the American Medical Association and of the Louisville Society of Medicine.

The Doctor is also prominent in Masonry, being a member of Louisville Lodge, F. & A. M., King Solomon Chapter, R. A. M., De Molay Commandery, K. T., The Grand Consistory of Kentucky, Kosair Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Sons of American Revolution, of the Sons of Confederate Volunteers, and an honorary member of the George H. Thomas Post, Grand Army of the Republic. He is also a member of the First Presbyterian church of Louisville.

Dr. Prather was married in 1904 to Miss Maynette Fulton, daughter of the late George Fulton, of Anchorage, Kentucky. His success has been of the most unequivocal order, involving the building up of a large and substantial practice and the retention of a most appreciative clientele. In a social as well as a professional way he enjoys unalloyed popularity in his home city and is known as a loyal and progressive citizen.

JOHN FRANCIS TAYLOR, M. D.—A native son of the beautiful "Blue Grass" state and a scion of one of its honored old families, it has been the portion of Dr. John Francis Taylor to attain marked success and prestige in his exacting profession and he is now numbered among the representative physicians and surgeons of Louisville.

John Francis Taylor, M. D., was born in Hickman county, Kentucky, April 23, 1849. His parents were Reuben and Mary E. (Ryon) Taylor, both of whom were natives Kentuckians and of Virginia ancestors. From Hickman county his father, who was a farmer by occupation, moved to Clark county and then to Oldham county, where his son, the Doctor, grew to manhood on the farm and obtained a common school education. He was not denied a due quota of youthful experience

in connection with the work of the home farm. His boyhood foreshadowed his later years for on the farm and in the public schools he displayed that faithful industry that has been so important an element in his prosperity. He began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of his maternal uncle, Dr. W. E. Ryon, of Shelby county, and in 1871 graduated from the Louisville Medical College. He commenced his professional career in Jefferson county, as a general practitioner in medicine, and a few years later removed to Mississippi, in which state he successfully practiced medicine for eighteen years, and then returned to Kentucky and located in Louisville, where he has continued in the active practice of his profession.

Dr. Taylor is a member of the Jefferson County Medical Society, of the Kentucky State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association. He has taken several post-graduate courses in medicine, and has long held high rank in his profession.

In 1888 Dr. Taylor was married to Addie B. Taylor. He is a member of the Masonic Order, belonging to Fortitude Lodge, No. 47, F. & A. M. In religion the Doctor is in sympathy with the Methodist faith, of which church he is a member. His success has been of the most unequivocal order. It has not been thrown upon him by the caprice of fortune, but is the result of the steady development and use of superior faculties and has resulted in the building up of a large and substantial practice. In a social as well as a professional way he enjoys unalloyed popularity in his home city and is known as a loyal and progressive citizen.

JOSEPH CONWAY DODD is actively connected with a profession which has an important bearing upon the rights of individuals and communities and his reputation as a lawyer has been won through earnest, honest labor and his standing at the bar is a merited tribute to his ability.

Mr. Dodd is a native of Mississippi, born at Kosciusko, Attala county, near the center of the state, on May 2, 1861, the son of the late Allen and Mary C. (McKee) Dodd, and the brother and partner of the late John L. Dodd of Louisville. Further than this it is not proposed to enter into the genealogy of the family as it is easily accessible to those who wish to trace it, and its introduction would encumber this sketch which must necessarily be a mere outline of the life of its distinguished subject. His ancestry is a highly honorable one and can be found in the life sketch of his late brother and partner, John L. Dodd, which appears in this history on another page.

Mr. Dodd was graduated from the University of Mississippi, with the class of 1883 (academic) and from the law department of the same institution with the class of 1884, taking the full two years course in one year. In 1884 he located at Dallas, Texas, and engaged in the practice of law, and continued until May, 1888, when he came to Louisville. On January 1, 1889, he became a member of the firm of Dodd & Dodd, which partnership continued until the death of John L. Dodd, on June 24, 1910, since which time he has practiced by himself.

Mr. Dodd married Mattie, the daughter of Samuel Castleman, a well-known citizen and business man of Louisville, Kentucky. To this union three children have been born as follows: Joseph Conway, Jr., Catherine Castleman and Samuel Allen. The Dodd family were so united in affection and fraternal loyalty that their characteristics were very much alike and these are all to be commended. Not a shade of anything approaching dishonor has ever fallen upon one of them and Mr. J. C. Dodd has fully upheld all the fine traits and is an honor to his family, friends and all who have any dealings with him, whether socially or in business.

FREDERICK LUTHER KOONTZ, M. D., is one of the strong forceful personalities in the world of medical science, and it has been his portion to attain marked success and prestige in his exacting profession, being numbered among the representative physicians and surgeons of Louisville. His success has been of the most unequivocal order, involving the building up of a large and substantial practice and the retention of a most appreciative clientele.

Dr. Koontz was born at Camden, Indiana, on July 8, 1876. His father, John W. Koontz, was a native of West Virginia, the son of John W., a native of West Virginia, and the latter a son of John W., a native of Old Virginia. The grandfather, John W., and two of his brothers married three Longenecker sisters. John W., the father, was a contracting lumber man and went from West Virginia to Missouri in 1854. At the beginning of the war between the states he enlisted as a non-commissioned officer in the Seventh Regiment of Missouri Volunteer Cavalry (Federal), serving three years and six months, while five of his brothers served in the Confederate army. While Mr. Koontz was at the front, Quantrel's band burned the home and stables on his place, drove off all of the stock and left Mrs. Koontz and children alone without a shelter on the prairie. She, with other women who had met with similar treatment at the hands of the

band, drove all the way to St. Louis in an ox cart, and from that city Mrs. Koontz with her children made her way to Carroll county, Indiana, where her husband's nephew, a Methodist minister, was living. After the war the father joined his family in Carroll county, Indiana, and engaged in the lumber business and resided there until 1905, when he removed to Los Angeles, California, where he died July 4, 1910, aged seventy-nine years. The mother of the Doctor was Julia Ann McAllister, a native of West Virginia and of the old and wealthy McAllister family of that state. She died in 1902, at the age of sixty-five years.

Dr. Koontz received his preliminary education at the public schools of Camden, Indiana, and was prepared for the University of Indiana by private tutors. He came to Louisville in 1896, entering the Kentucky School of Medicine, where he was graduated in 1900. During the succeeding three years he taught in his Alma Mater, and in 1903, became a teacher of gynecology in the Kentucky University for one year, during which time he was appointed visiting surgeon to the Louisville City Hospital. In 1904 he became associate professor of abdominal surgery and gynecology of the Louisville Medical College, which service terminated in 1909, when the different colleges were consolidated. He was associated in practice with Dr. Samuels in 1901-3, with Dr. A. Morgan Cartledge during the years of 1904-05-06-07-08, and after that gentleman's death with Dr. T. Hunt Stuckey.

Dr. Koontz is a member of the Jefferson County Medical Society, the Kentucky State Medical Society, the Physicians and Surgeons Society and the Louisville Academy of Medicine. The Doctor has made many contributions to medical journals, among the noted papers being one on "Adynamic Ileus," "Surgery of the Blood Vessels," and "When to Operate in Peritonitis" and one of his works on fiction "The Pendulum," is now on the press of Roxburg & Company, the Boston publishers. These works alone would have made the Doctor celebrated, even had he not attained prominence in his profession.

Dr. Koontz married Celestene Protsman, of Vevay, Indiana, the daughter of W. R. Protsman. The Doctor is a man of strong purpose, with energy sufficient for any undertaking. His zeal and earnestness, courage and tenacity of purpose result in the accomplishment of what he undertakes.

HECTOR V. LOVING.—The financial and commercial history of Louisville would be very incomplete and unsatisfactory without personal and somewhat extended mention of those whose lives are interwoven so closely



with its development. The subject of this sketch finds an appropriate place in the history of those men of business and enterprise in the city of Louisville whose force of character, whose sterling integrity and whose good sense in the management of complicated affairs and marked success in conducting large enterprises of trade and profit have contributed in an eminent degree to the development of the vast resources of the country.

Hector V. Loving, who has made steady progress in business life and is well known in financial circles as president of the Louisville Trust Company, was born in Bowling Green, Kentucky, September 8, 1839. His parents were Judge William V. Loving and Amanda M. (Graham) Loving. His father was a leading member of the bar for more than a half century, and for a number of years, judge of the circuit court of his district, being accounted one of the distinguished, leading and influential residents of that part of the country. He received his education at the University of Virginia and was a profound and able lawyer and jurist. He was an eminent Whig in politics and in 1854, on account of declining health, was obliged to decline his party's nomination for governor of Kentucky. Hon. Charles S. Morehead was afterward (in the same year) nominated and elected governor on the Whig ticket. Judge Loving was born in Nelson county, Virginia, but when a boy was brought to Kentucky by his father, John Loving, who removed with his family from Virginia at that time. The Judge's home was in Bowling Green, where he resided during the active years of his professional life, his later days being spent in the home of his son, Hector V. Loving, where he died in 1883, in his eightieth year.

John Loving, the paternal grandfather of our subject, was a member of one of the early Virginia highly respected families, in whose honor Lovington received its name and which is the county seat of Nelson county, Virginia. He was highly cultured and well educated, a Greek and Latin scholar and possessed of sterling qualities of heart and mind. Thus Hector V. Loving comes of a most illustrious lineage.

Hector V. Loving received his preliminary education in the private schools of Bowling Green until he was prepared for college, and in 1854 entered Hamilton College in New York, from which he was graduated in 1859. He then read law, and from the Louisville Law School received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1861, and in that same year began the practice of law at Bowling Green in partnership with Judge Robert Rodes, under

the firm name of Rodes & Loving. The zeal with which he devoted his energies to his profession, the careful regard evinced for the interests of his clients and an assiduous and unrelaxing attention to all the details of his cases brought him a large business and made him very successful in its conduct. For three years Mr. Loving practiced successfully the law, and an opportunity being offered him to engage in mercantile pursuits, he came to Louisville in 1864 and embarked in the wholesale grocery trade with his brother-in-law, Henry McGoodwin, under the firm name of Loving & McGoodwin, which firm continued in business with success up to 1882, the trade having reached most profitable and gratifying proportions, when Mr. Loving withdrew from the firm and retired from mercantile business.

In 1884, together with other gentlemen, he organized the Louisville Safety Vault and Trust Company, of which he became president. By an act of legislature the style of the company was subsequently changed to the Louisville Trust Company, of which Mr. Loving has continued at the head as president, the company ranking foremost among the trust and banking organizations of Kentucky. He stands to-day a strong man—strong in his honor and his good name, strong in his power to plan and to perform and strong in his position in public regard.

Mr. Loving was reared a Whig, but in matters of politics he has never borne active part, being independent of party obligation in the exercise of his franchise, and he does not seek office, preferring to leave that to others that he may concentrate his energies upon his business or devote his time to those interests which are a source of more genuine satisfaction and pleasure to him. In citizenship, however, he is progressive and withholds his co-operation from no movement calculated to prove of public benefit.

On the 5th day of December, 1866, Mr. Loving married Miss Julia Christian Courtenay, daughter of the late Robert G. Courtenay, for many years the able president of the Louisville Gas Company. From this union are the following children: Annie L., wife of W. F. Ingram, assistant auditor, Southern Pacific Railroad, stationed at San Francisco; Julia, wife of Robert George, merchant of Minneapolis, Minnesota; Hector, an employe of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company at San Francisco; Emma, unmarried; Laura, wife of D. Claude Harris, employed by C. C. Mengel & Company, of Louisville; and Robert Courtenay Loving, assistant surgeon of the United States Army, now stationed at West Point.

Mr. Loving does not neglect the higher and holier duties of life, as is indicated by his having been long a member of the Presbyterian church, holding membership in the First Presbyterian church of Louisville. Endowed by nature with high intellectual qualities, to which were added the discipline and embellishments of culture, he has been enabled to wield a wide influence in public life and he has ever stood for the improvement of existing conditions, the eradication of wrongs in public life and for the adoption of those measures which bring the greatest good to the greatest number, thus demonstrating that prosperity and an honored name may be won simultaneously.

BEN CARLOS FRAZIER, M. D.—The beautiful city of Louisville has enlisted in her professional ranks the services of many men of distinguished ability and sterling character, and among the representative physicians and surgeons of the metropolis of the famed "Blue Grass" state stands the gentleman whose name initiates this review, and it is with satisfaction that we here incorporate a brief review of his career.

Ben Carlos Frazier, M. D., is the oldest of the four children of Rufus S. and Edna (Clark) Frazier, of Shelby county, Kentucky, in which county Rufus S. Frazier, the father, was born January 20, 1838, and died November 30, 1909. He was the son of Horatio and Katherine (Carpenter) Frazier. Horatio Frazier was a native of Shelby county, Kentucky, and the son of Andrew Frazier, who came from east shore of Maryland to Kentucky very early in the settlement of Kentucky, settling in Shelby county, and among the prominent families of that county the Frazier family has long been known and highly respected. The Fraziers, as the name would suggest, trace their origin to Scotch parentage. Katherine (Carpenter) Frazier, the mother of Rufus S. Frazier and maternal grandmother of Dr. Frazier, was the daughter of Zacheus Carpenter, who was a Virginian by nativity and a versatile and remarkable man. He combined many offices and business pursuits in his own personality, being a pioneer Baptist minister, an early settler, magistrate, high sheriff and successful farmer of Shelby county, Kentucky.

Rufus S. Frazier, the father of our subject, was reared in his native county, and there spent his life devoted to the pursuit of farming. He possessed a fair English education; was a man of strong intellect, force of character, and in many excellent traits displayed the tendencies of his Scotch parentage. He was highly respected, successful as a farmer,

and gave his allegiance in politics to the Democratic party, and in church faith was a member of the Christian church, as was also his wife, whom he married in 1862, and who bore him four children, namely: Ben Carlos Frazier, Julia L. Frazier, R. Clark Frazier (now in the United States Navy, engineer corps), and John C. Frazier, farmer of Shelby county. The mother of these children was the daughter of Randolph R. Clark and Catherine (Frazier) Clark, who resided in Jefferson county, Kentucky, in which county their daughter was born. She died in 1879, when thirty-seven years of age. Subsequently Rufus S. Frazier married a second time, but by this marriage there were no children. Randolph R. Clark was the son of Samuel Clark, who was a Virginian and an early settler of Nelson county, Kentucky, where Randolph R., his son, was born.

It was at the home of his maternal grandfather, Randolph R. Clark, a farmer and resident of Jefferson county, Kentucky, that Dr. Ben Carlos Frazier was born on the 6th day of October, 1864. His home training was the sturdy discipline of the farm, as the period of his childhood and youth was spent either at the home of his father or his maternal grandfather, his time being divided between the parental home and that of the grandparent. His early literary education was obtained in East Cedar Hill School of Jefferson county, a splendid school taught by his aunt, Mrs. Cleo F. C. Coon, celebrated. Subsequently, having relatives residing in Detroit, Michigan, Ben Carlos Frazier attended the high school of that city. He then entered the University of Louisville and in 1894 was graduated from the medical department of that institution. For the subsequent year Dr. Frazier held an internship in the United States Marine Hospital at Chicago. He then returned to Louisville, where he has since been continuously in the practice of medicine, and where he has attained an enviable reputation as a skilled physician and surgeon, retaining a practice of representative character.

He is a member of the Jefferson County and Kentucky State Medical Societies and of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Louisville. In 1897 the Doctor wedded Miss Virginia Stuckey, daughter of Mr. Harry Stuckey, of Louisville. The children of this union are: Harry S. and Edna. The Doctor and his wife are members of the Christian church.

MORTON K. YONTS.—Earnest effort, close application and the exercise of his native talents have won Morton K. Yonts prestige as a Louisville lawyer, a fact which is highly complimentary, for no bar has numbered more

eminent and prominent men. As a lawyer of marked ability he has been connected with much of the important litigation tried in the courts of this district and has won eminence as a member of the bar.

Mr. Yonts is a member of the firm of O'Doherty & Yonts, Paul Jones Building, and was born in Greenville, Kentucky, January 14, 1874, the son of Joseph Davis and Delia (Kingsley) Yonts. The father was a native of Greenville, Kentucky, and died in 1896 at the age of fifty-four years. The mother of our subject was born in Muhlenburg county, Kentucky, the daughter of Edward Kingsley, a native of the state of Massachusetts and died in 1876.

Mr. Yonts passed his youth in Greenville, receiving his preliminary education at the Greenville College and supplementing this with a thorough course at Washington and Lee University. In 1896 he was admitted to the Kentucky bar and practiced at Greenville until 1904, when he came to Louisville. He was a member of the Kentucky Board of Election Commissioners in 1900, when that board passed on the now historical gubernatorial vote of that election, and in that place of high honor and responsibility he displayed such executive force and thorough knowledge of parliamentary usage as to win the commendation and entire confidence of his party.

In the campaign of the same year he was a presidential elector for the state at large for Kentucky, and campaigned throughout the entire state for Bryan. He served under appointment from Mayor Grainger, first assistant city attorney for Louisville for four years, ending his services in that connection December 15, 1908.

Mr. Yonts is a member of the Louisville Bar Association, of the Elks and the Knights of Pythias. He was united in marriage to Winifred, the daughter of U. S. Senator Thomas H. Paynter, of Kentucky, and they have three children as follows: Elizabeth, Mary Morton and Thomas Paynter.

Mr. Yonts is a young man, but he has accomplished much in the period of his earthly pilgrimage, having become a celebrated lawyer in his native state and prominent in its affairs. Quick to note and utilize an opportunity, earnest and discriminating in carrying out his plans, he has succeeded in the lines of work to which he has directed his energies, and in the practice of law is also winning distinction.

ALEXANDER GALT BARRET.—In writing a history of those men of Kentucky who have been active in promoting its best interests and have not only helped themselves to a place

where they could share in the good things of the world but at the same time have been of such public spirit that they have advanced the welfare of their fellow citizens in general, there must be included the name of Alexander Galt Barret, who is one of the prominent lawyers of Louisville, Kentucky, born in Louisville on the 4th day of October, 1870, the son of Henry W. and Emma (Tyler) Barret.

The father of our subject, Henry W. Barret, was born in Munfordville, Kentucky, May 10, 1843, a son of the late Dr. Lewis Barret, who for many years was a leading practicing physician in the Green River section of Kentucky. The Barrets came originally from Virginia and are among the prominent pioneer families of Kentucky. Henry W. came to Louisville in 1854 and made his home with his elder brother, Thomas L., who at that time was already established in business in the city and became one of Louisville's most prominent and successful bankers. After attending the Louisville schools for a time Henry W. entered the wholesale drygoods house of Light, Barret & Company, in the capacity of a clerk. In the early sixties he became a clerk for Miller, Wingate & Company, agricultural implement dealers, which business he and J. E. Boudurant bought out later on and conducted for a period of five years, when Mr. Barret withdrew from the firm and with Captain Silas F. Miller, under the firm name of H. W. Barret & Company, built the Eclipse Woolen Mills. Upon the death of Captain Miller in 1902 the woolen mills were sold and Mr. Barret retired from active business life. Upon the death of his brother Thomas L., president of the Bank of Kentucky, Mr. Henry W. Barret was elected to the presidency of that bank, but as he was unwilling to retain the office permanently he resigned it after a few months time, being continued as a member of its board of directors. He is also a member of the board of directors of the Fidelity Trust Company. For over thirty years Mr. Barret has been a vestryman of Christ Episcopal church, and a member of the board of guardians of the Episcopal Orphanage of the Good Shepherd for a similar period. He married Emma Tyler, of the old Louisville family of Tylers, and there were born to them two children: Alexander G., our subject, and Julia, who married William Heyburn, president of the Belknap Hardware Company of Louisville.

Alexander G. Barret was graduated from Harvard College in 1889, receiving the degree of A. B. and from Harvard Law School in 1893, with the degree of LL. B. Immediately upon his graduation in 1893 he entered into

the practice of his chosen profession in Louisville and is now recognized as one of the leaders of the Louisville and Kentucky bar. He has been engaged in a number of prominent cases in which he has been on the winning side. He was one of the counsel for the Fusion party in their successful contest of the election held in Louisville and Jefferson county in 1905, which election was set aside as fraudulent by the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. He served as chairman of the Board of Public Works of Louisville under Mayor James F. Grinstead from November, 1907, to November, 1909. Mr. Barret is treasurer of the Orphanage of the Good Shepherd and secretary of the Childrens' Free Hospital of Louisville, and is also a trustee of the Lincoln Institute of Kentucky.

Mr. Barret was married, February 9, 1899, to Ella Robinson Bell, the daughter of Garvin and Ellen (Robinson) Bell, of Louisville, and they have one child, Ellen Robinson Barret, born April 10, 1904. The legal fraternity has a worthy representative in Mr. Barret, who thoroughly mastered the work which he decided to make his life vocation, and those who know him best give him their best wishes both financially and otherwise, in consideration of his integrity as a lawyer and merits as a citizen, which are generally and cordially recognized.

HARVEY MYERS.—The late Harvey Myers left a strong and beneficent influence upon the history of jurisprudence in Kentucky and was at the time of his death one of the able and distinguished members of its bar, having been engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Covington, where his death occurred on the 28th of March, 1874, as the result of a froward and most unfortunate occurrence. He met his death at the hand of a disappointed litigant, whom he had opposed in the courts and by whom he was shot, his death occurring almost immediately as the result of the injuries.

Harvey Myers was born in Chenango county, New York, on the 10th of February, 1828, and was a son of Aaron and Aurelia (Bridgman) Myers, who continued to reside in the old Empire state until their death. Mr. Myers received limited educational advantages in his native county, and when but a boy he severed the home ties and made his way to the west, where through his own efforts and ambition he not only secured a liberal education but also achieved distinction in one of the most exacting professions to which a man can devote his attention. About the year 1852 he located in Trimble county, Kentucky, where he engaged in teaching school and also in reading

law. He made rapid progress in his accumulation of the minutiae of the science of jurisprudence, as he had an alert and receptive mind and was imbued with definite ambition, with the result that he was soon admitted to the bar in Trimble county. A few years later he removed to Covington, where his ability and sterling character gained him a position among the leading lawyers of this section of the state. He formed a law partnership with the late Hon. John W. Stevenson about the time the latter was elected governor of the state, and his partner was later a representative of Kentucky in the United States senate. Though the demands of his large and important practice were most insistent Mr. Myers was a specially close student and he found time to prepare and publish the first code of practice of Kentucky, known as Myers' Code, a work that is still held authoritative and is utilized by members of the bar throughout the state. In 1867 he compiled and published a supplement to the general statutes of Kentucky, and the same is known as Meyers' Supplement. Both of these volumes of Mr. Myers constitute important additions to the law literature of Kentucky. At the time of his death he had almost completed the compilation of a complete digest of the Kentucky Reports.

In politics Mr. Myers became a staunch advocate of the principles of the Republican at the time of its organization, and during the Civil war he was a staunch Union man. He was a prominent factor in the work of his party in Kentucky during the crucial epoch of the war, and in 1865 he was made the nominee of the Republican Union party for representative of his county in the state legislature, to which he was duly elected. He learned that bayonets had been used in his behalf at the polls and after a thorough investigation of the charges thus preferred he became satisfied of their truth and declined to accept the office. In this connection he offered the following explanation of his course: "On the day of election bodies of armed soldiers were placed before and around each voting place in the county and there remained throughout the entire day. Early in the day numbers of citizens, while approaching the polls in an orderly and peaceful manner for the purpose of tendering their votes, were arrested by the soldiers and marched away under guard to a prison and there held in close confinement until the next day, when they were discharged without any charge being preferred against them. In some instances persons on coming in sight of the polls were met by a military officer, told that they would not be allowed to vote and ordered to depart, and while obeying the order and de-

parting from the polls squads of soldiers were sent in pursuit, by whom they were arrested and marched through the streets to prison and confined, as stated above. I could not lend my sanction or approval to such a proceeding, as I must have done by accepting this election." Mr. Myers' decision at this time was unique. His declination of office was without doubt the only instance of the kind to be reported in Kentucky at that troublous period.

Mr. Myers was in his office at the time he was so brutally shot down by a cowardly assassin, and at a meeting of the bar of Kenton and Campbell counties the following resolutions were adopted, being specially worthy of reproduction in this connection.

The committee directed to report resolutions to this meeting of the bar of Kenton in respect to a deceased member, our brother Harvey Myers, offer these resolutions: Resolved, that we mourn the loss of Harvey Myers, whose death occurred last Saturday, as one of the saddest events of our times and we are not able to employ language equal to the expression of the feelings of sadness experienced by his brethren and associates upon this occasion. Harvey Myers had been for twenty years among us, a man in the full vigor of life, of robust manhood and vigorous mind. He had reached the front rank of his profession at the age of forty-six years and in a large sense of the expression he was a law-abiding and an honest man. Harvey Myers will be remembered among his acquaintances and friends for his virtues in his profession, as a citizen and as a husband and father—in all these relations he has left nothing better than the example for imitation and emulation.

We ask the president of this meeting to send copies of these resolutions to the courts of this county and a copy to the family of our deceased brother. That we will attend the funeral of the deceased as a body and that we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

That an invitation is extended to the bar of Campbell county and adjoining counties to unite with us to attend the funeral.

That a committee of arrangements for the funeral be appointed, consisting of five, to be selected from the bar of Kenton and Campbell counties.

In 1858 Mr. Myers married Susan Clark Withers, a native of Bourbon county, Kentucky. To this union were born seven children, three of whom are now living: Harvey Jr., of Covington; Susan A., wife of Thomas J. Willison, of Ohio, and Philip N., an at-

torney of Los Angeles, California. Mrs. Myers died in November, 1879.

HARVEY MYERS.—It has been said that the sons of great men seldom attain to distinction, implying that more or less handicap is entailed from standing in the shadow of such greatness. This may in many cases be true; in fact the annals of our, as well as other, nations show such statement to be justified, but in contradistinction are found so many instances where sons have added laurels to honored names of fathers that there can be naught of perversity of spirit and obliquity of view when it is maintained that the above premise is invariably well taken. An instance is afforded in the career of Hon. Harvey Myers, who is numbered among the representative members in Kentucky of a profession which his father dignified and honored by his exalted life and services and who has achieved precedence through his own powers and ability, not depending upon hereditary prestige in winning the distinctive success which is his in his exacting profession. He is a son of the late Harvey Myers, who was one of the distinguished members of the bar of Kentucky and to whom is entered a special memoir on other pages of this work, so that further review of his career and the family history is not demanded in the present connection. He whose name initiates this sketch is senior member of the firm of Myers & Howard, in the city of Covington, and is recognized as one of the leading members of the bar of his native state and county.

Harvey Myers was born in Covington, and he was but fifteen years of age at the time of the lamentable death of his honored father. Concerning his early career the following pertinent statements have been written: "Harvey Myers, Jr., was carefully reared in a home where culture and intellect occupied their rightful places, and the father's ambition for his son was to give him good educational advantages, realizing how necessary to success in any walk of life is broad and varied knowledge. Mr. Myers made good use of his opportunities, and after leaving the public schools of Covington he began reading law in the office of Hon. Theodore F. Hallam. In 1881 he was admitted to the bar and for thirteen years thereafter he was engaged in the practice of his profession as the law partner of his former preceptor."

Mr. Myers is known as an able and successful trial lawyer and conservative counselor, being a close student and giving careful thought and preparation to every case which he presents. He has been concerned with important litigation in the state and federal

courts, and his clientage is one of representative character. He has ever considered his profession worthy of his undivided fealty and devotion, and the only official position of which he has been incumbent is that of representative of his native county in the state legislature, in which he made an admirable record. He was first elected in 1886, and by re-election served three consecutive terms. In 1889 he had the distinction of being chosen speaker of the house of representatives and he proved one of the most able and popular presiding officers that has ever served in that body. Though his father was a staunch Republican, in his political proclivities Mr. Myers is known as a loyal and effective exponent of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor and he has been for many years one of the leaders of the same in his section of the state. His civic pride is of no equivocal order and his interest in all that makes for the well being of the community is of the most insistent type, exemplified in the encouragement and tangible assistance given by him to all measures and enterprises advanced for the general welfare. He is the owner of valuable property in Covington, and is one of its best known and most highly esteemed citizens. He is prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained high degree, and is past exalted ruler of the Covington Lodge of the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks.

THE JOHN BRENNER BREWING COMPANY.—The business of this company, the oldest industry of its kind at Covington, Kentucky, was founded here in 1840, by Geisbauer & Brenner, who conducted it for some years. The junior member of the firm, John Brenner, subsequently succeeded to the business and took in as partner John J. Seiler who, some years later, sold out. In May, 1888, The John Brenner Brewing Company was incorporated, with a paid up capital stock of \$300,000, and in those days this company did the most extensive business in this section of the country. In 1893 John Brenner died, and by the terms of his will his wife was left a controlling interest in the establishment during her life time, after which it was to go to his and her heirs. She died in 1897. While she was at the head of the business, however, she made substantial improvements, in 1895 building one of the finest brewing houses in northern Kentucky. In 1902 Philip Jung, the millionaire brewer of Milwaukee, bought a controlling interest in the concern, which he has since retained, and has conducted the business successfully. The capital stock remains the same, and the officers are as follows:

Philip Jung, Sr., president; John Armleder, vice-president and general manager; Eugene Asimus, treasurer; Milton McLean, secretary. The present capacity of the brewery is 50,000 barrels annually, and in recent years the bottling trade has been greatly increased, being most extensive in Virginia, West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania.

John Armleder, the vice president and general manager, was born, reared and educated in Cincinnati, and also had his early business training there. For several years previous to his assuming the duties of his present position he was vice president and manager of the Schaller Brewery Company. He now lives in Covington, and to his personal and well-directed attention to the business is due much of its success. He is a member of the B. P. O. E., No. 314, at Covington, and is popular with his large circle of friends here.

DONALD McDONALD.—It has often been stated and commented upon that the United States has always presented great opportunities to men of industry, ability, honesty and integrity, and as long as men have the aspirations and the determination to improve their condition in life and win the success which it is possible to attain, the theme will never be exhausted. Fortunate is the man who has back of him an ancestry honorable and distinguished, and happy is he whose lines of life are cast in harmony therewith. In person, in talents and in character Donald McDonald is a worthy scion of his race and has attained to distinction in various lines of life, which is indicative of great mental breadth and superior business qualifications. In an analysis of the character and life work of Mr. McDonald there are many of the characteristics which have marked the Scotch nation for many centuries—the perseverance, reliability, energy and unconquerable determination to pursue a course that has been marked out. It is these sterling qualities which have gained for Mr. McDonald success in life and made him one of the substantial and valued citizens of Louisville.

Donald McDonald, president of the Kentucky Heating Company of Louisville, was born in Winchester, Virginia, September 5, 1858. His parents were Angus and Cornelia (Peake) McDonald. There are very few men whose lives, if written in full, would make so thrilling a romance as that of Angus McDonald. A soldier and the descendant of a line of soldiers, born in Virginia, and a graduate of West Point Military Academy, it was but natural that the smell of powder was as incense to his nostrils, and the greater part of his life was devoted to his country's service, to which he

was ever most loyal. His life has been a part of the history of many of a soldier's camp and he had more sanguinary encounters with both white men and Indians than could be recounted in a volume. Colonel Angus McDonald served in the war against the Seminoles in Florida, and was efficient in rendering service to those settlers who were peopling this district and laying the foundation for the present development and progress. Had it not been for the protection given to the settlers the Indians would have rendered impossible the labors of the pioneers in the work of reclaiming the wild land for purposes of civilization and planting the industries which have led to the material upbuilding of this portion of the country. He is found next in the service of his country taking part in the Mexican war, where he served with the gallantry which always distinguished him, and when the war of the states called for men he was a colonel in the Confederate Army and took with him into the Confederate service six of his sons. He was captured during the last year of the Civil war, by General Hunter, and died from the effects of brutal treatment received as a prisoner of war, as true and loyal to his country in all matters pertaining to her welfare and protection as he was in the dark hours of peril when he followed his country's flag upon the battle fields of the south. He was buried in Hollywood cemetery at Richmond, Virginia, and by his side was laid his brave and most excellent wife, who survived him for many years, only dying recently in 1908, at the age of eighty-eight years.

The mother of our subject was the daughter of Humphrey Peake, of Alexandria, Virginia, and was the second wife of Angus McDonald. At the close of the war of the states she was a widow with seven children to rear and without means to do so. She, with her children had refuged to Lexington, Virginia, for the safety of the family. Refusing to "place out" her children, this heroine of a mother kept them together and succeeded by means of keeping boarders and what help the children could be to her in not only rearing her children but also in educating them. She was of French and English lineage and a strict and devout Christian, a member of the Episcopal church. Of strong force of character, her life, example and teachings contributed much to the success of her children that came to them in after life. For more than twenty years she resided in Louisville, where she became prominent as a worker in church, both beneficent and charitable.

In tracing the history of the McDonald family, it is appropriate to give a slight resume

of the immediate antecedents of the subject of this sketch. It has been ascertained that one Angus McDonald left Scotland after the battle of Culloden, came to America and settled in Virginia, building there a house which he called Glen Garry. This was destroyed by fire, but what the family considered a greater loss, as being an irreparable one, was the loss of papers that proved that Angus McDonald was of the immediate family of the chief of the Glen Garry Clan, and that the pedigree of the family ran back to Sumerled, the Lord of the Isles. From this first Angus came a line of soldiers. His son Angus held a commission, which is still extant, signed by General George Washington, commissioning him to a command in the Revolutionary war. He went at once to join his command and died from exposure at Buffalo, N. Y. His son Angus was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and died while on a campaign. The third Angus McDonald was the father of Angus McDonald, the father of Donald McDonald, the immediate subject of this personal sketch.

The last named Angus McDonald was twice married and left a large family, several members of which have figured prominently in Kentucky history during the last half century. In this connection brief mention of his children, who became well known in Kentucky, is as follows:

William N. McDonald was principal of the Louisville Male High School and later of the Rugby School. He is remembered as a scholarly man, an able teacher and as a courteous gentleman by a great many who are now prominent in business, professional and political life in Kentucky.

Edward McDonald was a lawyer and also the founder of the Kentucky Title Company of Louisville, and is now a prosperous farmer in Virginia.

Harry McDonald joined the Confederate army forces when sixteen years of age and during the last year of the Civil war. He left Lexington, Virginia, with his father, hoping to avoid capture by General Hunter. They were overtaken near Natural Bridge, his father was wounded and several men and horses of his party were killed, both father and son being captured. The father had cautioned his son that his commission as an officer would protect him, but as the son's enlistment was very recent and probably not entirely regular, that the son in all probability would be hung as a "bush whacker," and that the son make his escape if possible. After one or two unsuccessful attempts and the refusal of a grown man to join him, at the last moment young McDonald succeeded in knocking down two

guards, in leaping over the side of Droop Mountain in the darkness and fortunately escaping hundreds of bullets sent after him. After an exciting and eventful march of sixty days he reached Lexington, Virginia, bringing with him two prisoners, whom he had found asleep and who were awakened to find that they were covered with one of their own guns. Harry McDonald was educated at Washington and Lee University; came to Kentucky and rose to the rank of resident engineer on the construction of the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad, afterwards becoming the senior member of the firm of McDonald Brothers, architects, of Louisville, which firm built a great many of the most important buildings in Kentucky. Harry McDonald was a member of the Kentucky Legislature in 1904, and died while he was a member of that body.

Alan McDonald joined his brother William N. McDonald in the founding of Rugby School, a prosperous, private educational institution in which were educated or prepared for college many prominent men in Kentucky life.

Kenneth McDonald was a member of the architectural firm of McDonald Brothers, of Louisville, Kentucky, and is today a leading architect of Louisville and Kentucky.

Nellie McDonald, the only daughter, married Mr. J. H. Lyne, of Henderson, Kentucky, and it was at her home that the mother died in 1908.

Roy McDonald was a member of the Louisville Legion, and served in several active campaigns of that organization during the troublous times with the mountain feuds, and is now a resident of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Donald McDonald, the immediate subject of our sketch, received his education in Washington and Lee University, where he took a course in civil engineering. He has reaped the benefit of the early home training amid an atmosphere of practical labor and the highest ideals carefully instilled by his good and pious mother, and these lessons which were taught in his youth have borne rich fruit in later years. Mr. McDonald came to Louisville in 1876, when he entered upon the mastery of the more difficult lessons of the school of experience in connection with practical business, and accepted a position as stenographer in the office of the chief engineer and superintendent of machinery for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Later he was made assistant superintendent of machinery in the employ of this railroad. After an experience of about five years in railroad service he resigned his position to become a member of the architectural firm of McDonald Brothers, of Louisville. In

1890 Mr. McDonald was appointed receiver of the Kentucky Rock Gas Company, which company's plant and business, by purchase, was later absorbed by the Kentucky Heating Company, of which company Mr. McDonald was made president in 1891. He has continued as president of the Kentucky Heating Company, which has under his management enjoyed a steady increase of business, growing until it now supplies more than half the gas used in Louisville.

Hunter McDonald came to Kentucky on leaving college, and accepted employment with the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, later became assistant engineer of the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad and is now chief engineer of the last named railroad.

Reverting again to the biography of Donald McDonald, it is but just to say that his business record has been one that any man might be proud to possess, for he has advanced steadily step by step until he is now occupying a position of prominence reached by few. His years have been filled by honorable business activity and by a devotion to all the duties of public and private life. At all times and under all circumstances he has been found true to every trust reposed in him and whatever his hand has found to do he has done with his might, and that he has achieved more than ordinary success in business life is because of these things and that he has always been a man who does things. He is a prominent member of the Board of Trade, the Commercial Club and the Pendennis Club. His religious convictions are indicated by his membership with the Calvary Baptist church and in politics he is a staunch Democrat.

In 1888 Mr. McDonald was united in marriage to Miss Betsy Breckenridge Carr, of Roanoke, Virginia, daughter of Colonel George Watson Carr, of Virginia, a Mexican war veteran and colonel in the Confederate army. From this union there are five children: Letitia, Donald, Maria Carr, Cornelia and Angus.

Mr. McDonald is fortunately endowed with a strong physique, and with an indomitable will, determination, force of character, and never flagging energy, and possessing the earnest purpose of reaching the highest possible standard of perfection in office, he has long been recognized as a loyal citizen whose honesty and frankness are embued with patriotism and fearlessness in defense of his honest convictions.

EWING MARSHALL, M. D.—One of the special functions of this publication is to accord specific recognition to those citizens of Kentucky who stand representative in their



various vocations, and he whose name initiates this sketch merits such consideration by reason of his standing as one of the able and successful physicians and surgeons of the state. He is engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Louisville, and here his birth occurred on the 16th of September, 1858. He is a son of Dr. Nathaniel B. and Sally Moore (Ewing) Marshall, the former of whom was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, and the latter of whom was born in the city of Louisville, Kentucky, where her father, Dr. U. E. Ewing, was for many years engaged in the practice of his profession as one of the distinguished pioneer physicians and surgeons of the city and where he died in 1871. He was a native of Russellville, Kentucky, and was a member of an old and honored family of this state. Dr. Nathaniel Burwell Marshall was a scion of one of the distinguished and patriotic families of Virginia, and the name early became identified with the history of the historic Old Dominion commonwealth. His grandfather was Hon. John Marshall, a distinguished Virginia jurist, who became the first chief justice of the supreme court of the United States. Dr. Nathaniel B. Marshall was graduated in Cambridge University, New England, and also in the Jefferson Medical College, in the city of Philadelphia. He took up his residence in Louisville in 1852, and here entered into a professional partnership with his father-in-law, Dr. Ewing, with whom he was associated in practice until his death, in 1861, at the early age of thirty-seven years. For several years prior to his demise he was dean of the Kentucky School of Medicine. His wife survived him by many years and was summoned to the life eternal in 1906. Their six children, three sons and three daughters are all now living.

Dr. Ewing Marshall received his early education in the public schools of Louisville and after completing the curriculum thereof he entered the medical department of the University of Louisville, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1884, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In the following year he availed himself of the excellent clinical experience to be gained by serving as interne in the Louisville City Hospital, and from 1885 to 1903 he held the position of adjunct professor of theory and practice and materia medica in the medical department of his alma mater. At the expiration of this interval he resigned his position to give his full time and attention to his large and representative private practice. He has attained special precedence and high repute as a surgeon and for a number of years emergency surgery has

enlisted the major part of his attention. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Kentucky State Medical Society, the Jefferson County Medical Society and the Louisville Clinical Society. He is a strict observer of the ethical code of his profession, and thus has at all times commanded the uniform confidence and esteem of his associates. He is a loyal and progressive citizen and in politics is independent. Both he and his wife are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church.

On the 5th of October, 1889, Dr. Marshall was united in marriage to Miss Martha Snead, who was born and reared in Louisville, where her father, Charles S. Snead, has long been identified with the iron business. They are the parents of three children, Alice Snead, Mary Lloyd and Evelyn.

WILLIAM E. ARTHUR.—The late Hon. William E. Arthur was long numbered among the representative members of the bar of Kentucky and he also made an admirable record through his services on the bench and in the halls of congress, thus playing a conspicuous part in connection with public affairs and winning the unqualified popular esteem that was so eminently his due. He was long engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Covington, and here his death occurred on the 18th of May, 1897. In his passing away the city and the state lost a citizen of noble attributes of character and one whose life and labors, marked by earnestness, sincerity and great ability, had reflected honor on this favored commonwealth.

William E. Arthur was born in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 3d of March, 1825, and was a son of William and Eliza (Parsons) Arthur, the former of whom was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1798, and the latter of whom was born in Maryland, the second daughter of William and Sarah Parsons, of Hartford county, that state. Rev. William Arthur, grandfather of the subject of this memoir, was a native of Scotland and a scion of one of the old families of the land of hills and heather. He was graduated in the University of Glasgow and consecrated his life to work in the vineyard of the divine Master. He was ordained as a clergyman of the Presbyterian church, and after his marriage, to Agnes Gammel, who likewise was born and reared in Scotland, he came to America, in the year 1793. Thereafter he followed the work of the ministry for varying intervals in the present states of Pennsylvania, Maryland, New York and Ohio, and he passed the closing years of his life in Zanesville, Ohio, where he died many years ago. His name

merits an enduring place on the rolls of the able and earnest pioneer clergymen of the Presbyterian church in the United States. He was survived by seven children, namely: Michael, William, John, Gammel, Jane, Margaret and Nancy. Of these children William figures as the father of him to whom this memoir is dedicated.

William Arthur was granted the advantages of a home of signal culture and refinement and his early education was largely gained under the effective direction of the parents. He finally took up the study of law and prepared himself for the bar, but he had a preference for commercial affairs and became a successful merchant. He established his home in Covington, Kentucky, in 1832, and here his death occurred two years later, his wife surviving him by several years, and both having been zealous members of the Presbyterian church.

William E. Arthur was about seven years of age at the time of his parents' removal from Cincinnati to Covington, and here he received instruction from private tutors and also in private schools, also attending school for a time in Hartford county, Maryland, the old home of his mother. In preparation for the work of his chosen profession he studied law under the able preceptorships of Hon. John W. Stevenson and Hon. James T. Morehead, distinguished members of the bar of the state and both prominently identified with public affairs in Kentucky, of which Mr. Stevenson was at one time governor. In 1850 Mr. Arthur was admitted to the bar, and he immediately engaged in the practice of his profession at Covington, where his novitiate was of very brief duration, as he soon proved his strength and versatility as a trial lawyer and his broad and exact technical information, to which recourse could be had in his service as a counselor. His ability soon gained to him recognition as an eligible candidate for public office, and in 1856 he was elected, on the Democratic ticket, to the position of commonwealth attorney for the Ninth judicial district. Of this office he continued incumbent for six years, and in the same he greatly advanced his professional prestige. In the presidential campaign of 1860 he was representative of the Tenth congressional district as elector on the Democratic ticket, whose standard-bearers were Breckinridge and Lane. It will be recalled that in this election was also presented a ticket designated as the Independent Democratic. In 1866 Mr. Arthur was elected judge of the Ninth judicial circuit, for a term of six years, but after presiding on the bench for two years

he resigned the office. In 1870 he was elected to the Forty-second congress of the United States, from the Sixth congressional district of Kentucky, and in 1872 he was elected as his own successor. He was assigned to various important committees in both the Forty-second and Forty-third congresses, including the committee on elections and that on railways and canals. He was a prominent and influential member of the house of representatives, and was specially active in the deliberations of the floor and the committee room. It is recalled that he was most aggressive and powerful in debate, and his long list of speeches on the floor of the house demonstrated his broad intellectual ken, mature judgment, diplomatic ability and facility in dialectics. In August, 1886, Judge Arthur was elected to the circuit bench of the Twelfth judicial district, and here he continued in service until the 1st of January, 1893, when he retired and resumed the active practice of his profession, to which he thereafter gave his attention until the time of his death. He left a definite impress on Kentucky history as one of its able lawyers and jurists and as a citizen whose life was guided and governed by the highest principles of integrity and honor. It can be said in his honor that he was pre-eminently a Christian gentleman, with an abundance of humanity and with utmost charity and tolerance for his fellow men. His noble heart overflowed with unbounded and generous impulses, and he ever manifested a high sense of stewardship. He was a man of culture and intrinsic refinement, and his heart and home were ever open with generous hospitality.

In the year 1855 was solemnized the marriage of Judge Arthur to Miss Ada Southgate, daughter of the late Hon. William W. Southgate, of Covington, and she was summoned to the life eternal in 1858, leaving no children. In December, 1860, Judge Arthur married Miss Etha Southgate, a younger sister of his first wife, and she died April 27, 1906, leaving two children, Sidney and May. The latter was afforded the advantages of the Bartholomew English & Classical School, in the city of Cincinnati, and also those of Madame Frein's French & English School, at Eden Park, in the same city. She is now the wife of George Littleford, of Covington, Kentucky.

Sidney Arthur, the elder of the two surviving children of the late Judge William E. Arthur, is following the same profession as did his honored father and he is now numbered among the representative members of the bar of Kenton county, being established in practice in his native city of Covington, where he was born on the 26th of August, 1862. He

was afforded excellent educational advantages, including those offered in the famous old Chickering Institute, in the city of Cincinnati. In 1884 he was matriculated in Dartmouth College, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1887 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In preparation for the work of his chosen profession Mr. Arthur then entered the Cincinnati Law School, in which he was graduated, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, in 1890. He was forthwith admitted to the bar of his native state and he has since been engaged in the active general practice of his profession in Covington.

On the 14th of December, 1905, Mr. Arthur was united in marriage to Miss Mary Thayer, who was born at Charleston, West Virginia, and who is a daughter of William T. and Ann E. (Atkinson) Thayer, the former of whom, a prominent capitalist and coal operator, died in that city in 1904 and the latter of whom still resides in Charleston. Both Mr. and Mrs. Arthur hold membership in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian church, and he is affiliated with the lodge, chapter and council of the Masonic fraternity.

WILLIAM CLAYBOURNE WHITE, M. D., one of the most promising of the younger physicians of Louisville, was born on a farm in Shelby county, Kentucky, January 17, 1872, the son of Thomas Jefferson and Elizabeth (Doak) White. This branch of the White family goes back direct to Peregrine White, the first white child born after the landing of the Mayflower, he having been born on board ship the day following the landing. The original Kentucky pioneer of this family was the great-grandfather of the Doctor, James White, a Virginian who settled in Shelby county, where he made his home and in which house was born our subject's grandfather, Claybourne White, the father, Thomas Jefferson, and the Doctor himself.

The maternal grandfather was William Doak, a Virginian, who settled in Shelby county, Kentucky, at an early date. The father of the Doctor was for years a farmer in Shelby county, but retired from the farm in 1897, moved to Louisville in 1900 and died in that city in 1907. His widow now resides in Hubers, near Shepherdsville, Kentucky. The Whites are members of the Baptist church and the Doaks are allied with the Christian church.

Dr. White was reared on the farm in his early boyhood. His education was acquired at Georgetown (Kentucky) College, after which course of study was completed he went to Kansas City in 1888, where he was in the

dry-goods business for two years, when on account of his health he went to Montero, Old Mexico, remaining there for a period of eight months. He then spent one year at Dallas, Texas, thence to Chicago. From Chicago the Doctor went to Atlanta, Georgia, and in 1894 was graduated from the Atlanta (Georgia) Dental College. In 1897 he graduated from the Southern College of Pharmacy, and in 1900 was graduated from the Atlanta College of Physicians and Surgeons. After practicing his profession in Atlanta for one year he went to New York city for special work. Having equipped himself with this thorough preparation, he located in Louisville in 1903, and took up the practice, devoting himself to the diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat.

Dr. White is assistant to the chair of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat in the medical department of the University of Louisville, and is on the staff of the City Hospital and lectures at the University Training School for Nurses.

He is the laryngologist of the Louisville Anti-Tuberculosis Hospital, in which he takes a great and active interest. He is a member of the staff of the Children's Hospital, and a member of the Jefferson County Medical Society, the Kentucky State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. The Doctor is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Louisville Lodge, F. & A. M., to Lincoln Park Chapter, Chicago, R. A. M.; to the Grand Consistory, Kentucky, of the Scottish Rite, No. 320; and to Kosair Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In religion he is a member of the Baptist church.

Dr. White married Mamie, the daughter of William C. and Sarah A. Piatt, deceased, of Lexington, Kentucky, in which city Mrs. White was born and reared. One child, a daughter, Ruth, has been born of this union.

THOMAS J. ELLIS.—A native of Kenton county, Kentucky, and a representative of one of its old and honored families Mr. Ellis, who is a civil engineer by profession, is now living virtually retired in the city of Covington, where he is enjoying that dignified repose which is the just reward for many years of earnest toil and endeavor. He is well known in this section of the state and here his circle of friends is coincident with that of his acquaintances.

Thomas Jefferson Ellis was born on a farm on Lexington Pike, six miles from Covington, Kenton county, Kentucky, on the 17th of November, 1835, and is a son of James and Elizabeth (Leathers) Ellis, the former of whom was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, in 1802, and the latter of whom was a native of

Kenton county, Kentucky. James Ellis was a boy at the time of his parents' removal to what is now Kenton county, and his father, William Ellis, thus became one of the early settlers of this section of the state, where he became the owner of a farm of about one hundred acres located a few miles distant from Covington, on the Lexington Pike. This homestead was the birthplace of the subject of this review. Family tradition records that the Ellis family in America was founded by eleven brothers of the name, who emigrated from Wales and established their residence in Virginia in the early colonial epoch of our national history. William Ellis, who founded the family in Kenton county, married Nancy Clendenning and they became the parents of thirteen children, a number of whom were born after the family home was established in Kenton county and all of whom grew to maturity and reared children within the lifetime of their honored parents. William Ellis was eighty-one years of age at the time of his death, which occurred on the homestead farm of his son James, and his wife attained to the remarkable age of ninety-nine years, having been summoned to the life eternal in the '70s.

James Ellis, father of the subject of this review, was reared on the home farm and eventually became one of the representative agriculturalists and stock-growers of Kenton county, where he owned about three hundred acres of land and held a number of slaves, although he never bartered in slaves. He gave his negroes their freedom and at the inception of the Civil war he had only one slave. He held the office of magistrate and at one time served as sheriff of Kenton county, his position having been assigned to the oldest magistrate, prior to the time when it was made an elective office. He continued to reside on his homestead farm until his death, at the age of fifty-six years, and his widow survived him by a decade, having been summoned to the "land of the leal," in 1868, at the age of sixty-four years. They became the parents of six children, of whom only two are now living, and the subject of this review was the fourth in order of birth.

Thomas J. Ellis was reared to the sturdy discipline of the home farm and received such advantages as were afforded in the common schools of Kenton county. He early determined to become a civil engineer and in 1854, when nineteen years of age, he assisted the county surveyor in that line of work. In July, 1861, soon after the inception of the Civil war, Mr. Ellis showed his loyalty to the Confederacy by enlisting in the Second Kentucky Regiment, under Colonel Hanson. This regiment

was captured at Fort Donelson and Mr. Ellis then returned home on parole. In 1862, however, he became a member of the Third Kentucky Mounted Battalion, after the disbandment of which he identified himself with the Sixth Confederate Mounted Battalion, under Colonel George M. Jesse, this command being part of General Marshall's brigade; General Hodge, of Newport, Kentucky, afterward became the commander of the brigade and under the latter officer Mr. Ellis participated in the battles of Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge. Later he took part in several less important battles and skirmishes and he assisted in burning a bridge and destroying a railroad line at Murfreesboro, under General Wheeler. Later he went with his command into Virginia and after the escape of General Morgan from captivity Mr. Ellis joined the forces under that gallant raider, with which he remained until the death of the general. Mr. Ellis continued in service until the close of the war and for several months, in 1862, he was held as a prisoner of war at Johnson's Island, in Lake Erie, finally being exchanged. After the close of the war Mr. Ellis remained on the old homestead until 1871, when he established his home in Covington, which city has since been his place of abode. In 1870 he was made the candidate on the Democratic ticket for the office of county surveyor and his popularity in his native county was distinctively shown at this time, in that he was elected by the largest majority ever given a candidate for office in the county up to that time. By successive re-elections he continued incumbent of the office of county surveyor for eight years, and during his administration he did a large amount of important and valuable work for the county. In 1883 he was elected city engineer of Covington and this incumbency he retained for two years. In August, 1884 he was elected sheriff of the county and he assumed his duties of the shrievalty on the 1st of January, 1885. At the expiration of his first term he was chosen as his own successor and he thus held the office of sheriff for four consecutive years. After his retirement from this position Mr. Ellis devoted his attention to the active work of his profession until the spring of 1910, when he retired from active business life. He is in comfortable financial circumstances and his earnest and worthy labors in the past well entitles him to such freedom from further active labor. He is a member of the directorate of the Citizens' National Bank of Covington, is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party, is affiliated with the United Confederate Veterans' Association and other civic organizations of representative character and as a

citizen he has ever shown a loyal interest in all that has touched the welfare of his home city and county.

On the 9th of March, 1869, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Ellis to Miss Georgia B. Runyan, who was born at Burlington, Boone county, Kentucky, as were likewise her parents, James M. and Mary (Hamilton) Runyan. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis have one son, George Jesse Ellis, who is a representative physician and surgeon of Covington.

WALTER A. TOWLES.—The ancestry of Walter A. Towles, both lineal and collateral, is distinctively American, for through many generations the family has been established in this country. The ancestral record of the family can be traced with remarkable clearness for nearly three centuries. The Towles family of Henderson, Kentucky, and their connections who settled in the lower Ohio valley are descendants of one of the oldest families in America. The record extends back to Henry Towles, a native of England, who left that country, coming from Liverpool, and braving the dangers incident to an ocean voyage at that time he sailed for the new world, settled in Accomac county, Virginia, about the middle of the seventeenth century and became the progenitor of the family in America, which has ever borne a most honorable record.

Henry Towles married Ann Stokely, and to this union there were born two sons, Stokely and Henry. Stokely settled in Middlesex county and Henry, who was born in 1670, settled in 1711 in Lancaster county, at the junction of the Rappahannock and Corotoman rivers, the place still being known as Towles' Point and now in the possession of his descendants. He married Hannah Therrott and died in 1734, leaving one son and four daughters: Stokely, Judith, Ann, Elizabeth and Jane. Stokely was born in 1711 and died in 1755. After the death of his parents he continued to live at Towles' Point, and he married Catharine, daughter of Thomas Martin, of Corotoman, Lancaster county. The children of Stokely and Catharine Towles were Henry, Stokely, Thomas and three daughters, Mrs. Dick, Mrs. Reevely and Mrs. Payne. Henry, the oldest son, was born in 1738 and became closely connected with the history of Virginia during the Revolution; a member of the house of delegates in 1783; a member of the Virginia convention in 1788; county lieutenant in 1794; and clerk of Lancaster county until his death in 1799. Stokely, the second son, went to Goochland county, where he was a major in the militia during the Revolution, removing to Spottsylvania after the war. His wife was Elizabeth, the third child of William Down-

man. Thomas, the third son, was born at Towles' Point, February 21, 1750, and died at Millbrook, Spottsylvania county, May 22, 1800. At the commencement of the Revolution he was quartermaster to the Caroline county battalion of militia, and later in life held the rank of colonel. In 1783 he represented Spottsylvania county in the house of delegates. He married Mary, daughter of John Morris and Mary (Chew) Smith, of Richahock, King and Queen county. The children born to this marriage were Elizabeth, Mary Smith, John, Thomas, Therit, Oliver, Ann, Larkin and Frances. Elizabeth first married William Brock, son of Joseph Brock, and after his death, Captain Phil Slaughter. They were the parents of Rev. Philip Slaughter, a distinguished minister of the Episcopal church and author of numerous works on church history and genealogy. Mary Smith married Anthony Thornton and settled in Bourbon county, Kentucky. One of their sons, Anthony, afterward went to Shelby county, Illinois, where he became a distinguished lawyer, represented the county in the legislature and served on the bench in the highest court of the state. John settled in Louisiana and became a sugar planter. He was twice married, first to Susan Turnbull and second to Ann Alexandria Conrad, of Virginia. Thomas was born at Millbrook, Virginia, June 1, 1784, and moved to Henderson, Kentucky, in the spring of 1806. Before leaving Virginia he was granted license to practice law in the courts of that state. His certificate is dated December 5, 1805, and is signed by Peter Lyons, Spencer Roane and Francis Brooke, all prominent men in their day. After settling in Kentucky he practiced in the counties of Henderson, Christian, Logan and Ohio and was contemporary with John J. Crittenden, Christopher Tompkins, George M. Bibb and other eminent lawyers when the court was presided over by Judge Henry Broadnax. He was appointed one of the justices of the territory of Illinois, which was approved by the United States senate, and he took the oath of office before Ninian Edwards, governor of the territory, March 2, 1816. From 1821 to 1824 he represented Henderson county in the state legislature, and was magistrate for twenty consecutive years. In politics he was an uncompromising Whig and Old Court man and was for many years prominent in all the affairs of the county. In fact a complete biography of Judge Towles would be a fairly good history of Henderson county in his time, as he was a successful lawyer with a large practice.

In religion Judge Towles was an earnest churchman. Bishop B. B. Smith in his ac-

count of the Kentucky church says his greatest troubles were over when he gained the support of several such men as Thomas Towles of Henderson. In 1809 he was married to Ann Taylor Hopkins, daughter of General Samuel Hopkins, of Revolutionary fame, and by this marriage had one son, Thomas Towles Jr., who became widely known throughout the state both for his legal lore and his spontaneous wit. His toast to water was: "It is valuable for navigation and for its mixable qualities." He served several terms in the Kentucky legislature. After the death of his first wife Judge Towles, on April 23, 1816, was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Walter and Amelia (Johnston) Alves and granddaughter of James Hogg, who was sent by the Transylvania Company to Philadelphia, an "embassy" to the Continental Congress, in January, 1776, to solicit the privilege of forming the fourteenth colony to gain independence. (These proceedings are noted in the American Archives, Vol. IV, and in Filson club publications, by George Ranck, page 224.) Her parents came to Kentucky in 1813 from Chapel Hill, Orange county, North Carolina, and were the representatives and descendants of two of the original members (James Hogg and William Johnston) of the Transylvania or Richard Henderson Land Company. To this marriage several children were born, only three of whom—Walter Alves, John James and Bettie—lived to maturity. Judge Towles finally retired from the practice of law and became a successful planter, living until December 12, 1850, and his second wife, until June 28, 1852. Walter A. Towles was born February 7, 1825. On February 12, 1854, he married Susan Daniel Anderson, who was born February 26, 1834. To this marriage there were born the following children: John Anderson, Lucy Marshall, Elizabeth Alves, Sue Starling, Walter A. Jr., Lillia, Mary Lucy, William and Therit. He has been commissioner of Atkinson Park for the city of Henderson since 1894. John James, the second son, was born January 22, 1827, and on March 13, 1851, married Louisa Alves. Their children were Minna, Florence, Louisa, John J. and Stokely. Bettie married William T. Barret on May 9, 1850, and their issue was William, Thomas, Strachan and Betty.

Henry, son of Colonel Thomas Towles, of Virginia, was born June 24, 1786; came to Bourbon county, Kentucky, and died near Ruddle's Mills in 1854. He joined Captain William Garrard's company of mounted men, in Major James V. Ball's squadron, and was at the siege of Fort Meigs in the war of 1812. He married Sally Bedford and left one son, Larkin S., who married Mildred Glass, of

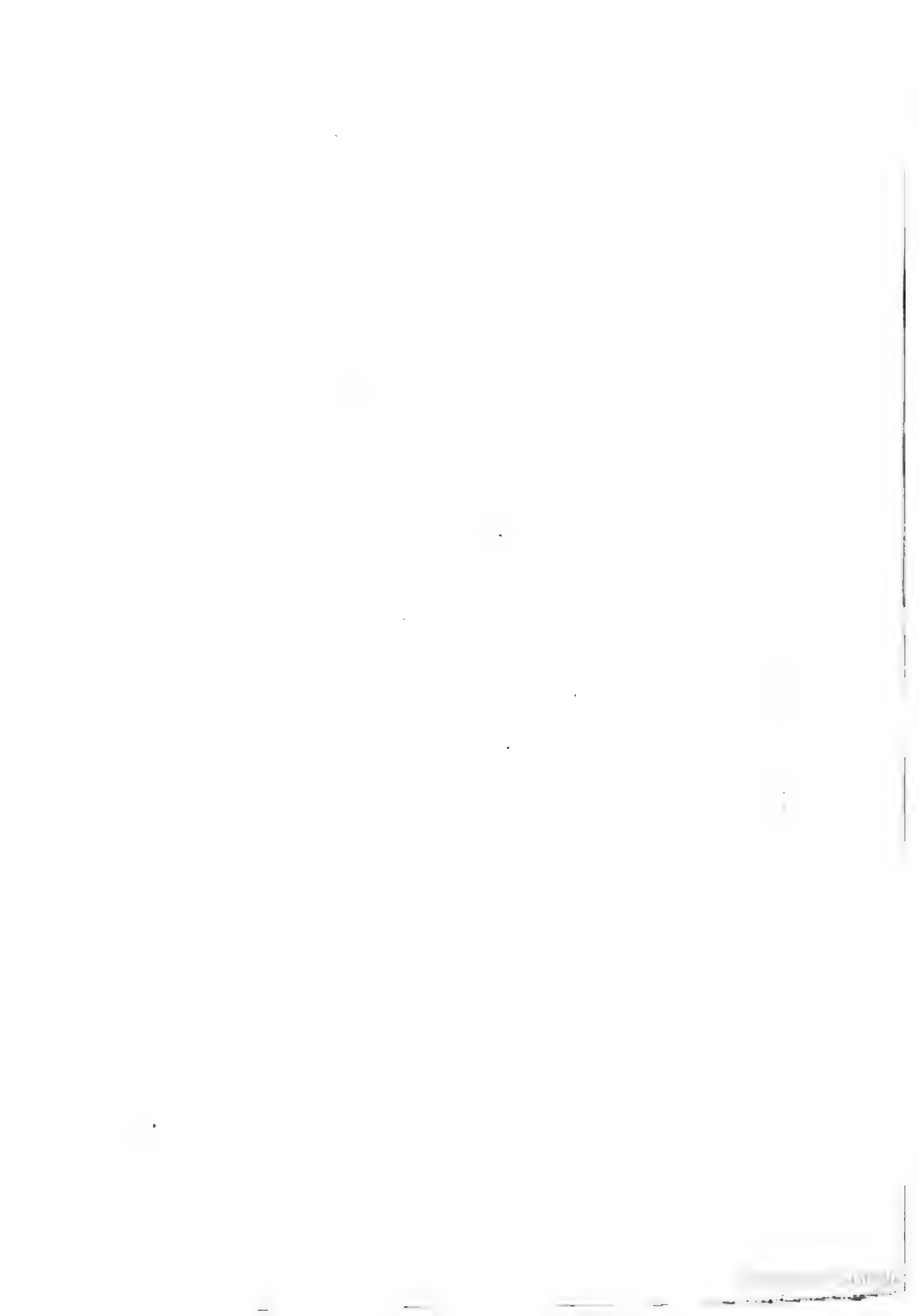
Paris, Kentucky, removed to Missouri and died there. Frances, the youngest child, came to Henderson, married John H. Sublette, a native of Richmond, Virginia, and bore him the following children: Mary S., Ann, Fanny, Hannah More, John W., and Conrad Speece.

WILLIAM S. JOHNSON.—The growth of any community, town or city, depends upon its commercial activity and its industrial interests, and therefore the real upbuilders of a place are those who stand at the head of its leading enterprises. William S. Johnson is one of the native sons of the "Blue Grass" state and has been for a number of years prominently identified with the interests of Henderson county. His well directed efforts in the practical affairs of life, his capable management of his business interests and his sound judgment have brought to him a handsome property, and his life demonstrates what may be accomplished by the man of energy and ambition. In all the relations of life he has commanded the respect and confidence of those with whom he has been brought in contact and this history would not be complete without a record of his career.

William S. Johnson was born in Henderson county, Kentucky, February 24, 1840, the son of Dr. Thomas Johnson, who was a native of Kentucky, born in Franklin county February 15, 1801. Dr. Johnson was educated in the public schools and private schools of his county, after which he studied medicine and graduated from the Louisville Medical College and at once began to practice in Henderson city and county, in which he continued for a period of forty years. He was known throughout Henderson county, where he died in 1866.

He married Juliet S. Rankin, a daughter of Dr. Adam Rankin, a prominent physician of Henderson. She was born in December, 1800, and died in 1871.

William S. Johnson was educated in the county schools, after which, in 1858, he entered the employ of Ira Delano, and learned the drug business, and in this place stayed three years. In 1861 he enlisted in the Twenty-fifth Kentucky Volunteers, U. S. Army, and was detailed as hospital steward and afterwards as sergeant-major. He served as first lieutenant by order of Colonel Shackleford in Company G, Twenty-fifth Kentucky, with Judge Walter Evans, then second lieutenant, commanding the company at the battle of Fort Donelson. After the surrender of Fort Donelson, Lieutenant Evans returned to his company leaving Lieutenant Johnson in command by order of the colonel, although he had no commission. He then commanded Company G in the battle



of Shiloh. The Seventeenth Kentucky and the Twenty-fifth Kentucky were consolidated in April, 1862, and he was commissioned first lieutenant of Company E of the consolidated regiment, under Colonel John H. McHenry. He was with the regiment and frequently acted as adjutant until October, when he resigned and returned home. On January 1, 1863, he again took up the drug business and has been constantly engaged in this line of industry ever since. During this time he has been engaged in many enterprises. He organized the Henderson Building and Loan Association and was its president for twenty-two years. He organized the Henderson Mining & Manufacturing Company, which company sank a shaft at the end of Second street and caused a reduction in the price of coal from four dollars and fifty cents to three dollars a ton. He was likewise the president of this company. He also induced this company to put in an ice plant in connection with the coal plant. He was one of the promoters and organizers of the Henderson Woolen Mills and was one of the directors during its continuance in business. He was one of the promoters and a director in the Henderson Cotton Mill, and with Mr. J. E. Rankin and W. W. Cummock, went to Boston, where they obtained subscriptions to the stock of one hundred thousand dollars. He was member of the city council from 1871 to 1874, and was elected to and attended as a delegate three sessions of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. His business is a successful one, although he has met with many obstacles. His establishment has been burned out twice, each fire wiping out his entire stock, but the character of the man is well illustrated by the fact that within eight hours from the time of the first fire he had purchased another stock of goods and was only out of business about half of a day, and twelve hours after the second fire he had also purchased another stock of goods and was conducting his regular business.

On the 16th of May, 1863, Mr. Johnson married Miss Bettie Robertson, a daughter of Edmond Robertson and Sophia (Hatchett) Robertson. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have three living children: Mrs. Kenner Taylor, of Frankfort, Kentucky; Adam Rankin, M. D., of Buffalo, New York, a physician and surgeon for the Pennsylvania Railway Company in the medical department; and Thomas J., a graduate of West Point and commissioned second lieutenant in the regular army. On June 14, 1892, Mrs. Johnson (nee Robertson) died and on September 12, 1894, Mr. Johnson

married Mrs. Sarah R. Redford (nee Rudy), widow of Dr. Ben. C. Redford.

Mr. Johnson was for several years associated with his brother, General Adam R. Johnson, in owning a large ranch in Texas, but disposed of his interest there. He has been since 1858, identified with the drug business in Henderson. His store is well stocked with medicine and sundries, is centrally located and is the oldest in the city. He is also interested in various other concerns, and is a stockholder and vice-president of the Farmers Bank and Trust Co.

While Mr. Johnson and one brother served the Federal army, three of his brothers were soldiers in the Confederate army and Adam rose to the position of Brigadier General (Adam R. Johnson, commanding Confederate forces). He is a resident of Texas, a prosperous business man and possessed of valuable holdings.

BRIGADIER GENERAL ADAM R. JOHNSON.—Although General Johnson is not a resident of Kentucky, a brief outline of his career is appropriate in this place, as he is a native of this state. His brother, W. S. Johnson, of whom there is a sketch on another page of this history, was at one time associated with him in the ranch where the General now is. The career of a brave man is always interesting.

Adam Rankin Johnson is now located in Burnet, Texas, but was born in the town of Henderson, Kentucky, on February 8, 1834, a son of Thomas Jefferson Johnson, M. D., and Juliet Spencer Rankin, daughter of Dr. Adam Rankin, who settled in Henderson county during the early part of the year 1800. Dr. Johnson moved from Frankfort to Henderson in 1823, and four years thereafter, on the 15th day of February, 1827, married Miss Rankin. Dr. Johnson was a man of strong mind and positive character and during his early life enjoyed a prominence few young physicians of his day attained. Mrs. Johnson was one of the noblest of women and was beloved by every one who knew her. Dr. and Mrs. Johnson lived to a ripe age and reared a large family, all of whom succeeded in life and became prosperous. Adam Rankin, at the age of eight years, was allowed to use a gun, and he spent many happy hours roaming the forest and fields of Henderson county, where game was plentiful. In the course of time he became an expert shot, and was considered one of the best hunters in the county. He learned to swim well and in the outdoor life he acquired health, strength and activity and the habits of close observation and prompt action. He spent most of his active life in the country, while

evening hours were devoted to reading history, biography and tales of romance and adventure.

General Johnson received a good common-school education in the Henderson school and at the age of twelve years entered the drug store of Ira Delano and learned the drug business. At the age of sixteen he accepted a position in Burbank's factory and was put in charge of about eighty hands, and while in that position he accomplished the best results that had ever been attained, making the best average, as it is called. At the age of twenty General Johnson went to Texas and settled in Burnet county, then called Hamilton Valley, in the western part of the state, at which time Texas was partly settled and Indians were numerous. At the outbreak of the war between the states General Johnson became a scout, and for his bravery was soon commissioned a first lieutenant and later, on November 4, 1862, was appointed colonel of the tenth Kentucky Cavalry, to rank from August 14, 1862. He was promoted to brigadier general of the C. S. A. September 4, 1864, to rank from June 1, 1864. In a fight at Grubbs Cross Roads, Christian county, Kentucky, General Johnson was wounded, losing both eyes. After recovery he went to Henderson, where he stayed with his father and mother until arrested and sent to prison. He was regularly exchanged. After reaching Richmond he fitted out a wagon and team and accompanied by his brother Thomas and his wife, started for Texas.

At his old home, Burnet, Texas, he established a land agency and by judicious trading was able to rear a family of eight children, giving them all the advantages that this frontier could furnish. Though totally blind he was a successful business man and was always in the lead in all business enterprises.

JOHN WATSON BARR.—The late Judge John Watson Barr was a man of such genuine worth of character, such excellent and such pronounced public prominence that his death came almost as an irreparable loss to the community. As the day with its morning of hope and promise, its noontime of activity, its evening of accomplished and successful effort, ending in the grateful rest and quiet of the night, so was the life of this man. The world is better for his having lived because he did not selfishly concentrate his efforts toward the furthering of his own interests, but did a service for mankind as well in lines of normal development.

Judge Barr, eminent as a lawyer and jurist, was born in Versailles, Woodford county, Kentucky, on the 17th day of December, 1826, and he died in Louisville, Kentucky, on the

31st day of December, 1907, having attained to the advanced age of eighty-one years. He was descended from English and Scotch-Irish ancestry—the English predominating—who came to Kentucky from Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. His paternal grandfather was Thomas Barr, who, in the city of Philadelphia, married Mary Barclay, and in 1787 came to Kentucky and settled in Fayette county, where he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives. Here William Barr, the father of John Watson Barr, was born in 1796. William Barr married Ann Watson, who was a daughter of Dr. John Watson, a native of Maryland and a well known pioneer physician of Woodford county, Kentucky. The wife of Dr. John Watson was a daughter of Major Edward Howe of Virginia.

The mother of John Watson Barr died when he was less than three years of age, and he was not eighteen when in death he lost his father, who was a man of sterling character, a prosperous merchant and later a cotton planter in Mississippi, where he died in 1844.

After attending private schools in Woodford county, John Watson Barr took up the study of law and in 1847 received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from Transylvania. Immediately he entered upon his long and successful career as a lawyer and later as judge of the United States courts. He began the practice of law in Versailles, Kentucky, and in 1854 came to Louisville, which city thereafter was his place of residence. For ten years after coming to Louisville he was associated with Joseph B. Kinkead in the practice of law. Then John Kemp Goodloe became his partner and was associated with him until Mr. Barr became judge of the United States courts in 1880, by virtue of appointment from President Rutherford B. Hayes. Alexander P. Humphrey also became an associate partner, and for several years the firm of Barr, Goodloe & Humphrey was one of the most prominent in the state of Kentucky.

For thirty-three years Judge Barr was in the active practice of the law and he rose to high rank in his profession. For some twenty years he presided as judge of the United States courts, winning as high rank as a jurist as he had obtained as a practicing lawyer. About six years before his death Judge Barr retired from the bench and lived in retirement until he answered the summons of death.

In 1859 Judge Barr was united in marriage with Miss Susan P. Rogers, daughter of Colonel Jason and Josephine (Preston) Rogers. Her father was a gallant soldier, a participant in both the war of 1812 and the Mexican war. She preceded her husband in death,

dying in 1871. Unto Judge John Watson Barr and wife were born the following children: Anna W., John W. Barr Jr. (mention of whom is made elsewhere in this publication), Caroline P., Susan R., Jason R. (deceased), Josephine and Elise R.

The great and good lawyer must always be prominent, for he is one of the forces that move and control society. As thus viewed there attaches to the legal profession a nobleness that cannot but be reflected in the life of the true lawyer, who rising to the responsibilities of the profession, and honest in the pursuit of his purpose, embraces the richness of learning, the firmness of integrity and the purity of morals, together with the graces and the general amenities of life. Nature had endowed Judge Barr with the essential aptitudes required for a successful practice. His knowledge of jurisprudence in its broadest scope had been acquired by extensive reading of books pertaining to its history, its philosophy and its foundation principles. He left numerous friends, in whose memory he will always live with reverence and affection.

JOHN WATSON BARR, JR., has long been prominent in the legal profession of the state, and as a citizen is honored and respected by all. No man has felt a keener interest in the progress and development of the place or labored more earnestly and more indefatigably for its improvement. This is a natural condition, as Mr. Barr is a native son of the beautiful "Blue Grass state," born in Louisville on November 21, 1863. He is the only surviving son of the late Judge John Watson Barr, of Louisville, and his wife Susan P. (Rogers) Barr.

Mr. Barr, spending his boyhood days under the parental roof, was sent to the public schools, where he received his early education. His preliminary education being completed, he then entered Princeton College, taking a complete course and from which he was graduated in the class of 1885. He then entered the University of Virginia, from the law department of which he graduated in 1887. He entered upon the profession well equipped for the onerous and difficult duties which confront one at the bar, and in his chosen calling has displayed marked analytical power in unraveling the tangles and intricacies that are so often met with in litigation. He is strong in argument, forceful in his presentation of a case and very thorough in its preparation, and these qualities have given him a power which has found public recognition in a liberal and distinctively representative clientage.

Mr. Barr first entered the practice of law in Louisville, being associated with the late

John Kemp Goodloe until the death of Mr. Goodloe, when he became associated with W. O. Harris in the same profession. He continued in that connection until in 1898, when Mr. Barr was elected first vice-president of the Fidelity Trust Company. Subsequently he became president of the Fidelity Trust Company, which position he still continues to hold.

Mr. Barr was married in 1891, to Miss Margaret McFerran, daughter of John B. McFerran of Louisville.

He has won the reputation not only of a good lawyer, but also that of an able financier. He is one of Louisville's best and most favorably known citizens, esteemed for his spirit of progress, his worth as a citizen and neighbor. His life has been an upright and straightforward one, his success has been achieved along the lines of legitimate activity and unfaltering energy and he has well earned and deserves as a legacy the mantle that his revered father left as a precious heirloom.

COLONEL JOHN T. MACAULEY.—Any enterprise, business or undertaking that will promote the material welfare or advance the educational, social and moral influence of a community deserves the gratitude of the people, and the legitimate pleasures of a first class amusement does much to elevate the mind and refine the customs and manners, in this way alone proving that those who contribute to this end are doing much that is worthy of praise.

Colonel John T. Macauley, proprietor and manager of Macauley's Theatre, Louisville, Kentucky, and the best known theatre man in Kentucky and in fact one of national fame, is a native of Kentucky, born at Newport on February 4, 1846, a son of the late John and Bridget (Smith) Macauley, both natives of Belfast, Ireland, who crossed the water on the same ship in 1835 and were married in New York city. John, Sr., was a carpenter by trade, and followed that vocation in New York city for about five years, then came west to Cincinnati, whence he removed to Newport, Kentucky, and from there he removed his family to Buffalo, New York. In that city his death occurred during the cholera epidemic of 1848. His widow died in the Macauley residence on Walnut street, Louisville, adjoining the theatre on the east, her demise occurring in 1889.

When the war between the states broke out Colonel John T. Macauley was attending the Buffalo (N. Y.) High school, and in 1861 he left school with the intention of enlisting in a New York regiment. But instead he joined his brother Daniel (who rose to the rank of Brigadier General during the Civil war), at

Indianapolis, Indiana, and with him, in April, 1861, enlisted in the Eleventh Indiana Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, whose first colonel was Colonel Lew Wallace. Colonel John T. Macauley served all through the war with the Eleventh Regiment, being mustered out of the service in 1865. He then became a clerk in the office of the paymaster general at Washington, D. C., and while so engaged went before an examining board at Baltimore, where he qualified and was commissioned captain in the Seventh Regiment, Veteran Volunteers (known as Hancock Corps) and served as provost marshal of Loudoun county, Virginia, until July, 1866, when he was mustered out of the service. He returned to Indianapolis and afterward, in Toledo in 1868, entered upon his long theatrical career by commencing in the box office of White's Hall, the only theatre then in Toledo and which was under the management of his brother Bernhard, who won fame both as an actor and manager. That same year Bernhard leased Wood's Theatre, Cincinnati, Ohio, and our subject took charge of the box office of that old play-house. From Cincinnati he returned to Indianapolis and took charge of the box office of the old Academy of Music, still under the management of his brother. In 1873 Macauley's Theatre was built and opened by Bernhard, who placed our subject in charge of the box office, where he continued until 1881, when he bought the theatre, assuming the management of it, in which business he has since continued.

Mr. Macauley is the owner of the oldest and most famous theatre in Kentucky. He is a member of Indiana Commandery, Loyal Legion, and as a member of the Masonic Order belongs to De Molay Commandery, Knights Templar, and to Kosair Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In 1868 Colonel Macauley married Miss Anna A. Kirlin, the daughter of James Kirlin, a pioneer citizen and merchant of Indianapolis, Indiana, in which city Mrs. Macauley was born. To this union two daughters have been born as follows: Anna Rachel, wife of Anson A. Bigelow, a business man of Louisville, and Mary, who married Dr. Letchworth Smith, of Louisville, now deceased.

FERDINAND L. KIEFFER, M. D.—Dr. Kieffer is one of the representative physicians and surgeons of the younger generation in his native city and county, has admirably equipped himself for the exacting work of his profession and has built up a large and substantial practice in the city of Covington. Here he was born on the 20th of September, 1882, and he is a son of Ferdinand and Josephine (Schimpf) Kieffer, the former of whom was

born in Alsace-Lorraine, France, which is now a German province, and the latter of whom was born in Lawrenceburg, Indiana. Ferdinand Kieffer was reared and educated in his native land and as a young man he served in the French cavalry on the western coast of Africa. After the completion of his military service he returned to France, whence he emigrated to the United States, in 1879, when nineteen years of age. For a time he resided at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, and then removed to Covington, Kentucky, where he continued to reside until his death, as the result of a stroke of apoplexy, in 1907. He passed the closing days of his life in the home of his son, Dr. Kieffer, the subject of this sketch. He was a tailor and cutter by trade and for twenty-eight years was identified with the well known house of the John Schillito Company, of Cincinnati, though during this period he still retained his residence in Covington. His widow survives him and resides with her son, Ferdinand L., the subject of this review. The father is also survived by one other child, Florence Kieffer, who is a resident of Covington, Kentucky.

Dr. Kieffer was reared to maturity in Covington and gained his early educational training in the Catholic parochial schools, after which he continued his studies in St. Francis Xavier College, in the city of Cincinnati. In 1899 he began the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. James A. Averdick, of Covington, and in the following year he entered the medical department of the University of Louisville, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1904, and from which he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. Immediately after his graduation he went to Europe, where he passed more than a year in the leading continental hospitals, including those of Germany, France and Austria, and he thus gained valuable clinical experience, especially in the city of Vienna, where he passed the major portion of his time during his absence. The Doctor returned to Covington in the autumn of 1905 and here he has since given his attention to the general practice of his profession, in which he is admirably proving his powers and in which he has gained a representative support. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Kentucky State Medical Society and the Kenton-Campbell County Medical Society. He is unswerving in his devotion to his profession and subordinates all other interests to its demands. In politics he maintains an independent attitude and in a fraternal way he is identified with Covington Lodge, No. 314, Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks.

On the 4th of May, 1909, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Kieffer to Miss Bertha J. Grau, who was born in Newport, Campbell county, Kentucky, as were likewise her parents, John and Mary (Blenke) Grau, who still reside at Newport, where her father is engaged in the dry-goods business.

WILLIAM WALLACE McELROY, who has large farming and stock interests in Marion county, Kentucky, was born here on July 13, 1847, and is a representative of a family long resident of this locality, his grandfather, Robert McElroy, and father, Harvey McElroy, both having been born in the county. Harvey McElroy, known as "Backwoods Harvey," was a well-known character in the community. He died in 1884, at the age of seventy-nine years. He was twice married, first to Elizabeth Parrot, who died in 1836; and, second, to Kitura McElroy, a daughter of Samuel McElroy, a Virginian, who came from the "Old Dominion" to Kentucky and was one of the pioneers of Marion county, the two families being distantly related. By the first marriage there were three children: R. Y., deceased; R. F., of Springfield, Kentucky; and Elizabeth, deceased. The children of the last marriage, five in number, are: William Wallace, Mrs. T. J. Young of Louisville, Mrs. J. B. Goodpaster of Owensville, Kentucky, and Martha and Kate, who died in early life. The mother died March 11, 1858, at the age of thirty-nine years.

William W. McElroy as a boy divided his time between work on his father's farm and attendance at the country school not far away. He remained a member of his father's household until he was twenty-five years of age, when he engaged in farming on his own account, in his home county, and has since remained here thus occupied. With the passing years prosperity has attended his efforts, and today he is the owner of eight hundred acres of fine land in the northeastern part of the county, six miles from Lebanon. On this farm he raises chiefly tobacco and stock, a specialty with him being the breeding and raising of jacks, mules and horses. Mr. McElroy raised three of the most famous jacks in the United States—, Gov. Wood, Dr. McChord and Hamburg. Since 1888 he has resided in Lebanon, he having bought property on Spalding avenue and erected a commodious home. The place was formerly owned by Benjamin Spalding, one of the pioneer settlers of Lebanon, and was purchased by Mr. McElroy from Mr. Spalding's widow.

On March 15, 1877, McElroy married, at Pleasant Run, Miss Maggie Montgomery, daughter of Allen Montgomery, a veteran of

the Mexican war, and they were the parents of four children: Stanley L., Harvey and Allen, twins,—all farmers,—and Mattie, wife of Oliver Kelley, of Lebanon.

For the past forty years Mr. McElroy has been a member of the Second Presbyterian church of Lebanon, and politically he affiliates with the Democratic party.

HARRY WEISSINGER.—No history such as the province of this work defines in its essential limitations will serve to offer fit memorial to the life and work of Colonel Harry Weissinger. He is still an active force in the business and political history of the state, and there are undoubtedly before him many more years of usefulness. Judge from what he has done in the past his services will continue to be given to mankind in one department of activity or another and in all will be an honor to his country. As the progress and prosperity of the nation and of any community represents the aggregate result of the endeavor of the individual citizens, so the history of the nation is the record of the composite achievements of its people. Biography thus becomes the very foundation on which must rest the general history of mankind. The importance of making a permanent record of the life work of men who are worthy of such distinction cannot be overestimated.

Colonel Weissinger was born on the site of what is now Central Park, the oldest park in the city of Louisville, on the 25th of November, 1843. At that time his father owned all the property comprised within the present beautiful park, which was then outside the city limits. The Colonel is a son of George W. Weissinger, who was born in the state of Georgia, of German parentage and who was reared in Perry county, Alabama, where his father settled in an early day and became a citizen of much prominence and influence, as is shown by the fact that for twenty years he represented that county in the state legislature. George W. Weissinger was graduated at Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky, and there he also prepared himself for the legal profession. In 1828 he established his home in Louisville, and there he was engaged in the active and successful practice of his profession for a number of years. In 1830 the publication of the *Louisville Journal* was initiated by George D. Prentice and A. S. Buxton, and in 1833 the latter sold his half-interest in the enterprise to John M. Johnson. In 1835 George W. Weissinger purchased Mr. Johnson's interest and thereafter the publication of the *Journal* was continued under the firm name of Prentice & Weissinger until the death of Mr. Weiss-

singer, in 1851. He was a man of great culture and high ideals, peculiarly sensitive to all refining influences and gracious and courtly in his bearing. He was specially interested in floriculture and arboriculture, and he erected and owned the first greenhouse in Louisville. Many of the ornamental trees now to be seen in Central Park, then a part of his estate, were planted by him and indicate his taste and interest in landscape-gardening. He was distinctively a man of affairs, with broad business grasp, but his nature was symmetrical and his mind found room for a wide diversity of interest. In addition to being actively identified with the business and editorial management of the *Louisville Journal*, he was also a figure of prominence and influence in political and public life, and he gave his zealous co-operation in the furthering of all movements and enterprises tending to advance the material and civic progress and development of his home city and state. Upon his death his friend and business coadjutor, Mr. Prentice, in an earnest and appreciative tribute, spoke of him as "A man of compact, massive, vigorous mind," and as one who "took broad, clear and comprehensive views of every subject. He was a most able, correct, forcible and earnest writer." George W. Weissinger played a large part in the history of Louisville during his active and fruitful career and his name merits a high place on the roll of its honored pioneers. He married Miss Amanthis Bullitt, daughter of Cuthbert Bullitt, a pioneer merchant of Louisville. Cuthbert Bullitt was a son of Major William Bullitt, who was of French-Huguenot descent and who served with distinction as an officer of the patriot forces in the war of the Revolution, after the conclusion of which he came from Virginia to Kentucky and settled in Louisville, which was then a small town. Bullitt county, this state, was named in his honor. Cuthbert Bullitt married Miss Ann Neville, a daughter of General Joseph Neville, of Mooresfield, Virginia, and her death occurred about 1856.

Colonel Harry Weissinger, the immediate subject of this review, was reared in a home of distinctive culture and refinement and after he was accorded the advantages of the schools of Louisville he entered historic old Kenyon College, at Gambier, Ohio. Shortly afterward the war between the states broke out, and as sectional spirit ran high at the College in which Colonel Weissinger was the only southern student at the time except Thomas Morgan, the two young southerners found it expedient to withdraw and return home.

It was given both of them to render gallant

service in the cause of the Confederacy, but young Morgan sacrificed his life in the battle of Lebanon, Kentucky, on the fourth of July, 1863. In June, 1862, Colonel Weissinger enlisted in General Basil W. Duke's regiment of General Morgan's command, and forthwith entered into active field service. He continued at the front throughout the remaining period of the war except for the time he was held as a prisoner by the enemy. In 1863 he was captured and sent as a prisoner of war to Camp Douglas, in Chicago, Illinois. In 1864 he attempted to escape but was wounded and recaptured. He was held a prisoner for the greater part of two years, and on the 28th of February, 1865, he was released on parole. He was sent to Richmond, Virginia, where he was granted a furlough until an exchange of prisoners could be effected, and pending such exchange he reported to Colonel J. Stoddard Johnston, chief of staff to General John C. Breckinridge at Wytheville, Virginia, in which department his own regiment was serving. In April, after his exchange had been arranged, Colonel Weissinger rejoined General Duke's brigade, and upon receiving news of the surrender at Appomattox he accompanied General Echols, with Duke's and Vaughn's command, through the mountains of North Carolina to Charlotte, where they effected a meeting with President Jefferson Davis and his cabinet. After the surrender of General Joseph E. Johnston, at Greensboro, North Carolina, April 26, 1865, Colonel Weissinger and his command acted as escort to President Davis on his flight to Washington, Georgia. In May, Colonel Weissinger surrendered and received his parole, at Augusta, Georgia. From that point he made his way on foot a distance of two hundred and fifty miles to Chattanooga, Tennessee, whence he received government transportation to his home in Louisville. He perpetuates the more gracious associations of his army life by his membership in the United Confederate Veterans's Association, and his title of Colonel was received through his serving as an officer in the state militia of Kentucky.

In the fall of 1865 Colonel Weissinger engaged in the general merchandise business at Columbus, Mississippi, where he continued operations successfully until his store and stock were destroyed by fire. He then returned to Louisville, and entered the employ of A. L. & L. G. Robinson, tobacco manufacturers, and in 1867 he engaged independently in business as a tobacco broker. In 1869 he formed the firm of Weissinger & Bate and engaged in the manufacturing of tobacco. The enterprise was successfully continued un-

der this partnership for eighteen years, at the expiration of which time, in 1887, Colonel Weissinger purchased the interest of his partner and assumed full control of the business, which he thereafter continued individually for three years. He then organized the Harry Weissinger Tobacco Company, of which he became president at the time of its incorporation. The well equipped factory was destroyed by fire in 1893, but a new plant was forthwith erected and equipped and the business has been continued successfully since that time. The enterprise has reached large proportions and thus has contributed materially to the commercial precedence of Louisville. Colonel Weissinger has been ardent and indefatigable in his support of all measures advanced for the general good of his native city, to which his loyalty is of the most insistent and inviolable order. He was one of the organizers of the Columbia Trust Company, of which he is vice-president, and he erected the Weissinger-Gambert apartment building, which is the largest and most modern structure of its kind in the entire state. He was also the principal factor in the erection of the Stewart Dry Goods Company building, which is the finest building for dry goods purposes in the south. The Colonel is president of the Weissinger-Golbert Real Estate Company and president of the Louisville Realty Company. He is the owner of a fine farm of one thousand five hundred acres in Shelby county, and there finds much pleasure and interest in the breeding of high grades of live stock and in keeping the land under the most effective cultivation. This farm is one of the show places of the state and is a model in its equipment and facilities.

In politics Colonel Weissinger gives his unqualified allegiance to the Democratic party, and while he has never been imbued with the desire for public office he has contributed to the support of the party cause and is essentially progressive and public-spirited in his civic attitude. He is a member of the B. P. O. E.

On the 27th of June, 1867, was solemnized the marriage of Colonel Weissinger to Miss Belle Muir, daughter of Judge Peter B. Muir, who is one of the eminent lawyers and jurists of Kentucky and probably the oldest and most honored member of the Louisville bar. Colonel and Mrs. Weissinger have five children: Muir, Isabelle, Margaret, Philip and Lillian. Muir, the elder son is now county Judge of Jefferson county and is one of the representative members of the bar of Louisville. Philip B. is manager of the farm in Shelby county, where they have a large saddle horse business

and are breeders and trainers. He is married and has one child, named Harry after his grandfather. Isabelle is the wife of Captain George D. Tiffany of the United States Army.

The Colonel has in addition to his private interests given much of his time to the public service. He was president of the Board of Trade three terms, from 1886 to 1889, and president of the Board of Aldermen in 1901, but resigned in 1903 on account of becoming a citizen of Shelby county, which is now his home.

Colonel Weissinger performed one of the handsomest and most gracious acts that has ever been put on record. Although an ardent partisan of the Confederate side and doing his best to help it win, when the result was to the loss of his side he was so broad-minded, so generous in his desire to assist in helping toward the great and ultimate benefit of mankind that he laid aside all bitter feeling and has shown to the utmost his "goodwill to all mankind." In 1895 he entertained at his own expense the Grand Army Veterans of the state of Maine, attending a re-union at Louisville. This was highly appreciated by every Grand Army Post in the state. The Colonel also presented a flag, at Portland, Maine, to the Grand Army State Encampment and was the first Confederate soldier ever invited to address a Grand Army Post. This mark of appreciation was extended to Colonel Weissinger, accepted by him and he delivered the address at the memorial services of the Grand Army of the Republic at Belfast, Maine, on Decoration Day, May 30, 1900. If every man, northern and southern, had the great tolerance and unselfish feeling of good for his fellow man that the Colonel has, the blending of the "blue and the grey" would be a reality as strong and beautiful as the flag that Colonel Weissinger so nobly honored.

Colonel Weissinger has always been a public speaker of force in political campaigns. Though not a candidate for office his services on the stump have been sought and freely rendered in all important campaigns for many years. He stumped the state for Governor Beckham in his last campaign. The Colonel's political speeches are clear and forcible arguments. Sincere in his convictions, strong in his facts, earnest in his manner, he presents the issue calmly to the reason and judgment of man. Decisive in his opinions, his purposes are taken irrespective of popular estimate and carried forward resolutely. He has no hesitation therefore when occasion rises to act in the face of public opinion.

Naturally endowed with the potentialities of greatness it is his province to give them full

development and expression and prove the value of his citizenship by advocating and supporting every measure for the improvement of conditions and the good of society.

JAMES MORRISON BODINE, M. D., LL. D., son of Dr. Alfred Bodine and Fannie Maria (Ray) Bodine, was born at Fairfield, Nelson county, Kentucky, October 2, 1831. His father was also born at Fairfield, January 28, 1805. His mother was born in Marion county, Kentucky. They represented families well known in the pioneer history of the state, distinguished for high intelligence and strong character. His father for a brief period was engaged in the practice of medicine, but the greater part of his life was devoted to mercantile and agricultural pursuits. He died at Fairfield, December 30, 1861.

His grandfather, John Bodine, was born in New Jersey. His grandmother was Catherine (Parker) Bodine, a daughter of Richard Parker of Virginia. They came to Kentucky in the latter part of the eighteenth century, prior to the admission of the state to membership in the Union, and settled upon Beech Fork of Salt river, then in Jefferson county, but now in Nelson. His paternal great-grandfather was a citizen of New Jersey. His maternal grandmother was a daughter of Peter Brown of Maryland, who came to Kentucky in the latter half of the eighteenth century and settled upon lands near Bardstown. He was a man of very marked ability and a soldier of the Revolution who at one time during that struggle served as aide-de-camp to General Washington.

No earlier and entirely satisfactory genealogical record of either the paternal or maternal branches of Dr. Bodine's family has been preserved for the biographical writer, but among the numerous time-stained papers in his possession much valuable matter relating to the two families in Kentucky can be gleaned. Some of the documents have general as well as private interest, and they go far towards corroborating some of the recorded incidents of Kentucky pioneer history. Among these family relics are original deeds, bills of sale, and memoranda of land transactions; one dated as early as 1763 shows that Jacob Bodine of New Jersey gave to a son a bill of sale of several negroes. The term "negro wench" occurs in this paper. Another, in 1797, shows that John Bodine, his grandfather, received a deed for land near Fairfield, for which he paid twenty-one pounds and fifteen shillings. Another, dated July, 1800, shows that Richard Parker's heirs joined in a deed to their brother-in-law, John Bodine, for a tract of land near Fairfield. There are also

several bills of sale for negroes purchased by John Bodine from 1800 up to 1812, showing that the prices of negroes during that period ranged from one hundred and fifty dollars to three hundred dollars.

One of the most interesting papers in this collection is a land patent granted by the state of Virginia to his great-grandfather, Richard Parker, for five hundred and fifty acres of land on Beech Fork "near Richard Parker's cabin," showing that he had already made a settlement in that locality prior to the issue of the patent, which is dated March 29, 1780, and signed by Patrick Henry, Governor of Virginia, in the "tenth year of the Commonwealth." This document was much worn in 1797, and in order to preserve it there is pasted upon its back a copy of the Kentucky Herald, published at Lexington in that year.

Primary steps in the education of James Morrison Bodine were taken at private schools in the town where he was born. He manifested an early desire for learning, and advanced steadily in the ordinary English branches until he was fitted to enter St. Joseph's College, where he obtained a good basis for further collegiate course at Hanover College, Indiana. At this latter institution he hoped to complete his scholastic career, but on account of ill health was forced to abandon his purpose during the progress of his junior term. Returning home, he remained inactive for several months until his health was sufficiently restored and then began to lay the foundation of that professional career in which his entire life was so earnestly and so assiduously engaged. He entered the office of Professor H. M. Bullitt, M. D., as a medical student January 1, 1852, and under his direction took a part of the course at the Kentucky School of Medicine, during the session of 1851-52, the entire courses of 1852-53 and 1853-54, when he was graduated March 1, 1854.

Being thus prepared for active professional life he naturally felt desirous to practice the educational theories his industry had acquired, and to that end he went, in May following, to Austin, Texas. There after a little while he formed a partnership with an established practitioner and realized success almost immediately. He entered the full tide of practice, and was firmly established when, in compliance with a promise to visit his parents, he came back to Kentucky in the fall of 1855, and on December 25 of that year he married Mary Elizabeth Crow, a daughter of Edward Crow, who had been prominent in commercial circles and was for many years a representative citizen of Louisville. This marriage was



not anticipated when he left Austin, and it suddenly and materially modified his plans. He determined to remain in Louisville.

Almost immediately after his marriage he was called to the position of demonstrator of anatomy in the Kentucky School of Medicine, whence his diploma had been derived. He performed the duties of this office during the session of 1856-57, and then on account of the ill health of his wife and with the hope of improving her condition he moved in May, 1857, to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he remained about five years. He had no difficulty in acquiring a good practice in Leavenworth, and very soon found enviable position in medical circles. His ability was properly recognized, and he became first president of the first medical society organized in the territory. He was the founder of the first hospital established in the territory, and in other respects became active and influential in the promotion of the interests of medical science and the improvements of the social condition of the territory. Against his expressed desire he was chosen to serve as a member of the city council of Leavenworth, and, in compliance with a popular demand, he did serve in that capacity for one year, striving to regulate the economy and improve the sanitary condition of the city.

On Easter Sunday, 1857, prior to his departure to Leavenworth, Kansas, he was confirmed in Grace Episcopal church at Louisville, his infant child, Elizabeth Crow, being baptized at the same time. At his new home he took much interest in church affairs and was soon identified with its progress. He was appointed by Bishop Kemper first secretary of the standing committee of the diocese, and held that position as long as he remained in Kansas. He was annually elected warden of the church, and was a delegate to all of the conventions held during his residence in Leavenworth. He was also chosen to represent the Diocese of Kansas in the General Council of the American Church.

In May, 1862, on account of the disturbed condition of the State—Kansas having been admitted to the Union in 1861, and the Civil war in progress, he came back with his family to Fairfield. Here he remained until 1863, when he yielded to the importunities of his friends at Louisville and accepted the chair of anatomy in the Kentucky School of Medicine, and at the opening of the year 1864, began his first course of lectures. His family was again brought to Louisville in that year, and his home has been in this city continuously since. He held the chair of anatomy in this institution during the sessions of 1864, 1864-65 and 1865-66, delivering the valedictory of the fac-

ulty at the close of the latter year, after which, during the following summer, he accepted a call to the chair of anatomy in the medical department of the University of Louisville. On the 19th of January, 1867, during the progress of his first session in the University, he was elected dean of the faculty, a position he held through all the succeeding years by unanimous choice of his colleagues down to August 1, 1907, making a period of more than forty years.

At this time the medical department of the Kentucky University terminated its existence and its faculty was consolidated with that of the University of Louisville, and thereupon the office of president was created and Dr. Bodine relinquished the deanship and was elected by a rising and unanimous vote of the combined faculties to fill the office of president of the faculty and has continued to serve in this position to the present time.

The office of dean of the faculty of the University of Louisville is one of much responsibility, involving not only a critical observance of the general affairs of the institution, but a particular regard for its receipts and expenditures. Its financial economy has to be looked after with judgment and jealous care, and for years Dr. Bodine was the guardian and conservator of its interests. He showed excellent administrative ability, and, notwithstanding the demands of his private practice, never failed to fill all of the requirements of his official trust. In addition he gave time to eleemosynary and other public institutions and societies at intervals during the entire period of his life in Louisville. He served as a member of the Louisville Board of Health, as physician of the Orphanage of the Good Shepherd from its inception, 1869, to the present, and permanent member of the Louisville College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Louisville Academy of Medicine, the Kentucky State Medical Society, the Jefferson County Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

His addresses, of which several were given to the public, were well received in medical circles. To him is due the establishment of the American Medical College Association. The idea of its formation occurred to him in the Centennial year of the American Independence—in the spring of 1876. He entered into correspondence with the deans of all the regular American Medical Colleges and soon had these colleges committed to a meeting at Philadelphia in the following June. The declared object of the association was to institute methods of practical improvements in medical college work, and to advance the standard of medical education. At the sixth

session of the association, held at Richmond, Virginia, June, 1881, he was chosen president, to succeed the renowned Dr. Samuel D. Gross. In this connection may be quoted from the presidential address of Professor J. W. Holland, before the Association of the American Medical Colleges, Denver, June 6, 1898, as follows:

"At the time when various educational and other national improvements were beginning to stir with the inspiration of our centennial exposition it occurred to Professor J. M. Bodine, dean of the medical department of the University of Louisville, that it was a favorable time for the medical colleges to organize for a common advance in the standard of requirements. After taking counsel with the deans of many colleges he sent out an invitation for a convention, which was held in Philadelphia, June 2, 1876, at the Jefferson Medical College. At this first meeting, although urged by Professor J. B. Biddle, he declined to allow his name to be proposed for the presidency, and contented himself with a more active though less conspicuous role. Recognition came to him later when he presided at the fifth annual meeting.

"Much was done towards awakening the colleges and instructing the public when the first convention in 1876 adopted the resolution of Professor Bodine, which embodied the hope of inducing students to prolong and systematize their studies by recommending to the colleges to offer without extra cost the option of three courses of lectures graded in character in lieu of two repetitional years.

"The unseen powers work in many ways for the improvement of the world. Licensing bodies have been created under legislative authority to carry on the work initiated by the colleges, and those who were active in promoting this first movement to raise medical education to a higher plane are to be congratulated at the final outcome.

"Perhaps they builded better than they knew. It is certain that some of the credit of the very marked progress of the past twenty years belongs to the pioneers of 1876."

The American Medical College Association, called into being by Dr. Bodine, was the first organized effort on the part of the American medical colleges to improve the character of the work, but following the resignation of two or three large Eastern schools from the body it had to confess its dissolution in 1883. The colleges seemed not ready for the forward movement and rested until 1890, when the Association of American Medical Colleges was formed, but recognizing the failure of the first effort the Southern colleges almost unanimous-

ly refused to join in the movement, and for this reason, and feeling the need of such an association, in November, 1892, the Southern Medical College Association was organized at Louisville, and Dr. Bodine was chosen president of that body, was re-elected at the session held at New Orleans in 1893, and again at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1894. In the spring of 1895 the medical department of the University of Louisville determined to join the Association of American Medical Colleges, and he was sent as its representative at a meeting held at Baltimore, in May, 1895, where, immediately after signing for the University Medical Department, he was elected first vice-president. Upon his return to Louisville after this Baltimore meeting he withdrew his college from the Southern College Association and resigned his office as president of that body. In May, 1896, at the annual meeting of the Association of American Medical Colleges at Atlanta, Georgia, he was elected president, succeeding the celebrated Professor William Osler, of the Johns Hopkins Medical College. In June, 1903, Hanover College, Indiana conferred upon him the degree of LL. D.

Dr. Bodine has been twice married. His first wife having died in September, 1896, he was married, in November, 1903, to Mrs. Laura M. Williams, of Louisville, who died in December, 1907.

This epitome of his life and professional career shows how closely it was identified with the growth and prosperity of Louisville. Professor of anatomy and dean of the faculty of the University of Louisville, later president of the faculty, he was its chief officer from January, 1867, and it may be noted as a fact that in no other similar institution in America has any one dean served for so great a period and his entire service in that capacity was uninterrupted by any complaint or dissatisfaction. There was no marring or disagreeable circumstance to disturb the smooth way of his administration of any of the affairs of the University. It may also be said that throughout all of these years he lost no time from the performance of his regular duties. He was prompt as clock work at his lecture hours, and down to his last service was as active and vigorous in mind and body as in earlier manhood.

As a lecturer he possesses peculiarly lucid, forceful and magnetic style. He was careful and painstaking in the presentation of his subject, so that the information given to his classes was easily received and retained in the mind of the student. His long service in the chair of anatomy rendered him familiar with the great art of teaching the student how to learn.

His whole life has been that of a man in love with his profession:

Not for a meed of gold, or glory won,
Has his determined work of life been done;
Not for himself alone has he inclined
To cut a passage through the realms of mind;
Not for his own advance, but with the plan
To boldly press the onward march of man.

WILLIAM W. CRAWFORD.—Among the worthy and prominent younger members of the bar of Louisville, William W. Crawford is essentially representative of the high legal standard ever maintained in the Kentucky metropolis. Here he began the practice of his profession in 1901, and the success which it has been his to achieve stands exemplar of his earnest efforts and well directed energies. This exacting profession demands the most serious concentration of the mind to the exclusion of all other interests, and Mr. Crawford's success is the diametrical result of such concentration. Mr. Crawford bears the full patronymic of his father and grandfather, and he was born in the city of Louisville, Kentucky, on the 2nd of September, 1878, and is a son of William W. and Mary (McCallum) Crawford, both of whom were likewise born in the city of Louisville, where they were reared to maturity and where their marriage was solemnized. Mr. Crawford Sr. was for a long time bookkeeper in the firm of Sneed & Company, of Louisville, and he is now doing general bookkeeping in Louisville.

William W. Crawford, paternal grandfather of him whose name initiates this article, was a native of New York, where the family was founded in the early days. In the early '40s he moved to Louisville, where he was a grain merchant, and in partnership with Mr. Brandies conducted an extensive business under the firm name of Crawford & Brandies. He died in Louisville in 1876, at the age of fifty-six years. William W. Crawford (III), subject of this sketch, was afforded the advantages of the public schools of Louisville and was graduated in the Louisville Male High School as a member of the class of 1897. At the inception of the Spanish-American war Mr. Crawford showed his intrinsic loyalty by enlisting as a private in the First Kentucky Volunteer Infantry. His command was transported to Porto Rico, where garrison duty was performed for several months. Mr. Crawford has been identified with the Kentucky National Guards for seven years. At the close of the Spanish-American war he took up the study of law, in 1899. He was matriculated in the law department of the University of Louisville and was graduated as a member of the class of

1901, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. At the time of his graduation he was admitted to the bar and thereafter immediately initiated the practice of his profession in the city of his nativity, where he has gained a position of high repute as a lawyer skilled in the minutia of the law and the science of jurisprudence.

On the 23d of September, 1903, Mr. Crawford married Miss Mary La Claire Lovelace, a daughter of the Rev. S. H. Lovelace, a zealous and influential minister of the gospel of the Methodist Episcopal church in the city of Louisville. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford are the parents of two children, Malcolm and Lorraine. Mr. Crawford is a master Mason and he is Republican in his political proclivities, and he is a staunch supporter of all matters tending to further the general welfare of his community and city.

JOSEPH E. CONKLING, who is a senior member of the firm of Conkling & Conkling, in which he is associated with his brother, Roscoe Conkling, is engaged in the successful practice of his profession in Louisville and merits recognition in this work as one of the representative younger members of the bar of his native state and city. He was born in Louisville on the 15th of January, 1875, and is a son of Thomas F. and Nellie (King) Conkling, who still maintain their home in Louisville, with whose business interests the father has been identified for fully forty years.

Thomas F. Conkling was born in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 7th of April, 1843, and is a son of Joseph Conkling, who likewise was a native of the old Buckeye state and a representative of one of its honored pioneer families. The lineage is traced back to staunch English origin and the family was founded in America in the Colonial days, a distinguished representative of the name, in a collateral line, having been the late Hon. Roscoe Conkling, a prominent figure in national affairs for many years prior to his death. Thomas F. Conkling was reared to maturity in his native state and represented the same as a valiant soldier of the Union in the Civil war, in which he served as a member of the Thirty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he participated in many of the important engagements marking the progress of the great conflict between the north and the south. At the age of twenty-six years he was married to Miss Nellie King, who was born in Massachusetts and who is a daughter of Andrew A. and Elizabeth (Shortall) King, both natives of Ireland; her father likewise was a soldier of the Union in the Civil war, as a member of a Massachusetts regiment, and both he and his wife passed the closing years

of their lives in Kentucky. Thomas F. Conkling came to Louisville a few years after the close of the war and his entire business career has been given to the manufacture and sale of brooms. Of his seven children five are living.

Joseph E. Conkling was reared to maturity in his native city, to whose public schools he is indebted for his early educational training, which included a course in the Male High School, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1893. In preparation for the work of his chosen profession he then entered the law department of the University of Louisville, in which he completed the prescribed course and in which he was graduated in 1895, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. On the 29th of April of that year he was duly admitted to the bar and he at once initiated the active practice of his profession in Louisville. His natural powers proved adequate to make his novitiate of brief duration. He now controls a substantial law business of representative order, and in the handling of the same has as an effective coadjutor his younger brother, as has already been noted in this article.

Mr. Conkling has shown a lively interest in political affairs from his early youth and has been active in the work of the Republican party in his state for a number of years. In 1908 he was one of the contesting Fairbanks delegates to the Republican national convention. He has been a member of the Louisville Bar Association since its organization, also a member of the Knights of Columbus and of the Roman Catholic church.

On August 2, 1910, Mr. Conkling married Miss Ida Blanche Pilson, a daughter of Clifford and Louise Pilson, of Louisville. He enjoys distinctive popularity in professional, business and social circles in his native city.

JOHN PRICE STARKS.—Jefferson county figures as one of the most attractive, progressive and prosperous divisions of the state of Kentucky, justly claiming a high order of citizenship and a spirit of enterprise which is certain to secure development and advancement in the material upbuilding of the section. The county has been and is signally favored in the class of men who have controlled its affairs and promoted its business interests and thereby contributed to its prosperity, and in this connection the subject of this review deserves representation. The growth of any community, town or city depends upon its commercial activity and its industrial interests, and therefore the real upbuilders of a town are those who stand at the head of its leading enterprises.

John Price Starks was born in Woodford county, on May 14, 1848. He is the son of James Madison Starks, who was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, near Lexington, the son of John Starks, a Virginian, who was the Kentucky pioneer, settling near Lexington, where he was a planter and slave holder. The Starks are of Scotch-Irish stock. John P. Starks' mother was Susan Crutcher, who was born in Franklin county, Kentucky, the daughter of Richard Crutcher, a planter of Franklin county and of the old Crutcher family. His maternal grandmother was the daughter of Captain Samuel Berry, a pioneer of Woodford county, Kentucky. The father of our subject was a planter and slave owner, and died in 1882, at the age of sixty-five years, his wife having died in 1857.

Mr. John P. Starks was reared on the farm in Woodford county and acquired his preliminary education in the county schools, then in the Midway graded school and afterward continued his studies in the Kentucky University at Lexington. After leaving the Kentucky University in 1869 he spent two years in business at Davenport, Iowa, returning later to his native county and engaging in the general mercantile business at Midway for several years. In 1876 he removed to Frankfort and formed a partnership with the late Dallas C. Crutcher, a relative, and since that time the firm name of Crutcher & Starks has been continued, although Mr. Crutcher is deceased and the firm was incorporated as the Crutcher & Starks Company in 1901, of which Mr. Starks is the president.

Their trade steadily increased to the extent of justifying the firm in opening a house in Lexington, Kentucky, in 1882, under the same name and in January, 1889, it bought the Wannemaker & Brown business at the corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets, Louisville, and conducted for a time three stores, situated in Lexington, Frankfort and Louisville. Later the Louisville business developed so that it disposed of the Frankfort and Lexington stores.

While Mr. Starks has been interested in various important enterprises, he has of late been concentrating his affairs in contemplation of improving the large holdings at the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets (the site of the First Christian church), where he expects to erect one of the largest business blocks in the city for the house of Crutcher & Starks Company.

Mr. Starks is a director in the Southern National Bank of Louisville. He is identified socially with the Commercial Club, the Board of Trade, the Pendennis Club and the Coun-

try Club. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity and belongs to Buford Lodge, No. 490, F. & A. M.; Versailles Chapter, R. A. M.; and Frankfort Commandery, Knights Templars.

The wife of Mr. Starks is Sallie L. (Cannon) Starks, who was the daughter of Captain John W. Cannon, of New Orleans, where she was born but spent the most of her life at Frankfort, Kentucky. Mr. Starks is very active in business and his career has been remarkably successful by reason of his natural ability and his thorough insight into the business in which, as a young tradesman, he embarked. He is a progressive and public-spirited citizen, interested in whatever pertains to material development and the social, intellectual and moral advancement of his community and the better one knows him the greater the respect he entertains for him.

WILLIAM FERGUSON SIMRALL, who is engaged in the real-estate and insurance business in Covington, has been a resident of this city for fully half a century and is one of its honored and venerable business men. He is a descendant and one of the oldest living representatives of an old colonial family, members of which were early pioneers of Kentucky, where they established their home during the period immediately following the war of the Revolution and many of the name have distinguished themselves in the various walks of life. Authentic data determine the fact that the Simrall family was founded in America in the early part of the eighteenth century, when the original progenitors in the new world came from Scotland and settled in Pennsylvania, whence later removal was made to Virginia, from which historic old commonwealth came the original representatives in Kentucky. James Simrall, great-grandfather of the subject of this review, was born in 1740, and in 1762 was solemnized his marriage to Sarah Ferguson. They became the parents of five sons, whose names and respective years of birth are here designated—Alexander, 1766; Francis, 1770; William F., 1776; James, 1781; and Joseph, 1783. Of these children James S. was born in Virginia, whence he came to Kentucky and became one of the first settlers of Shelby county. Here he recruited a regiment which he commanded in the war of 1812, proving a gallant soldier and dashing officer and having been conspicuous in many engagements marking the progress of that conflict. He died a few years after the close of the war as the result of physical disorders caused by his exposure and hardship during his military career. William F. Simrall, grandfather of him whose name introduces this

sketch, early established his home in the city of Louisville, this state. In 1803 he married Polly Gilkinson, and he was one of the representative business men and honored citizens of Louisville in the early days. There he owned and operated a mill and tanyard and there also he was engaged in the merchandise business. He accumulated considerable property and was a man who ever commanded unqualified esteem in all the relations of life. His tanyard was located at the corner of Fourth avenue and Jefferson street, where the Masonic temple now stands. When excavation was made for that building an old vat of the tanyard was uncovered. William F. Simrall continued to reside in Louisville until his death, which occurred in 1811 and his wife survived him by a number of years.

John W. G. Simrall, son of William F. and Polly (Gilkinson) Simrall, and father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Louisville, in 1807, and thus was but four years of age at the time of his father's death, in 1811. His widowed mother moved to Shelbyville, this state, where he was reared to maturity. In preparation for the work of his profession he entered the law department of Transylvania University, in which institution he was duly graduated and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In 1831 was solemnized his marriage to Miss Mary E. Bartow, who was born in Savannah, Georgia, and who was descended from staunch French-Huguenot stock, the original ancestors having fled from France to escape the religious persecution incident to the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and the original representatives in America having come here about 1687, settling in South Carolina and Georgia. John W. Simrall removed from Kentucky to Madison, Indiana, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession for a number of years and where also he was editor of the *Madison Banner* during the Harrison campaign of 1840. He was an ardent Whig of the old-line and vigorously supported the presidential campaign of General William Henry Harrison. In 1850 he established his home in Louisville, Kentucky, and six years later he removed to Covington, where for several years he was associated as one of the general managers of the western department of the Aetna Insurance Company and where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in 1862. He and his wife became the parents of five children, namely: William F., Charles B., Susan E., Francis and John H. Charles B. Simrall attained marked distinction as a corporation lawyer and for many years was a foremost member of the bar of the city of Cincinnati,

Ohio, although he maintained his residence in Covington, which lies across the Ohio river from Cincinnati. In the latter city he had extensive interests, including stock in the German National Bank, of which he was a director. He died in 1901. Susan E. Simrall became the wife of Smith N. Hawes.

William Ferguson Simrall, the immediate subject of this review, was born in Madison, Indiana, on the 18th of June, 1836, and there he was reared to adult age. After due preliminary discipline he entered Hanover College, at Charlestown, Indiana, an institution conducted under the auspices of the Presbyterian church, and in the same he effectually supplemented his earlier educational training. In 1856 he accompanied his parents on their removal to Covington, and here he has since continued to maintain his home with the exception of a period of about five years, during which he was a resident of North Dakota, in the '80s. In 1873 Mr. Simrall engaged in the manufacturing of tobacco, and he built up a large and successful enterprise in this line. In the early '80s he removed to what is now the state of North Dakota and located near Devils Lake, where he secured a tract of government land and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. Upon the organization of Bottineau county, that state, Governor Ordway appointed him county commissioner and in this office he gave most effective service in formulating and directing governmental affairs in the new county. Upon leaving North Dakota Mr. Simrall returned to Covington, where he has been engaged in the real-estate and insurance business for a number of years under the corporate title of The J. G. Simrall Company, Incorporated. As a citizen Mr. Simrall is essentially progressive and public-spirited and he has ever shown a loyal interest in matters that touch the welfare of the community. In politics he accords a staunch allegiance to the Democratic party in so far as national and state issues are involved but in local affairs of a public order he maintains an independent attitude, giving his support to the men and measures meeting the approval of his judgment. Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

In the year 1858 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Simrall to Miss Laurena Greer, who was born and reared in Covington and who is a daughter of the late Alex L. Greer, who was born in Ireland, whence he came to America when a boy and he became one of the prominent and influential citizens of Covington, where he continued to reside until his death, in 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Simrall have four children, whose names and respective years of birth are here noted—Alex Greer,

1859; John W. G., 1861; Charles W., 1870; and Leonard Bartow, 1873. Mrs. Simrall died in Covington in January, 1900.

THOMAS DE COURCY OSBORNE.—Louisville has been the home and scene of labor of many men who have not only led lives that should serve as an example to those who come after them, but have also been of important service to their town. As the years have rolled their course and been added to the cycle of the centuries each one has been filled with successful accomplishments and good deeds. The subject of our sketch, Mr. Osborne, has also possessed the thorough understanding of life, its principles and its possibilities, that have led him to aid his fellowmen and work for individual character development, for civic virtue and for national progress. Others have figured more prominently before the public, winning military or political distinction, but few have attained larger or more honorable successes in business or have done more direct and immediate service for their fellowmen in promoting those principles which find their basis in high ideals and which rest upon a recognition of man's obligation to his fellow men.

Thomas De Courcy Osborne, of Louisville, was born near Owenton, Owen county, Kentucky, November 8, 1844, the son of Lee Byrd and Anne F. Weaver (nee Fox) Osborne, both natives of Virginia. His grandfather was Lieutenant Bennett Osborne, an officer in the Revolutionary war, who drew his land as a Revolutionary soldier in Scott county, Kentucky. He married Miss Letitia Redding, daughter of the pioneer Baptist preacher, Joseph Redding, and settling there, spent the remainder of his life on his farm. The maternal grandfather, Amos Fox, was the owner of Fox Forest, not far from Fairfax Court House in Virginia, where he spent his entire life. The parents of Mr. Osborne were married near Shelbyville, Kentucky, and in 1840 removed to Louisville. They removed to Seymour, Indiana, in 1854, and in 1859 to Murfreesboro, Tennessee. From the latter place they went to Alabama, thence to near Atlanta, Georgia, and still later to Alabama, where the father has previously purchased land and where he died in 1872. His widow then returned to Louisville, in which city she died in 1881.

The early education of our subject was secured in the Louisville public schools, and when the family removed to Murfreesboro, Tennessee, he entered Union University at that place, where he was a student when the war between the states came on. In the early part of 1863 young Osborne went to Manchester, Tennessee, and on February 20th enlisted

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in Company A, Sixth Kentucky Infantry. He was with his regiment in all its campaigns, including Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face, Resaca and Dallas. At the latter place on May 28, 1864, he was shot down and with others seriously wounded left on the battle field. After the Confederates had retired, the Federal soldiers carried them to New Hope Church and placed them on cotton pallets, but soon abandoned them, after which they were found by Surgeon Newberry and a detail in a sad state of suffering and neglect. Mr. Osborne was taken to Fair Grounds Hospital, Atlanta, thence to Macon, and at Augusta was honorably retired in April, 1865.

After the war he with his parents located at Stevenson, Alabama, where he engaged in merchandising and planting. Perhaps no business association has kept Mr. Osborne more continually before the public than his identification with various newspapers, but he is a moving force in every line of business with which he is connected and the value of his opinions are quickly recognized and their adoption followed by gratifying results. In 1868 he became editor of the "New Era," a weekly paper of which he was half owner. In 1869 he was secretary of the Alabama Press Association and in 1870 was clerk of the Tennessee River Baptist Association. In 1871 he was appointed with others to organize the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Auburn, Alabama, became a director of the same institution, and by his vote elected the famous Kentucky Baptist preacher Dr. Isaac T. Tichenor, first president of the college. Returning to Louisville with his mother he in 1872 became editor of the Louisville *Ledger* newspaper. The next year he varied his work by becoming secretary and treasurer of the Great American Fire Extinguisher Company, Limited, and in 1876 he returned to his newspaper work by founding the Louisville *Argus* newspaper.

He has been a director of the Louisville Baptist Orphans Home since 1881, since 1886, a member of the Council Associated Charities and is now the vice-president of the latter. In 1885 he became a member of the board of visitors to the Kentucky Institution for the Blind, a position he now fills. In 1892 he aided in organizing the Baptist Book Concern. He was one of the organizers of the "Baptist Argus," now the "Baptist World," in 1896; has been a member of the Baptist Congress since 1897; and has been secretary of the Baptist Convention of North America since 1906.

Mr. Osborne has put forth earnest and effective effort to produce that character development which has its basis in a belief in Christianity, and the church finds in him a strong worker. He has been president of the

Union Gospel Mission since 1896, and was clerk of the Long Run Association and chairman of its executive board until he resigned in 1909. He was one of the founders of and first president of the State Conference Charities and Conventions, which was organized in 1904 and from which position he resigned in 1909. In 1906 he was one of the first organizers of the Kentucky Child Labor Association, became its first president and is now first vice-president of the National Convention of Charities and Corrections. Since 1898 he has been a member of the executive committee of the Kentucky Children's Home Society. Mr. Osborne countenances and generously supports all religious and moral movements, as may be seen by the numerous positions he holds in many societies and associations, for he does not withhold his aid from any cause that needs and claims it. Since 1894 he has been a member of the board of the Louisville Industrial School, elected by the City Council, and since 1896 he has been one of the trustees of the All Prayer Foundling Home. In 1910 he was unanimously elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Commissioners of Hospital of Louisville.

He was one of the founders of and for twelve years secretary of the Confederate Association of Kentucky, was one of the incorporators and secretary of the Jefferson Davis Home Association and for over fifteen years was secretary of the "Orphan Brigade" Association; he has served as secretary of all the national reunions of the Confederate Veterans ever held in Louisville. Mr. Osborne has served on the staffs of Generals Lee and Gordon, also of Colonel Bennett H. Young and Colonel John H. Leathers. He helped organize and since its organization has been chairman of the Baptist Layman's Movement of Kentucky. He is also Treasurer of the State Executive Board of Kentucky Baptists.

Mr. Osborne is a grand officer and grand trustee of the Knights of Honor; a grand trustee of the Royal Arcanum; supreme representative from Kentucky in the Ancient Order of United Workmen; for years a member of the Executive Committee of the Kentucky State Sunday-school Association; chairman of the Deacon's Board of the Baptist church; and for twenty years was license inspector of Louisville. Bethel College conferred the degree of LL. D. on him in 1908.

Mr. Osborne and Christina C., the daughter of the late Colonel W. R. Ray, of Louisville, were united in marriage on the 1st day of September, 1870, and they have had children as follows: Lee B., deceased, leaving one son, Thomas H. Ray, who married the Rev. W. B. McGarrity, and now in Texas; Charlotte, who

married John L. Woodbury, an attorney of Louisville; Agnes, who married Christopher Urwick, a business man of Louisville; Julia, who married Mr. Chas. H. Bauer, and Isabel, who died in Egypt, January 7, 1910, while she and her parents were on a trip around the world. Following this trip Mr. Osborne wrote "Koran Christ" an analysis of the Koran; also Mohanmedan Memmorabilia and Notes of Travel; other books he has written are Kentucky Charities and Corrections, Churches Caring for the Poor, Yellow Fever Heroes, etc.

Mr. Osborne's zealous and unabating efforts have been attended with most gratifying results in both a spiritual and a temporal way, in the work of the church and the various organizations with which he is connected, and their collateral benevolences have been materially advanced and have gained further precedence in the diocese. That he has been so continuously sought for office is indicative of his faithful service and the practical methods which he follows in working for the public good. At all times he stands for truth, justice and advancement, and his fellow townsmen regard him as one of the representative men in Louisville.

PAUL B. COLLINS.—Numbered among the representative younger members of the bar of the city of Louisville is Paul B. Collins, who was born at Frankfort, the capital city of Kentucky, on the 26th of March, 1886, and who is a son of John S. and Beulah (Bond) Collins, both natives of Kentucky and both representatives of old and honored families of this commonwealth. They still maintain their home in Frankfort, where the father has long been engaged in the real-estate business.

Paul B. Collins was reared to maturity in his native city, where he received his preliminary educational training, which was supplemented by a course in Center University, at Danville, Kentucky, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1905, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1908 he was graduated from the law school of historic old Harvard University, from which institution he received his degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the bar a few weeks later in Louisville and here he has since been engaged in the active work of his profession, in which he is building up a successful and representative business. His political allegiance is given to the Democratic party, he is identified with various fraternal and social organizations and his religious views are in harmony with the tenets of the Christian church, in whose faith he was reared.

CHARLES G. PIECK, M. D.—A representative physician and surgeon of his native city,

Dr. Pieck has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Covington for more than a score of years and he is a citizen to whom is accorded unqualified confidence and esteem. His advancement in medicine has been gained through his own efforts and ability and his success in his exacting profession is thus the more gratifying to contemplate. Charles Pieck was born in Covington on the 20th of May, 1861, and is a son of Edward L. and Wilhelmina (Grade) Pieck, both of whom were born in Germany, whence they came to America in the early '50s, locating in Covington, where their marriage was solemnized. The father was a cabinetmaker by trade and he continued to reside in Covington until his death, in 1868, at the age of forty-six years. His wife survived him by many years and was summoned to the life eternal in 1904, at the venerable age of seventy-eight years. They became the parents of eight children, of whom three are now living, and the subject of this review is the youngest of this number.

Dr. Pieck is indebted to the common schools of Covington for his early educational discipline and as a boy and youth he found employment at such occupation as he could secure, his early discipline having been such as to beget a deep and abiding appreciation of the dignity and value of earnest toil and endeavor. In 1880 the Doctor began the study of pharmacy, in which connection he finally entered the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1883. Thereafter he was employed for several years as a clerk in a drug store and in the meanwhile he began the study of medicine under the able preceptorship of Dr. Milton Wilson, a well known physician of Covington. After excellent preliminary training he entered the Medical College of Ohio, in the city of Cincinnati, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1889, and from which he received his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. In the same year he initiated the practice of his profession in Covington, where he has since continued his efforts and where he has long controlled a large and representative professional business. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Kentucky State Medical Society and the Kenton County Medical Society. In politics the Doctor is a staunch supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party but in local affairs he maintains an independent attitude. Though never ambitious for public office he is now serving as one of the valued members of the board of park commissioners of his home city. He and his family hold membership in the German Reformed church.

In the year 1891 was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Pieck to Miss Margaret Tholke, who was born at Rising Sun, Indiana, and of the nine children of this union six are now living—Carl, Willis, Edward, Mildred, Louise and Margaret.

HUGH B. FLEECE.—Although but a young man Hugh B. Fleece has already attained distinction at the bar and is one of the distinguished representatives of the legal fraternity in Louisville. Professional advancement in the law is proverbially slow and the first element of success is, perhaps, a persistency of purpose and effort as enduring as the force of gravity. But, as in any other calling, aptitude, character and individuality are the qualities which differentiate the usual from the unusual, the vocation from the career of the lawyer, and Mr. Fleece certainly found his vocation when he decided upon the profession of law as his future career.

Mr. Fleece was born in Taylor county, Kentucky, April 3, 1878, the son of George Phillips and Nannie West (Hocker) Fleece. The father was a native of Boyle county, Kentucky, the son of Green Berry Fleece, a native of Boyle county, Kentucky, the son of John W., who was born in one of the New England states, of Swiss parents, and who was the founder of the Fleece family in Kentucky, he settling near Danville at an early date. It was in his house that the first sermon of the Methodist church in Kentucky was preached by a circuit rider. John W. Fleece was a physician and served as an official in the Revolutionary war. Green Berry, the grandfather of our subject, was a farmer near Campbellsville, Kentucky, where he moved when his son George P. was a boy. The maternal grandfather was Samuel Hocker, a native of Lincoln county, Kentucky, who married a Miss West, whose mother was a McMurray, from the eastern part of Virginia.

Hugh B. Fleece spent his boyhood days in Marion and Taylor counties, Kentucky. He attended the Campbellsville High School, from which he graduated in 1895, and then entering the Central University, Richmond, Kentucky, he graduated in 1898, with the degree of B. S. Mr. Fleece was a very young man at that time but he had a perfect understanding of himself, his youth, his lack of experience in many ways and he then diversified his plans by teaching for a few years. He taught school for three years in Kentucky and for the next two years was employed as a United States government school teacher in the Philippine Islands.

Upon returning to Kentucky Mr. Fleece took a thorough law course at Danville, from where he graduated in 1905, and began the

practice of his chosen life profession that same year. One year later he became the junior member of the law firm of DuRelle and Fleece. Mr. Fleece is actively connected with a profession which has important bearing upon the progress and stable prosperity of any section or community, and one which has long been considered as conserving the public welfare by furthering the ends of justice and maintaining individual rights. His reputation as a lawyer has been won through earnest, honest labor and his standing at the bar is a merited tribute to his ability.

Mr. Fleece married Anna Bell Fox, of Danville, Kentucky, the daughter of Charles C. Fox, of the old Kentucky family of that name. To them one son has been born, George Allen.

Mr. Fleece is a member of the County and State Bar Associations, the Law Club, and is a member of the Broadway Methodist Episcopal church, South. Nature has bestowed upon this gentleman good gifts. He possesses a mind of broad compass, and the industry that brings forth every spark of talent with which he has been endowed. Few lawyers have made a more lasting impression upon the bar of the state both for legal ability of a high order and for the individuality of the personal character which impresses itself upon the community. Mr. Fleece is a pleasant, genial and polished gentleman of the highest social qualities and is very popular, having an extensive circle of friends and acquaintances who esteem him highly for his genuine worth as well as his professional skill.

NATHANIEL WOLFE.—The state of Kentucky has contributed to the nation some of its most brilliant legists and jurists and the personnel of its bar has ever been maintained at an especially high standard. A member of the Louisville bar who lent dignity and honor to the legal profession in this state was the Hon. Nathaniel Wolfe, who was an influential citizen and probably the most brilliant lawyer at the Louisville bar during the period between the early '30s and early '60s. He was a representative of an old and honored Virginia family, and was himself a native of the historic Old Dominion commonwealth. He was born in the city of Richmond, Virginia, on the 29th of October, 1810, and he was afforded the best of educational advantages, including a course in the historic old University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, in the law department of which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1829, and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He had the distinction of being one of the two members of the first class to be graduated in this department of the university.

A few years after his graduation Mr. Wolfe

took up his residence in Louisville and here engaged in the active practice of his profession, in which he was destined to achieve marked success through his effective services. From 1839 to 1852 he was commonwealth attorney for Jefferson county, and in 1853 he was elected to represent his district in the state senate, in which body he made a splendid record. In 1859 he was elected to the lower house of the legislature, and in 1861 he was chosen as his own successor. Thus he was a member of the legislature in that portentous and climacteric period leading up to the Civil war. In the legislature at this time was fought the memorable contest on the question of the secession of the state with other commonwealths of the south, and it was largely due to the influence of Mr. Wolfe that Kentucky maintained neutral ground during the great internecine conflict between the north and south.

Mr. Wolfe was known as one of the most versatile and effective advocates at the bar of the Kentucky metropolis, and his reputation in his chosen profession far transcended local limitations. For many years he appeared as counsel, on one side or the other, of almost every noted case tried in the Louisville courts. He attained to a high repute as a criminal lawyer. In evidence of his advance standing and conceded ability it may be stated that he appeared in the celebrated Mathew Ward trial, one of the historic cases of the Kentucky courts. He was in New York city at the time when Ward killed Noble Butler, and the first knowledge he received concerning the tragedy was when there came a telegram requesting him to appear in Ward's defense. Within an hour after the receipt of the first telegram from Ward, Mr. Wolfe received a second one from the commonwealth attorney asking him to assist in the prosecution; he had already agreed to appear for the defense, and consequently declined the second overture. Later in the day Mr. Wolfe was made recipient of another telegram, in which he was tendered what in those days was considered a handsome fee if he would not appear in the case at all. However, he defended his client, who was acquitted. He continued in the active practice of his profession until his death, which occurred on the 3d of July, 1865. He was a man of most attractive personality and was a distinguished member of the bar of the state of Kentucky. In politics he gave allegiance to the Democratic party, and his religious faith was that of the Presbyterian church.

In about 1837 Mr. Wolfe was united in marriage to Miss Vernon, a daughter of William S. Vernon, who was a member of the old and honored Kentucky family of that name.

On the maternal side Mrs. Wolfe was a granddaughter of Aaron Fountain, a sterling pioneer of Louisville and holder of a large amount of real estate in this city. Mrs. Wolfe survived her husband for forty years, and her death occurred in Sewickley, Pennsylvania, a suburb of Pittsburg, in 1904. She was buried in the city of Louisville. Mr. and Mrs. Wolfe became the parents of ten children and concerning those who have attained to years of maturity the following brief record is given: William V. and Nathaniel D. both served in the Union army during the Civil war, after which they entered the regular United States army, in which they were both serving as officers at the time of their death; Vernon Wolfe is more specifically mentioned in following paragraphs; Preston and Louis R. are residents of New York City; Ella V. became the wife of Captain Frank H. Ross, and both are now deceased; Sophia is the widow of John H. Hammond, who served as chief on the staff of General Sherman in the Civil war, and she is now residing in New York city; Mary V., who became the wife of Walter H. Charnley of Sewickley, Pennsylvania, is now deceased.

Vernon Wolfe, third son of the honored subject of this memoir, was born in Louisville, Kentucky, on the 28th of October, 1849, and to the schools of his native city he is indebted for his early educational training. In 1863, when but fourteen years of age, he became an employe in the quartermaster's department of the Union forces at Nashville, Tennessee, and after the close of the Civil war he returned to his home in Louisville. Some years later he became a member of the firm of Myer, Bridges & Company, extensive wholesale dealers in wooden ware, and upon the incorporation of the business, under the title of the Myer-Bridges Company, he was elected secretary and treasurer of the company, of which he is now vice president and treasurer. Mr. Wolfe is a progressive and essentially representative business man of his native city. He is a member of the Board of Trade, of which he was a director until his resignation, owing to the demands upon him by business interests, and also holds membership in the Commercial Club, and is identified with other civic organizations. His political allegiance is given to the Democratic party, and both he and his wife attend the Episcopal church.

On the 8th of August, 1873, was solemnized the marriage of Vernon Wolfe to Miss Susan H. Todd, a daughter of the late Shelby Todd and a granddaughter of Hon. Charles S. Todd, who was United States minister to Russia under the administration of President William Henry Harrison. Mrs. Wolfe is also a great-



granddaughter of Hon. Isaac Shelby, one of the most distinguished governors of Kentucky. To Mr. and Mrs. Wolfe were born five children, concerning whom the following brief record is given: Sara E. is the wife of Wilbur Hubley, of Louisville; Charles Todd married Miss Mabel Ray of Massachusetts, and they now reside in Louisville; Chamie Johnson is the wife of William A. Robinson, Jr., of Louisville; Susan Vernon is the wife of Lamar D. Roy of Louisville; and Mary C. remains at the parental home.

FRANK JOHN KIEFER, M. D.—A native son of the beautiful Blue Grass State and a scion of one of its stanch and reliable families, it has been the portion of Dr. Kiefer to attain marked success and prestige in his exacting profession and he is now numbered among the representative physicians and surgeons of Louisville. Dr. Kiefer was born in Louisville, on June 14, 1863, the son of Louis and Otelia (Frank) Kiefer, natives of Germany, the father born in the province of Wurtemberg, the mother in Frankfort-on-the-Main. Louis Kiefer came to the United States in 1855, locating in Louisville the same year. He was an ambitious, active and energetic youth and determined to seek his fortune in America, where he believed he should find much better opportunities than in the land of his nativity, for bettering his condition in life, so with that view he returned to the fatherland for his sweetheart and together they came back to America and to Louisville. For many years he has been engaged in the meat business in "Butchertown" and is one of the oldest and best known meat dealers in Louisville, being active in business at the present time, his wife having died in 1884.

Dr. Kiefer was reared in Louisville and attended the public schools. At the age of nineteen years he entered the drug store of Edward B. Schieman, on the corner of First and Walnut streets, where he served an apprenticeship, and while with Mr. Schieman, he attended the School of Pharmacy, where he was graduated in 1884. He is now vice-president of the Alumni Association of his alma mater. After graduation he became manager of the drug store of Hobbs & Short, corner of Eighth and Jefferson streets, and in 1887 he engaged in the drug business for himself, by establishing a store on the corner of Frankfort and Melwood avenues, East Louisville. From a youth he had cherished the ambition to enter the medical profession, his mental capacity being particularly adapted to the needs and call of this study, and following this natural bent, he read medicine during the time he was engaged in this business and finally entered the Louisville Hospital College of Medicine, from

where he was graduated with the class of 1898. He further qualified himself in his profession by taking a special course in the diseases of women and children.

He began the practice of his profession in 1898, locating on Crescent Hill, in which beautiful section of Louisville he is the pioneer physician. He does a general practice in medicine, giving special attention to the treatment of the diseases of women and children and has established himself as one of the well known and successful physicians of Louisville. His youth has been spent under such training as to fix his character for morality and integrity with the people and when he solicited their patronage as a physician they had no misgivings.

He is a member of the Jefferson County Medical Society, the Kentucky State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. Dr. Kiefer was a life member of Preston Lodge No 281, F. & A. M., from which he demitted to join Crescent Hill Lodge No. 820, of which he is charter member. He belongs to Eureka Chapter No. 101, R. A. M., and is Knight Templar of De Molay Commandery, also a Shriner. The doctor is also a member of the Order of the Red Men, the Woodmen of the World and of the Commercial Club.

In 1888 Dr. Kiefer married Miss Minnie, daughter of John and Eva (Zeller) Unz, well-known citizens of Louisville. To Dr. and Mrs. Kiefer the following children have been born: Elsie Louetta, Arbutus Otelia, and Cary Baker. The doctor's success has been of the most unequivocal order, involving the building up of a large and substantial practice and the retention of a most appreciative clientele. In a social as well as professional way he enjoys unalloyed popularity in his home city and is known as a loyal and progressive citizen.

CHARLES H. BOHMER.—One of the native sons of the Kentucky metropolis who has gained prominence and influential position in business circles, Charles H. Bohmer, is now incumbent of the responsible position of state agent of the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal & Coke Company, a Pennsylvania corporation. The major part of his life has been spent in the city of Louisville, and he has been an influential factor in business activities for more than a quarter of a century. He is vice-president of the Kentucky Title Company and also vice president of the German Security Bank, and his standing in public confidence and esteem in his native city is of the most impressive order.

Mr. Bohmer was born in Louisville Kentucky, on the 5th of July, 1860, and is a son of Herman Henry and Louisa (Van Talge) Bohmer. Herman Henry Bohmer was born in Germany, where his father was a large land

owner and influential citizen. He was reared and educated in his native land and as a young man came to America and established his home in Louisville, where for a number of years he was superintendent for the firm of McClearen, Bell & Company, which for many years was engaged in the building of cabins for steamboats plying the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The firm's headquarters were in Louisville and Mr. Bohmer had supervision of all their work. In this city was solemnized his marriage to Louisa Van Talge, who is the daughter of Henry Van Talge, a prominent river man of Louisville, whither he came from Holland and established his home before the years of railroad construction in this section of the country; for many years he was in the river trade. Herman Henry Bohmer continued to make his home in Louisville to his death in 1868, in his forty-second year. His widow still resides in Louisville, and has attained to the venerable age of seventy-five years. She is a devout member of the Lutheran church, as was also her husband; of the children two sons and two daughters are now living.

Charles H. Bohmer gained his early educational discipline in the public schools of Louisville, and after leaving school entered the employ of Thumm & Stratton, manufacturers of tinware. From 1879 to 1882 he was engaged in the tin and hardware business on his own responsibility at Midway, Woodford county, Kentucky. In later years he returned to Louisville and effected the organization of the Raab & Bohmer Coal Business, in which he continued an active executive until 1889, when the property and business were sold to the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal & Coke Company of Pennsylvania. At this time he was made the Kentucky representative of that company and has since continued its general agent in that state. He is also largely interested in the Ohio River Sand Company, which produces and furnishes the majority of the river sand and gravel for building supplies, concrete and sewer work of Louisville. Mr. Bohmer was also one of the organizers of the Kentucky Title Company, of which he is now vice-president, and he has also been vice-president of the German Security Bank since 1908. He has manifested the highest civic loyalty in public affairs and was a member of the directorate of the Louisville Commercial Club, and is now a member of that body and also of the Louisville Board of Trade, both of which have contributed in a large measure to the commercial and industrial upbuilding and progress of the Kentucky Metropolis. In the Masonic fraternity he has the degree of the York Rite and has also the thirty-second degree in the

Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, besides which he is allied with the Temple of the Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine.

On March 16, 1887, Mr. Bohmer was united in marriage to Miss Ida Peter, who was born and reared in Louisville, the daughter of Joseph Peter, the pioneer in the handling of sawed stone in Louisville, Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Bohmer have three children, Edith R., Grace E. and Alvin.

MINOR CARY PETER.—There are no rules for the building of character; there is no rule for achieving success. The man who can rise from the ranks to a position of prominence is he who can see and utilize the opportunities that surround his path. Today among the prominent business men of the community stands Minor Cary Peter of Louisville, and his name at once brings to mind an important industry of the country, president of the Peter, Neat, Richardson Drug Company, wholesale dealers.

Mr. Peter was born in Louisville May 21, 1850, the son of Arthur and Virginia (Cary) Peter. The Peter family originated in Cornwall, England, in 1400. The emigrant ancestor of the family was Robert, the grandfather of Minor Cary Peter, who was born in Launceston, Cornwall, England, in 1776. He married Johanna Dawe, a native of the same place as her husband. The grandfather settled near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1817. Robert and Arthur, sons of the above, came to Kentucky when boys. Robert located at Lexington, where he became a noted physician and for fifty years was professor of chemistry in Transylvania University. Arthur, the father of the subject and son of Robert, the emigrant, was born in Launceston, Wales, in 1816. When the brothers Robert and Arthur came to Louisville they went to work in the drug trade, which business was the foundation of the present firm of the Peter, Neat, Richardson Drug Company and which was founded in 1817. Subsequently the firm became that of Wilson & Peter, in 1873 Arthur Peter & Co., and still later, the present company. The mother of our subject was born in Chesterfield county, Virginia, in 1814, the daughter of the Rev. Peter Minor Cary, of the old Virginia Cary family. The children of Arthur and Virginia Peter were: Rhoda, deceased; Minor Cary, our subject; and Robert Arthur, a chemist of Louisville.

Minor Cary Peter received his education in the public and private schools of Louisville, and entered his father's drug store at the age of sixteen years. Here he has been ever since, having made it his life business although connected with other interests. The strongest element in the success of the com-

pany has been the unceasing care and watchfulness of Mr. Peter, who has thoroughly acquainted himself with every detail of the business and he manifests, moreover, a thorough understanding of business conditions, together with a keen insight into trade relations and the demands of the public. He has instituted the needs of the trade in his line and has thus been helped to meet them, while the quality of his manufactured output insures a continuance of the liberal patronage now enjoyed. In 1873 he became a member of the firm then known as Arthur Peter & Company, and upon the incorporation of the business into the Peter, Neat, Richardson Drug Company he became its president and so continues.

Mr. Peter is also interested in various concerns. He was for several years a director and president of the Bank of Louisville. Mayor Tyler appointed Mr. Peter one of three commissioners to prepare a new city charter. From 1886 to 1891 he was a member of the city council. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1879, and is a past grand master of the Falls City Lodge of Masons, and is an active member of the State Pharmaceutical Society.

Mr. Peter married Nellie, the daughter of W. H. Crutcher, deceased. Mrs. Peter was born in Gallatin, Tennessee, January 16, 1851, and is of the old southern Crutcher family. The children of Mr. Peter and wife are as follows: Judge Arthur, of Louisville; Mary H., who married Dr. Garvin Fulton, of Louisville; Minor Cary, Jr., an insurance dealer; and Rhoda, deceased.

Mr. Peter's attention is centered upon many objects which have had direct bearing upon the welfare and progress of the city along various lines, and his position upon vital questions is never equivocal. He stands firm in support of his honest convictions and fearless in defense of what he believes to be right, and such a course as this is worthy of the highest commendation, proving also an example well worthy of emulation.

DANIEL ALTSELER.—It is an interesting study to observe in a series of biographical sketches of this description the various national origins and early environments of the men who have made their way to positions of prominence and success in connection with the professional and industrial activities of life, and among the many elements that have entered into the makeup of our populace there is none which has been of more vital and valuable order than the German, from which America has gained in so many ways. From the great German empire have come many of our best, most industrious and intelligent citizens, men of sterling worth of character and

endowed with that pragmatic ability which has promoted advancement along all lines of material industry and has ever stood for social stability. The subject of this sketch, Daniel Altsheler, is of direct German descent, his father having been born in Germany, from whence he came to America in 1849.

Daniel Altsheler, wholesale grocer, was born in Barren county, Kentucky, February 9, 1855, son of Joseph and Lucy C. (Snoddy) Altsheler, the father a native of Germany and the mother born at Glasgow, Kentucky. Upon the father's arrival in America he settled in Barren county, Kentucky, and there married, his wife being a member of an old Virginia family. Soon after the birth of their son Daniel they removed to Hart county, Kentucky, and settled in a place called "Three Springs," where Mr. Altsheler became a general merchant and finally became one of the most widely known "country merchants" of Kentucky. He continued in this business up to his death in 1881.

Daniel Altsheler acquired a good education in the public schools of Hart county, supplemented by attendance at the Glasgow, Kentucky, schools. Upon the death of his father he took charge of the business his father had built up and demonstrated by his intelligence and business acumen his entire ability to carry it on successfully. In 1886 he sold out and came to Louisville to engage in wholesale trade, and to this end he entered into partnership with the firm of the Curd & Sinton Manufacturing Company, wholesale saddlers. Five years later Mr. Altsheler withdrew from the firm and established the wholesale grocery house of D. Altsheler & Company. Two of his brothers were admitted to the firm two years later, the firm changing to Altsheler & Company.

Mr. Altsheler is a man of resourceful business ability and marked enterprise, and carries forward to a successful completion whatever he undertakes. His business interests, too, have been of such a nature that they have contributed in large measure the general progress and prosperity, as well as to his individual success. He is a public spirited man, a friend to Louisville and although a very busy man, yet is ever ready to pause in his business duties to render any aid necessary for the welfare of individuals or the city of his adoption.

He is a member of the Louisville Board of Trade. In politics Mr. Altsheler was a staunch Democrat for many years, and now votes the independent ticket, but he has never had personal ambition in a political way and has taken no active part in public affairs of this nature.

Mr. Altsheler was married in 1891 to Miss Aphia Pryor Roberts, a member of a pioneer

John Jay, Esq. Secretary of the Continental Congress, and one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. By John Jay, Esq. Secretary of the Continental Congress, and one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. By John Jay, Esq. Secretary of the Continental Congress, and one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

and our party believe. His efforts have been directed to the promotion of the public good, and the advancement of the interests of the United States. He has been distinguished by his talents, his industry, and his integrity.

At the age of twenty, he was appointed Secretary of the Continental Congress, and in that office he displayed his talents and his industry. He was one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, and he was one of the authors of the Constitution of the United States.

He was one of the most distinguished statesmen of the United States, and he was one of the most able and most industrious. He was one of the most distinguished statesmen of the United States, and he was one of the most able and most industrious.

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family of Henry county, Kentucky. He is wholly worthy of the respect which is freely tendered him, for his name has become synonymous with fair dealing, honorable business methods and all that is elevating and beneficial to the city and to the individual. His success has been of pronounced type and he is known as one of the representative business men of the state in whose future and greater precedence he has the utmost confidence while a more loyal and enthusiastic citizen of the commonwealth cannot be found.

JOSEPH A. CRAFT is accounted one of the distinguished and leading residents of Louisville, for he has attained to prominence in professional and fraternal circles and his labors in all these connections have been of such a character as to make his life work of signal usefulness and value to his fellow men.

Mr. Craft was born in Whitesburg, Kentucky, on the 6th day of March, 1850, the son of Joseph and Martha (Bates) Craft. The Crafts are of Holland extraction and were early settlers of Kentucky. Joseph, the father of our subject, was a native of Virginia, born December 7, 1816, and came when a boy with his father, James Craft, to Kentucky, who located about ten miles from Whitesburg. Joseph was a farmer, and for twelve years was county judge of Letcher county, Kentucky. He died in 1886, aged seventy years. The mother of our subject was born in Washington county, Virginia, and her family were early settlers of Kentucky. She was born in December, on the 11th day, in 1816, and died in 1896, aged eighty years.

Joseph A. Craft was educated at Whitesburg Academy. In 1875 he left Whitesburg, going to Manchester, Kentucky, where he devoted himself to the study of law and was there admitted to the bar in 1876. In 1877 he located at London, Kentucky, and there formed a partnership with Judge Robert Boyd, who was on the state ticket in 1875 for lieutenant-governor, when Justice Harlan ran for governor of Kentucky. In 1890 Mr. Craft located in Louisville and practiced his profession in this city. On November 12, 1901, he was appointed United States collector of internal revenue of Kentucky, which position he held until February 1, 1910, when he returned to the practice of the law. Mr. Craft is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, being in hearty sympathy with its teachings and tenets and exemplifying in his life the spirit of the craft. He has attained to the degrees of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, being a member of Kosair Temple. He is also a member of the Pen-dennis Club.

Mr. Craft married Samantha Smith, daugh-

ter of Solomon Smith, who fell at the battle of Vicksburg, his daughter then being one year old. Her mother died before she received word of her husband's death. Mr. and Mrs. Craft had one son, Robert, who was born July 29, 1879, and died August 28, 1899. Mr. Craft's second marriage was to Julia, daughter of the late Thomas J. Tapp, of Louisville. Mr. Craft takes an interest in and keeps well informed on the political questions of the day, without, however, seeking office as a reward for party fealty. His efforts have touched many lines of life bearing upon the general interests of society and at all times he has been found faithful to trust and honorable and straightforward in the performance of every duty devolving upon him.

COLONEL ANDREW COWAN, merchant and manufacturer, son of William Strong and Margaret Isabella (Campbell) Cowan, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, September 29, 1841. In 1848 he came with his parents to the United States and in the same year they settled in Auburn, New York. Here in the public schools he received his early education, and having prepared for college he entered Madison University, now Colgate, Hamilton, New York. He was pursuing his studies in that school when President Lincoln made the first call for 75,000 volunteers, April 15, 1861. He was the first student of the institution to respond to the summons, and among the first volunteers to enlist under the call. On the 16th of April, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Captain Kennedy's company of riflemen, which became Company B, Nineteenth New York Volunteer Infantry, when mustered into the United States service on May 23, 1861, at Elmira, New York, and thence proceeded to Washington, D. C.

He was elected the first sergeant of the company, which served at Washington and under Generals Patterson and Banks in Virginia until September, 1861. He then assisted in raising the first New York Battery of Light Artillery at Auburn, New York (authorized by the U. S. War Department), and was commissioned senior first lieutenant of the battery, November 23, 1861. This command was attached to General W. F. Smith's Division, Fourth Corps, Army of the Potomac. The Sixth Corps was organized, before Yorktown, when Smith's Division, with which the battery continued to serve, became the Second Division of the Sixth Corps. The battery served with the Sixth Corps until the end of the war. Lieutenant Cowan was promoted to the captaincy of the battery on the recommendation of General William F. Barry, chief of artillery of the Army of the Potomac, before Yorktown, Virginia, April, 1862, to rank from Jan-

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uary, 1862, and commanded the battery in continuous active service until December, 1864, when he was assigned to command the Artillery Brigade. He was breveted major for gallantry at the battle of the Wilderness. He was assigned to the command of the Artillery Brigade, Sixth Corps, following the battle of Cedar Creek, Virginia, in which the battery had participated with honor. He was breveted lieutenant-colonel for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign which terminated with the surrender of General Lee's army at Appomattox. In that campaign he commanded the Artillery Brigade, Sixth Corps. He participated in all the important battles of the Army of the Potomac, and was severely wounded, on Opequan Creek, near Winchester, Virginia. In the battle of Gettysburg he commanded this battery, being stationed in the center of Cemetery Ridge, at the famous "clump of trees" when Longstreet's great charge took place on the third day of the battle.

The monument erected there by the state of New York in honor of the Battery, bears the inscription "Double Canister at Ten Yards." The battery was also conspicuous in the battle of May 12, 1864, near Spottsylvania Court House, Virginia, with Hancock's Corps. Two of the guns under his personal command held their ground in the "bloody angle," throughout the desperate fighting, lasting from morning until after dark; four of the guns being posted at Landram House, under Lieutenant Johnson. The last battle in which the battery was engaged was "Sailor's Creek," Virginia, April 6, 1865, three days preceding the surrender of Lee's Army. Colonel Cowan was mustered out at the close of the war, at Syracuse, New York, June 23, 1865, having served continuously for more than four years. More than thirty years afterward, in September, 1895, at the meeting of the Twenty-ninth Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Louisville, he received a gratifying testimonial of the regard in which he was held by the surviving officers and soldiers of the battery, in the presentation by them of a handsome Sixth Corps Artillery Brigade badge. On the several gold bars of this badge are inscribed his titles, from private up to Chief of Artillery Sixth Corps.

After the war Colonel Cowan moved to Indianapolis, Indiana, where he remained until July 1, 1866. He then came to Louisville, with James E. Mooney and Charles H. Mantle, to establish the firm of Mooney, Mantle and Cowan, wholesale dealers in leather and railway and mill supplies, in which business he continues, as a member of the firm of Andrew Cowan and Company, at 421 and 423 West

Main street; his two sons, Albert Andrew and Gilbert Sedgwick, with him, comprising the firm. He is also president of the National Oak Leather Company, of Louisville, manufacturers of oak tanned harness and belting leather, and is vice-president of the Louisville Leather Company, manufacturers of sole leather. Besides these important enterprises, which largely represent one of the chief industries of Louisville, Colonel Cowan is a director of the National Bank of Commerce and of the Columbia Trust Company.

Colonel Cowan took a leading part in the inauguration of the splendid park system of Louisville. Being a member of the Salmagundi Club, he prepared and read before it an impressive paper on the advantages of public parks. He also outlined a plan for the establishment of a park system for Louisville, and offered to furnish copies of the park acts of every city where public parks had been established if the Club would undertake to put the plan before the public. The Salmagundi Club then appointed Colonel John Mason Brown, Captain Thomas Speed and Colonel Cowan a committee to explain the plan to the Commercial Club and secure its active support, which was done. The Park Act was written by Colonel John Mason Brown, at the request of the Commercial Club, but was not submitted to the legislature until after his death. Colonel Cowan was active in securing its passage by the legislature, and its subsequent adoption by the people, at a special election held for that purpose. Being one of the first elected park commissioners, he worked with the greatest energy to secure the most desirable sites for the parks, regardless of land schemes and other interests which were encountered. The success of that effort is largely due to him, and he has earned the gratitude of the citizens of Louisville. He was elected a member of the first Board of Park Commissioners, on a non-partisan ticket, serving for three years, during which the park lands were purchased and their development entrusted to Mr. Frederic Law Olmstead, the greatest park architect of this country. He was defeated for re-election as an independent candidate for the same office, but upon impeachment of one of the board elect, shortly after he was chosen by the new board to fill the vacancy. At the expiration of this second term he was nominated by his political party for the same office but declined the nomination. He was again elected in 1907, on a fusion ticket, and served for one year as president of the Board, until his removal to his new home beyond the city limits, in November, 1908, made him ineligible; as a park commissioner must be a bona-fide resident of the city.

Among other public enterprises, in the establishment of which he took an active part, was the Manual Training High School, afterwards placed on a permanent basis by the munificent donation of Mr. A. V. duPont. Colonel Cowan read a paper before the Conversation Club, on "Industrial Training as a part of the Public School System," relating what had been done in other cities of this country, and urging that an effort be made to accomplish as much in Louisville. A committee of three, comprised of Messrs. B. B. Hutton, John E. Green and Colonel Cowan, was appointed to enlist the interest of the school board. After great delay and a long struggle, and, with the energetic support of Dr. Bloom, after his election to the School Board, a small appropriation was secured to test the new idea with one class of the Male High (Classical) School. The present splendid Manual Training High School building, completely equipped, was erected and presented to the school board by Mr. A. V. duPont; after the experiment had demonstrated the value and need of such instruction. Now, more than five hundred young men are enrolled in this school, which is one of the best in the country. Colonel Cowan was a leader in the recent successful effort to secure the splendid site for a new Male High (Classical) School building, and was one of the largest contributors to the fund.

Colonel Cowan is held in the highest esteem by the citizens of Louisville and enjoys the confidence of all. His identification with every enterprise is sought and no one more generously gives of his time and means for the general good of the community in which he lives. He is president of the Board of Trustees of the American Printing House for the Blind, at Louisville, which prints the text books used in all state schools for the blind, besides many other books for the blind; also president of the Board of Visitors of the Kentucky Institution for the Education of Blind; a member of the Board of Council of the Charity Organization Society, (one of its organizers and charter members), also a trustee of the Louisville Free Kindergarten Association, the Business Women's Club, and of other benevolent organizations. He is a member of the Loyal Legion, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Society of the Army of the Potomac, and of the Filson, Salmagundi and Conversation Clubs, the leading literary clubs of Louisville; and of the Pendennis Club, and the Commercial Club. In religious affiliation he is a Baptist and a member of the Broadway Baptist church. In political affiliation he is a Republican. He was a delegate to the 1908 National Republican Convention at Chicago, Ill.

In February, 1864, Colonel Cowan married

Mary, the daughter of Rev. Samuel Adsit, of Palmyra, New York, who died in September, 1867, leaving a son Albert Andrew Cowan, now a member of the firm of Andrew Cowan and Company. He married in January, 1876, Anna L., daughter of Elisha Morgan Gilbert, of Utica, New York. Their son, Gilbert Sedgwick Cowan is a graduate of Yale University, class of 1898; since which time he has been a member of the firm of Andrew Cowan and Company. The firm of Andrew Cowan and Company are manufacturers of leather and leather belting, and jobbers of railway and mill supplies, also of saddlery hardware and automobile supplies.

THOMAS C. EVANS, M. D., is a worthy representative of the medical profession in his native state and is engaged in active and successful practice in the city of Louisville, where he holds unmistakable prestige and where he is dean of the faculty of the medical department of the University of Louisville, in which institution he holds the chair of the eye, ear, nose and throat. Dr. Evans was born on his father's farm in Fleming county, Kentucky, on the 9th of February, 1860, and is a son of William B. and Matilda (Plummer) Evans, the former of whom was born in Fairfax county, Virginia, and the latter in Fleming county, Kentucky. William B. Evans was but two years of age at the time of the removal of his parents to Kentucky, in 1810. He was a son of Evan Evans, who was born in Pennsylvania and whose father was a native of Wales. Mr. Evan Evans was one of the pioneer teachers of Kentucky, a man of splendid education and one who accomplished a noteworthy work in the educational field. He was widely known under the title of Dr. Evans. He settled in Fleming county upon coming to Kentucky, and there he died in 1860, at a venerable age, secure in the high regard of all who knew him.

William B. Evans was reared and educated in Fleming county and there his entire active career was one of close and successful identification with agricultural pursuits and stock-growing. He was a man of impregnable integrity of character, genial and courteous, and he ever commanded the implicit esteem of the community, in which practically his entire life was passed. He died in 1894, at the venerable age of eighty-six years. His cherished and devoted wife was summoned to the life eternal in 1880, at the age of sixty years, and of their fifteen children the subject of this sketch was the youngest. The mother was a daughter of Benjamin Plummer, who was born in Maryland, whence he came to Kentucky at an early day and settled in Fleming county, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits and where

he erected a water power mill, which is now one of the land marks of the county and which is still known as Plummer's mill. He was of German lineage and the family was early founded in America. His name merits an enduring place on the roster of the honored pioneers of Kentucky.

Dr. Thomas C. Evans passed his boyhood and youth on the home farm and duly availed himself of the common schools of his native county, after which he pursued higher academic studies in a private school at Hillsboro, this state. He then taught school for a brief period, after which he began the study of medicine. He finally entered the Louisville Hospital College of Medicine, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1884, and from which he received his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. Immediately afterward he began the practice of his profession at Flemingsburg, in his native county, where he became associated with Dr. Lucien McDowell and where he continued to reside until 1888. In that year he removed to Louisville and became a specialist in the treatment of the diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. In 1892 he took an effective post-graduate course in the Manhattan Eye and Ear Infirmary, in New York city. From 1888 until 1894 Dr. Evans served as demonstrator of anatomy in his alma mater, the Louisville Hospital College of Medicine, and in the latter year he became lecturer on the diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat in the Kentucky School of Medicine. When the medical department of Kentucky University was founded, in 1898, he became a member of its faculty, where he held the professorship of the diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. At the same time he was elected dean of the faculty of the medical department, a position which he retained until 1907, when the medical department of the University of Kentucky was merged into the medical department of the University of Louisville. He then was elected to the same chair in the latter institution and also became dean of its faculty, both of which positions he still retains. His success in his special branch of practice has been of the most pronounced order and he is a recognized authority in the same. He is identified with the Kentucky State Medical Society, the Jefferson County Medical Society and the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Louisville. His political allegiance is given to the Democratic party and he holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church.

In 1897 was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Evans to Miss Magdalen McDowell,

daughter of Dr. Lucien McDowell, with whom he had previously been associated in practice at Flemingsburg.

JAMES T. A. BAKER.—Among the prominent and successful professional men in Louisville who have helped to build up this city to its prosperous condition may be mentioned the name of James T. A. Baker, attorney, whose history in this volume is most appropriate. Mr. Baker is a native son, born on Green street between Ninth and Tenth streets, Louisville, on May 26, 1851. He is the son of the Carroll Baker, who was a native of Alexandria, Virginia, the son of Carroll Baker, Sr., also a Virginian. The family was an old one in Virginia. The mother of our subject was Elizabeth Walston, a native of Kentucky. The father of our subject came to Kentucky when about fifteen years of age, coming direct to Louisville and learning the brick mason business after arriving in this city, later on becoming a contractor and dying in 1882 at the age of seventy-two years. The mother died when our subject was a baby.

Mr. J. T. A. Baker was reared in Louisville and attended the public schools, graduating from the Louisville High School in 1872, after which he started out in life for himself, the first step being a clerkship with J. B. Speed & Company, later was with J. W. Bowser & Company, and in May, 1875, he was elected magistrate of Jefferson county from the Ninth and Tenth city wards. At that time he was reading law with Colonel Edward Badger, an ex-Confederate officer.

He served as magistrate until 1883, and then was admitted to the bar and was engaged in the practice with Colonel Badger until 1886, when that gentleman removed to Florida, since when Mr. Baker has been in practice by himself. Under Mayor Tyler's administration Mr. Baker was elected to fill an unexpired term in the City Council from the Seventh ward, and was elected to fill an unexpired term as school trustee from the Tenth ward.

Mr. Baker married Emma G. Hagan, who was born in Louisville, the daughter of Charles Hagan, deceased, who was a well known book dealer of Louisville. From this union there were the following children: Myrtle, who married Meniffee Wirgman, assistant secretary of the Columbia Trust Company, Louisville; Gulnare, who married John S. Long, an insurance man of Louisville; Mattie, who married Dr. George M. Reece, dentist of Louisville.

Mr. Baker is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a director in the Widows and Orphans Home at Lexington.

He is also a member of the Commercial Club. In politics he has always been an active member of the Democratic party and in religion is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

HERMAN D. NEWCOMB.—A native son of Louisville and who has well upheld the prestige of names honored in the annals of the city, the state and the nation, and who has made by distinctive personal accomplishment a place of his own as a representative member of the Kentucky bar and as a factor of prominence in connection with public affairs, Hon. Herman Danforth Newcomb, who is engaged in the practice of law in Louisville, and who is a member of the Kentucky State Senate, is entitled to special recognition in this publication.

The lineage of the Newcomb family is of ancient and distinguished order, the genealogy tracing back to England to the twelfth century. The Harlein manuscripts in the British Museum record the names of the Newcombs of Devonshire from the year 1189. The first representative of the family in America was Captain Andrew Newcomb, who was a resident of Massachusetts in 1633. The name became prominently identified with the history of New England and eastern Canada in the Colonial era, and in later generations there have been scions who have attained distinction in the professions, in science, in public life and as business men of exceptional acumen and strength. At an early day the family were seized of large tracts of land at Martha's Vineyard and Arcadia. It may be said, after a survey of the generic family history, that a high order of intellectuality has characterized the Newcombs in the several generations in America. As has been written: "They were college graduates at an early day, and the ministerial, legal, educational and editorial professions, as well as the guild of authors, are all represented, besides which certain members of the family have made large gifts to schools and colleges. Travelers and scientists of note are also in the list, as have also been those who have wielded power and influence in connection with industrial and civic progress." Members of the Newcomb family enlisted as loyal soldiers in the continental line during the war of the Revolution, while others remained faithful to the British Crown and fought under its banner. At an early period members of the family began settling in the west and south. In the Civil war members of the family were enlisted in both armies.

The Newcomb family was one of prominence and influence in Franklin county, Massachusetts, and at that place Horatio Dalton Newcomb, the first of the line in Kentucky

and the grandfather of him whose name initiates this review, was born on the 10th of August, 1809. He was the son of Dalton Newcomb, a wealthy farmer and influential citizen of that county and father of a large family.

Horatio D. Newcomb was destined to achieve distinctive success as merchant, manufacturer and planter, as well as through his identification with railroad and large industrial enterprises. Receiving good educational advantages in his youth and endowed with high courage and ambition he determined to carve out his own name and fortune. Leaving Massachusetts as a young man he traveled through a number of the middle and southern states as a book salesman and being impressed with the then struggling little town of Louisville, located here. Recognized as a man of pronounced ability and sterling character, he wielded throughout his life great influence in his adopted home, and from the beginning he did much to further the upbuilding of Louisville and Kentucky. Purchasing large sugar plantations in Louisiana, he instituted his own line of packets between the far south and Louisville, which he had founded with his brother to the wholesale grocery establishment in Louisville, which he had founded with his brother Warren, and which became one of the largest enterprises in the southwest. Horatio Dalton Newcomb was one of the main factors in building up the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and he early became one of its directors and for sixteen years was the leading spirit in the administration and control of its affairs, subsequently being elected its president. With another brother, the late Captain Dwight Newcomb, he assumed control of the Cannelton Woolen Mills, at that time on the verge of financial collapse, and of the Cannelton Coal Mines, and under this management these enterprises were restored to a high level of success. The splendid administrative talent and resourcefulness of Horatio Dalton Newcomb practically insured the success of every undertaking to which he gave his attention, and his discrimination and integrity of purpose were such that he never gave his support to other than worthy causes. He was one of the organizers of the Louisville Board of Trade and served as its first president. Horatio Dalton Newcomb was in all respects a high type of the conservative dignified and unostentatious American, diligent in his care of every trust and conscientious in all things. Once during a crisis in the early history of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad he pledged his entire private fortune to the rescue of the organization, though no legal or moral obligation to do so rested upon him. He was a lib-

eral patron of the fine arts, and at the time of his death his art gallery was the finest one in the south and west. In his political belief he was a Whig until after the war when he became a Democrat. He died in this city in August, 1874, having the respect and regard of the entire community.

Horatio Victor Newcomb, son of Horatio Dalton Newcomb and father of Senator Herman Danforth Newcomb, was born in Louisville, Kentucky, on the 26th of July, 1844. His mother was Cornelia Washington Read, a woman of rare charm and culture, a descendant of the distinguished and historic families of Washington and Read and Talbot of Virginia. George Read, one of the earlier of the line, had signed the Declaration of Independence in behalf of Delaware, was a member of the Continental Congress, and subsequently United States Senator from Delaware and Chief Justice of that state.

Horatio Victor Newcomb was educated in the schools of this city and prepared for Harvard in an academic institution on Long Island, New York. His education was completed abroad, where he was also given the privilege of extended travel through Europe and Africa. Upon his return to America he at once became identified with his father's several business enterprises. Later and for some time he was identified with the extensive banking house of E. D. Morgan & Company, of New York. For several years in Louisville he was a principal in the firm of Newcomb, Buchanan & Company, distillers, a company that had been originated by his father, Horatio Dalton Newcomb. Even as a young man Horatio Victor Newcomb was recognized as a brilliant and dashing executive and financier, and while his father was president of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company he was made representative of that corporation in the negotiation of a large loan from capitalists at London, England. A year later he was made vice-president of the railroad company, and in 1880 became its president and one of the leading men of affairs in the nation. He subsequently transferred his residence to New York, where he founded and became president of the United States National Bank, which became one of the largest in the country. The priority as one of the Nation's ablest and most brilliant financiers which he gained as a young man he held until he withdrew from all active business connections. A man of broad culture and wide and extensive learning and reading, fearless and resourceful, of inflexible character and indomitable will, he was a successful leader of men and affairs during an active period of thirty years. Though disliking politics

and abhorring public office, he accorded a staunch allegiance to the Democratic party. Like his line before him Horatio Victor Newcomb was a keen sportsman and he was possessed at one time or another of some of the great horses of the country.

In the year 1866 was solemnized the marriage of Horatio Victor Newcomb to Miss Florence Ward Danforth, of Louisville, Kentucky. Miss Danforth was a member of the famous Ward and Lewis families of early colonial distinction. Her great-great-grandfather, General Artemas Ward, was the first major-general in the war of the Revolution, elected a member of the Continental Congress, to which illness prevented his attendance, and a member of the Federal Congress from 1791 to 1795. Another ancestor was William Bradford, governor of the colony of Massachusetts from 1621 to 1632. Her grandfather, Joseph Danforth, was one of the earlier settlers in Kentucky and long a representative and honored citizen of Henry county and this city. Her father, the late Joseph Lewis Danforth, upon his graduation from Harvard in the year 1839, returned to Louisville and until his death in 1888 was one of this city's most esteemed and prominent citizens. Public spirited and charitable, he did much to farther the public schools of Louisville and for twenty-one years served as president of the Board of Underwriters.

Herman Danforth Newcomb, only son of Horatio Victor and Florence Ward (Danforth) Newcomb, was born at the family homestead in the city of Louisville, on the first of January, 1872, one of three children. His earlier educational discipline was secured in private schools in this city and in Devonshire, England. He was a member of the class of 1893 at Cornell University and subsequently prepared for the law at the historic old University of Virginia, in the class of 1895. Upon the completion of his studies he returned to Louisville, where he has since profession.

resided in the conduct of his chosen

It was natural enough in the light of Herman Danforth Newcomb's breeding that he should take a lively interest in public matters and those issues that had a bearing on the welfare of his state and country. Almost at the same time that he opened his law office he exerted himself in the advocacy of the principles of the Democratic party, and was promptly recognized as one of the ablest young men of that political faith in Kentucky. Brilliant and forceful in debate, yet at all times courteous, he was elected a representative from Jefferson county in the Lower

House of the State Legislature in 1901 and re-elected in 1903. In the national campaign of 1904 he was a presidential elector and in 1909 was chosen by acclamation by the Democrats of his district for the office of State Senator, to which he was elected the following fall. At the state capital during his several terms he was regarded as a resourceful leader and parliamentarian and possessor of the highest instincts of honor. Herman Danforth Newcomb is identified with the various civic and social organizations of representative order in his home city and is held in high esteem in business and professional circles and is possessed of the regard of his political foes as well as friends. In the various activities of life he has shown himself a worthy scion of one of the best known and most honored families of the state.

On the 9th of November, 1898, Herman Danforth Newcomb was united in marriage to Miss Matilda Churchill, of Louisville, Kentucky, a member of the distinguished Kentucky and Virginia family of that name and a daughter of the late John E. Churchill. Senator Newcomb and his wife are members of the Episcopal church and are socially prominent. They have one child, a son, John Churchill Newcomb, born at Louisville, Kentucky, December 3, 1899.

CAPTAIN BRINTON B. DAVIS.—It is always a pleasure to see true merit suitably rewarded and to behold the prosperity of those who eminently deserve it, as does the subject of this review. At an early age he learned one of the great lessons of life—that there is no royal road to wealth—and therefore he has toiled industriously, winning not only affluence but also the confidence of the people with whom he has been associated in business. Work has developed his latent resources and brought out the strong, self-reliant force of his character.

Captain Brinton B. Davis was born in Natchez, Mississippi, January 23, 1862. He is the son of Jacob Brinton Davis and Mary (Gamble) Davis. His father was a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and came of a family of Welsh origin, that very early settled in Georgia, thence removed to Philadelphia. The mother of Captain Davis was a Scotch lady who was born in Edinburgh, Scotland. In 1857 Jacob Brinton Davis located in Natchez, Mississippi, and became a well-known architect of the South, being the architect of many prominent and public buildings of the South. He died at Natchez in 1877, when forty-seven years of age.

Brinton B. Davis was the eldest of his children and was reared in his native town,

graduating from Eustace Academy, then a splendid and popular academy at Natchez. He was in the twenty-second year of his age when he graduated. He traveled extensively and made a study of architecture. He found it necessary very early in life to launch out for himself, and after completing an academic education he went to New York city, where he spent three years in architectural work and then in the same avenue of life spent about four years at St. Louis, Missouri. In 1892 he located at Paducah, Kentucky, whence he came to Louisville in 1899. When the call came for troops to serve during the Spanish-American war, Captain Davis was in active service for fourteen months, during which time he was in command of Company K, Third Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and during five months of that time his command was in Cuba. He was frequently commended in general orders by Generals Grant, Wiley and others.

Captain Davis has risen very rapidly in the field of architecture, and throughout the state are many enduring monuments of excellent ability testifying to the technical skill and professional expression of his art, for in all of its expressions he is a lover of art and he is more of a connoisseur than a dilettante in this connection, aside from the specific work of his profession, which represents one of the noblest forms of art expression. Among many others are the Kentucky State Normal School building at Bowling Green, the Jefferson County Armory at Louisville, which is the second largest of its kind in this country, the Broadway Public School and Bradford Mills of Louisville. He is in demand as a writer on art and architecture.

Captain Davis is a fellow of the American Institute of Architects, member of the American Federation of Arts and of the Society of Arts, London, England, and other organizations of like character. He is a member of Plain City Lodge, No. 449, A. F. & A. M., Paducah Chapter, No. 30, R. A. M., De Molay Commandery, K. T., No. 12, Kentucky Consistory and Kosair Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, having presided in all of the above named orders, and has for some time served as president of the board of trustees of the Masonic Temple of Louisville. He is a prominent member of the Commercial Club of Louisville, of which he was elected president in 1909 and again in 1910, it being unusual to bestow the honor of a re-election to the office.

In 1899 Captain Davis married Miss Clara Benbrook, of Natchez, Mississippi. The Captain and his wife are members of the First



Presbyterian church of Louisville. He has forged his way to the front in life, and that by his own force of character. Thoroughly reliable in all things, the quality of his work is a convincing test of his own personal worth and he has become an important factor in business circles.

WILLIAM ADAM OTTING, a prominent cigar manufacturer, now deceased, was born in Cincinnati, April 27, 1856, and died in Newport, February 24, 1910. He was a man who enjoyed great popularity among his friends and associates, who will long realize and regret the gap made in their circle. He was the son of Henry and Augusta (Shimel) Otting, natives of Germany, who came to the United States when children with their parents and located in Cincinnati, where they were reared and married. The father engaged in the manufacture of cigars in Newport and the Queen City for a number of years and later became connected with a bill posting concern, still residing in Newport.

William Adam Otting was an infant when his parents moved from Cincinnati. Here he was reared and here received a good public school education, at an early age entering the cigar factory of his father and acquiring all the details of the business. When he became twenty-one years of age he engaged in the manufacture of cigars for himself, finally assuming the management, which his father relinquished, and carrying it on successfully until his death cut short his career when in reality in the prime of life. He was one of the organizers of the Model Building and Loan Association of Newport, being a director from the first and serving as treasurer at the time of his death, an office with which he was entrusted for a decade.

In the matter of politics Mr. Otting gave his allegiance to the men and measures of the Republican party. He was an enthusiastic lodge man, his social nature being by no means undeveloped. His lodge relations extended to the Newport Elks and to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Cincinnati, of the latter of which he was past noble grand. He was one of the organizers of the Newport Bowling Club, and served as its first treasurer, an office which he held for several years. In the last-mentioned organization he was known among his fellows as "Bill Otting, the wit of the club." He was one of the most skillful bowlers in the city.

On April 30, 1890, Mr. Otting was united in marriage to Miss Nellie M. Stokes, a native of Cincinnati, and a daughter of John S. and Agnes (Lyle) Stokes, the former a native of Philadelphia who came to Cincinnati with his

parents when a small child, received his education there and there married, his wife being of that city. John S. Stokes was pattern-maker and foreman in a Greenwood foundry for many years and made the model for the first steam fire-engine used in Cincinnati. He was a descendant of Sir John Stokes of England. His father's brother-in-law, Abel Shock, made the model for the first steamboat which plied the Ohio river. Mrs. Otting's mother, Agnes (Lyle) Stokes, was a daughter of Charles Lyle, a Philadelphian and first cousin of General Anthony Wayne. The father of Charles Lyle gave distinguished service in the Revolution. Mrs. Otting's father died in Cincinnati at the age of forty-six, and his widow survived for several years, her demise occurring January 8, 1910. Mrs. Otting was an only child. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. William Adam Otting were born five children, of whom four survive, as follows: Oliver Seymour, William, Edith A. and Nellie. Gertrude, a twin sister of Nellie, died at the age of thirteen months. Although as yet very young the business of Mr. Otting has fallen upon the shoulders of his son William, who shows evidence of no small amount of ability.

FRED FORCHT, JR., is considered one of the leading younger members of the Jefferson county bar. His extraction may be sought for among the vigorous and intellectual natures which have made Germany what it is to-day, and he may well take pride in his ancestral record, for from the German empire has come a splendid race of people and progressive intellects that has materially assisted in making this country take the prominent place which it occupies in history. Mr. Forcht, Jr., while yet a young man, holds prestige as one of the responsible professional men of Louisville, and his reputation as a lawyer has been won through earnest, honest labor and his standing at the bar is a merited tribute to his ability.

Mr. Forcht, Jr., is a native son, being born in Louisville on the 15th of October, 1876, the son of Fred and Emma (Forcht) Forcht, both natives of Hanover, Germany, though married in Louisville. Fred Forcht, Sr., was born in the town of Goettingen, Hanover, in 1829, and his wife was born in 1834. Mr. Forcht, Sr., came to Louisville in 1854 and for many years was engaged in the packing business, and was really the pioneer pork packer of Louisville. For twenty years he held a contract to supply meat to the United States government. He is a director in the Louisville Mutual Fire Insurance Company and has been one of the city's most successful men and is now considered one of Louisville's prominent and influ-

ential citizens. His labors have brought to him a capital sufficient to enable him to put aside his business and live retired in the enjoyment of the fruits of his former toil.

Fred Forcht, Jr., received his preliminary education in the public schools of Louisville, graduating from the High School in 1894 and later on from the law department of the University of Louisville in 1896. He then took a post graduate course in the law department of the University of Virginia, and during this time he was connected with the law firm of O'Neal, Jackson & Phelps, and continued with the same firm during its various changes until 1898, when he and Mr. Phelps formed a partnership, which terminated in 1901, by the death of Mr. Phelps. He then formed a partnership with William H. Field, known as the firm of Forcht & Field, which was terminated in 1909 by the election of Mr. Field to the bench, since which time he has been practicing alone, with offices on the eighth floor of the Paul Jones building.

A Democrat in his political affiliations, he has served for eight years as Democratic election commissioner of Jefferson county, and has aided in the work which has extended the influence and promoted the success of the organization. This is the only office he has ever held or desires to hold, for while he takes an active interest in politics and by his ballot supports the men and measures of the Democratic party, and has always taken an active interest in all measures and movements pertaining to the advancement and upbuilding of the city of his nativity, he is not a politician nor is he a seeker after office.

Mr. Forcht, Jr., in his fraternal relations, is a member of Lewis Lodge, No. 191, F. & A. M., of the Grand Consistory of Kentucky and a member of the Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite and Shrine. He is also a member of the order of Elks, and his religious tendencies connect him with the Presbyterian church. He belongs to the Jefferson County and Kentucky State Bar Associations.

Mr. Forcht, Jr., married Anna, the daughter of the late Christian Hafenborfer, an old Louisville citizen, and to them has been born one child, a daughter named Leota, aged nine years. Mr. Forcht, Jr., has a wide acquaintance in this section of the state, and his honesty in all his business transactions, his reliability in discharging his duties of citizenship and his fidelity to the interests of private life have won him marked esteem.

DUDLEY SHARPE REYNOLDS, M. D.—In no calling to which man gives his attention does success depend more largely upon individual effort than the profession of medicine, and that

Dr. Dudley S. Reynolds has achieved more than usual distinction in this field at once attests his superior ability and close application. A man of sound judgment, he treats his cases with masterly skill and knowledge. Thoroughness characterizes all his efforts and he conducts all his business with a strict regard to a high standard of professional ethics. A slight resume of his life with its numerous achievements will be instructive and interesting.

Dr. Reynolds was born near Bowling Green, Kentucky, August 31, 1842, the only son of the Rev. Thomas and Mary (Nichols) Reynolds. The father was a native of Kentucky and the mother of Charleston, South Carolina, the father being the son of Dr. Admiral and Sarah (Freeman) Reynolds and great-grandson of Nathaniel and Catherine Vernon Reynolds. In 1839 Thomas Reynolds and Mary Nichols eloped from Kentucky to Gainsville, Tennessee and were married. They then went to live on a tract of land in Barren county, on which Nathaniel Reynolds, the great-grandfather settled in 1791. Thomas farmed, worked at blacksmithing and later became a minister. He joined the Baptist church in 1841, and in 1850 was licensed to preach. He was ordained a minister on May 30, 1852, and thereafter labored faithfully as a preacher during the remainder of his life. He was for nearly fifty years a missionary of the church, during which time he established many churches in the state and enjoyed the honor of having organized probably more Baptist churches in Kentucky than any other one man. He died December 30, 1895, aged seventy-five years.

Dr. Dudley S. Reynolds was educated in private schools, at Trimble High School and Irving College, Tennessee, while Ogden College of Bowling Green gave him the degree of Master of Arts. He graduated from the medical department of the University of Louisville on March 3, 1868. From this time on his career is one succession after another of steady acquirements in knowledge and honorable advances in appointments and position.

In January, 1869, he was elected surgeon to the Western Dispensary, resigning that position in October, 1871, to engage in specialism. From October, 1871, to June, 1872, he was engaged in study at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, at the Wills Eye Hospital, Philadelphia, and at the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital. He returned to Louisville in 1872 and devoted himself exclusively to ophthalmology and otology, which he has since continued. Upon the establishment in Louisville of the medical department of the Central

University of Kentucky in 1873, Dr. Reynolds was appointed to the chair of Ophthalmology and Otology, and took an active part in the organization of the Hospital College of Medicine. He represented the college at the meeting of medical teachers at Chicago in 1877, and participated in the organization of the association of American Medical Colleges. In 1879 he represented the faculty of the Hospital College at the joint convention of teachers and governing boards of medical colleges, held at Atlanta, Georgia. He was a delegate to each of the succeeding annual meetings of the college associations.

At the meeting held in Washington, D. C., in May 1891, he took an active part in the re-organization of the Association of American Medical Colleges, where he was elected chairman of its judicial council. At New York in 1880 he was elected president of the section of ophthalmology of the American Medical Association. At Detroit, in 1892, he wrote the preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted by the American Medical Association, pledging the support of that body to the Association of American Medical Colleges and demanding that all the colleges of the United States should observe a standard of requirement which should in no manner fall below the minimum standard of the College Association. In conjunction with Dr. X. C. Scott of Cleveland, Ohio, and Dr. J. M. Bodine of Louisville, Kentucky, he formulated the plan for establishing the section in ophthalmology in the American Medical Association, which was presented to the meeting in Louisville in 1875 and adopted at Chicago in 1877.

In 1879 the property of the Public Library of Kentucky was directed by decree of the Chancery court of Louisville to be sold by the sheriff to satisfy judgments amounting to \$59,000. Dr. Reynolds conceived the idea and successfully undertook the re-organization of the Polytechnic Society of Kentucky, which by special act of the legislature had been empowered to take charge of the old public library property. After the re-organization of the society had been accomplished the Doctor became a member of the Board of Directors and served continuously as chairman of the Library Committee until April, 1894.

In 1879 Dr. Reynolds became editor of the "Medical Herald," a monthly magazine which was a success and which he disposed of in 1883. He became editor-in-chief of "Medical Progress," a magazine, in 1886, and so continued for five years. The Doctor was a delegate from Kentucky to the American Medical Association annually from 1872 to 1896, and

upon the recommendation of Governor James B. McCreary, in 1878, the Doctor was appointed by the president of the United States an honorary commissioner from the state of Kentucky to the Paris International Industrial Exposition. He represented the American Medical Association in the International Medical Congress of 1881 and in the British Medical Association at Ryde, Isle of Wight, the same year. He was one of the vice-presidents of the section of ophthalmology of the Ninth International Congress 1887; was honorary president of the section of ophthalmology and medical pedagogics in the first Pan-American Medical Congress, held in Washington, D. C., in 1893; delivered the annual oration of the Alumni Association of the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, 1887; and was made a fellow of that College. Dr. Reynolds was president of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association in 1887-88; president of the Academy of Medicine and Surgery in the Polytechnic Society of Kentucky for 1880; chairman of the Board of Censors of the Kentucky State Medical Society, 1881-90; president of the joint faculties of the medical and dental departments of the Central University of Kentucky, 1891-93. He was elected president of the Mitchell District Medical Society of Indiana in 1892. He has served as professor of ophthalmology, otology and general pathology and hygiene, 1882-1892, in the Hospital College of Medicine; professor of medical jurisprudence, 1892-1901, in the medical department of Central University of Kentucky; and as surgeon to the eye and ear department of the Louisville City Hospital, 1872 to 1901. He is the author of many essays and clinical reports.

On May 7, 1865, Dr. Reynolds married Mary F. Keagan, of Louisville, and to this union were born the following children: Dr. Dudley S. Jr., who lost his life by accident at Collinsville, Illinois, October 22, 1894; Mary A., who married P. Richard Taylor, M. D., who served as dean of the faculty of the Hospital College of Medicine. Mrs. Reynolds died March 3, 1876, and on July 13, 1881, Dr. Reynolds was married to Matilda L. Bruce, of Covington, Kentucky, daughter of the Hon. Eli M. Bruce, a distinguished member of the Confederate States Congress. To this union two children have been born: Eli M. and Elizabeth. On June 5, 1907, he married Lillie B. Baldwin, of Louisville. This in brief is the sketch of a distinguished man.

LEON L. SOLOMON, M. D.—Dr. Solomon is recognized as a physician of high attainments and as one who has given most effective service in the educational work of his profession.

He is established in the successful practice of his profession in the city of Louisville, where his birth occurred on the 17th of September, 1871, at which time, however, his father was engaged in the mercantile business at Harrisonville, Shelby county, this state. The Doctor has had splendid advantages in preparing himself for the work of his chosen profession and has been unwavering in his devotion to his work and his success has thus been not an accident but a logical result.

Dr. Solomon is a son of Joseph and Eva (Bach) Solomon, both of whom were born in southern Germany, of staunch Hebrew stock. The father has long been identified with mercantile enterprises in the state of Kentucky, where for several years he conducted a chain of stores. Finally he located in the city of Louisville, where he and his wife have since maintained their home and where they are held in high esteem by all who know them. Dr. Solomon was graduated in the Louisville male high school in 1889, and for one year thereafter he had the practical management of one of his father's several stores. He then entered the medical department of the University of Louisville, in which institution he was graduated, taking "first honor" as a member of the class of 1893, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. For one year thereafter he served as resident physician at the Louisville City Hospital. He then went abroad for the purpose of securing further training for the work of his chosen profession and he took post-graduate courses in the leading medical institutions of Germany and Austria, where he devoted special attention to the study and investigation of internal medicine. He passed two years in Europe and was thus able to fortify himself most thoroughly for the active duties and responsibilities of his chosen profession. Upon his return to Louisville Dr. Solomon began the active practice of his profession, in which he has since continued and in which he has not only gained high rank but a large and lucrative business. For a time he was assistant lecturer on diseases of children in the Kentucky School of Medicine, and later he became director of the chemical laboratory of that institution. In 1898 he assumed the professorship of materia medica, pharmacy and therapeutics in the medical department of the University of Kentucky and later he assumed the same professorial chair in the medical department of the University of Louisville. His labors in the educational field were most effective and met with hearty approval but the insistent and constantly increasing demands of his private practice finally made it expedient for him to retire from

his association with the faculty of the University in 1909. Dr. Solomon is a most active and appreciative member of the American Medical Association, in which he has the distinction of having been secretary and later chairman of the department of materia medica, pharmacy and therapeutics; in the latter office he was the youngest man ever chosen for the position. He also holds membership in the Kentucky State Medical Society, the Jefferson County Medical Society, the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, the American Therapeutic Society and the Berlin Anglo-American Association, of which last he became a member while residing in Berlin, Germany. While the Doctor has achieved noteworthy success and prestige in his profession he has naught of intellectual nor professional bigotry but is most unassuming and unpretentious in his associations with his fellow men. These traits, as coupled with his genial personality have been influential in conserving his popularity with his professional confreres, as well as with all others with whom he comes in contact in professional or social relations. The Doctor is essentially progressive and public spirited as a citizen and is ever ready to lend his co-operation in the furtherance of measures and enterprises tending to advance the general welfare of the community. His political allegiance is given to the Democratic party.

On the 1st of November, 1898, Dr. Solomon was united in marriage to Miss Alma B. Brown, of Mobile, Alabama, who proves a most gracious and popular chatelaine of their attractive and hospitable home.

THOMAS ALLEN BARKER.—The man who achieves success in the legal profession is even more strictly the "architect of his own fortunes" than is the average self-made business man, there being in the keen competitions of the lawyer's life, with its constantly recurring mental duel between eager and determined antagonists, no chance for the operation of influences which may be called to the aid of the merchant, the manufacturer or financier. Among the men of Louisville who have demonstrated their abilities in this difficult field, Thomas Allen Barker holds a leading place, and his history affords an interesting example of ambition rightly directed and pursued with a zeal which overcomes all obstacles.

Mr. Barker was born in Taylorsville, Spencer county, Kentucky, on September 17, 1867, the son of Thomas J. and Jennie (Owen) Barker, both of whom were native Kentuckians. The paternal grandfather was Thomas Barker, a native of Kentucky, who married Elizabeth Morgan, the Barker and Morgan families both having originally come



THE
OFFICE OF THE
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STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE

JANUARY 1, 1907

REPORT

OF THE

ATTORNEY GENERAL

FOR THE YEAR

1906

ALBANY:

1907

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from New Jersey. The maternal grandfather was Richard Owen, who was born in Kentucky, the Owen family tracing back their family to Virginia. Richard Owen married Myrtilla Brooklyn, of the Virginia family of that name. Thomas J. Barker, the father of our subject, was for many years a circuit clerk of the Spencer circuit court, and during the sixties began practicing law. He served as county attorney and represented the district in the Kentucky senate. He died in April, 1893, aged sixty-seven years, and his wife died in October, 1895, aged fifty-nine years.

Thomas Allen Barker attended the common schools in his native city and after graduating utilized his education by teaching school for two years. He came to Louisville in the fall of 1889 and attended the law school for two years. After he finished his law course he was with one of the title companies until January 1, 1900, at which time he began practicing his profession. Earnest effort, close application and the exercise of his native talents have won Mr. Barker prestige as a Louisville lawyer, a fact which is highly complimentary, for no bar has numbered more eminent and prominent men. Outside of his law practice he is identified with the commercial life of the city, being president of the Goodwin Preserving Company, of Louisville, and is a director of the Home and Savings Fund Company Building Association.

Mr. Barker married Virginia Lee McCraw, on October 27, 1897, who was born in Louisville, the daughter of Charles McCraw, a native of Virginia, and Clara Lyman, also a native of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Barker have three children: Clara Lyman, Virginia Lee and Jean Owen. Mr. Barker is a member of the Masonic fraternity belonging to Excelsior Lodge, F. & A. M., and he has attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite. He is also an honorary member of the Advertising Club, a member of the Woodmen of the World, and a member of the Presbyterian church. He has earned for himself an enviable reputation as a careful man of business, always known for his prompt and honorable methods of dealing, which have won him the deserved and unbounded confidence of his fellow men.

JOHN SANDERS WOODS.—In the last century modern improvements have rendered all forms of travel so easy, commodious and comparatively moderate in price that the whole world travels, and seldom does a family stay in one country for one generation after another until their genealogy is fireside history and it is rare indeed that a family that has migrated from the old country to this new one

can trace its honored ancestry as far back as the subject of our sketch, John Sanders Woods, of Louisville, president of the Franklin Bank.

Mr. Woods was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, August 23, 1869, and is descended from two old Kentucky families. The Woods family is traced directly back to one Woods who was a trooper in the army of Oliver Cromwell when he invaded Ireland. This Woods was so well pleased with the country that he settled in Ireland, making his home in the beautiful county of Meath. He had a son John, who married a Miss Wallup, a lineal descendant of the Earl of Loftus. In about 1726 five of the children of John Woods, namely, Michael, William, Andrew, James and Elizabeth, migrated to America, all being married at the time, and settled in Virginia and North Carolina, after having traveled and lived for some time in Pennsylvania.

Michael, the son of John the first, was the ancestor of John S. Woods of Louisville. Michael married Mary Campbell; their son Archibald married Isabella ———; their son James married Jane McCoun; their son Joseph married Anne Buchanan; their son James married Priscilla Armstrong; their son John married Mary Isabella McAfee, the latter being the parents of John S. Woods, the subject of our sketch. A good long line of fine ancestors from which the present Mr. Woods may justly be proud to have descended.

On the maternal side of Mr. Woods family is another old one with an equally illustrious family tree. The McAfee family can be traced back to John McAfee, a sturdy Covenanter, one of that indomitable band who signed the Scottish National Covenant of 1638, who lived near the city of Edinburgh, Scotland, and who in the year 1672 left his native Scotland and settled in county Armagh, Ireland. His grandson, James McAfee, sailed for America in 1739, with his wife and three children, and after living many years in Pennsylvania and North Carolina, finally settled, in 1755, in Botetourt county, Virginia, where other children were born to them. Their son James was the great-great-great-grandfather of John S. Woods. He married Jane McMichiel and their son Robert, who was the founder of the family in Kentucky, was a mighty Western hunter and a companion of Daniel Boone. He married Anne McCoun, and their son General Robert B. McAfee was United States Minister to Bogota, South America, also lieutenant governor of Kentucky during the administration of Governor Desha, and was acting governor for a considerable portion of the administration of Governor Desha. He was a general at the bat-

tle of the Thames. He married Mary Cardwell, and their son William married Anna E. Crockett, the latter being the grandparents of John S. Woods.

The children of John Clelland and Mary Isabella (McAfee) Woods were: Clara, who married N. E. Jones, practicing law in the state of Missouri, where Mrs. Jones died; John Sanders; Loula, who married George Harkless of Lamar, Missouri, whose brother, a prominent lawyer of Kansas City defended Guiteau in the trial for his life for killing President Garfield; Florence married Jacob Siple, now of Nevada, Missouri; Nell H., unmarried, living in Chicago.

John Clelland Woods, father of John S., was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, in 1832, and was a merchant in that section until he moved to Nevada, Missouri, where he was engaged in merchandizing until his death in 1887. His wife was born in Mercer county, in the old stone house which was built on the site of the old frontier fort at McAfee station, which old house it still standing and is the oldest one in Kentucky. She was born in 1842, and is still living, residing in Louisville.

John S. Woods was fourteen years of age when the family moved to Missouri. He graduated from the High School of Nevada, Missouri, and also attended the State University at Columbia, Missouri. Upon the completion of his education, Mr. Woods returned to Kentucky in 1890, locating in Louisville. For a number of years he had charge of the office of the Belknap Hardware Company, and for the next five years, after leaving the Belknap Company, he was an expert accountant in Louisville, Chicago and New York city. In January, 1908, he organized the Franklin Bank of Louisville and was elected president of the bank at its organization, which position he still retains. He is treasurer of the Kentucky Association of Accountants; a member of the Louisville Commercial Club, and a member of Admiral Jouett Section, Navy League of the United States. He takes an active interest in the Second Broadway Presbyterian church, of which he is an honored member.

Mr. Woods is just in the first prime of his life. The first chapter of an eventful, prosperous and honorable business career has been written, but it is not difficult to imagine what his future history will be, for his salient characteristics are well known. He possesses the enterprising and indomitable spirit of the progressive man and the man of affairs, combined with good judgment and foresight, and, moreover, his business principles and conduct will bear the closest investigation. His success has been of pronounced type and he is known as one of the representative young business men

of the estate, in whose future and greater precedence he has the utmost confidence, while a more loyal and enthusiastic citizen of the commonwealth cannot be found.

FRANK P. STRAUS.—In the matter of definite accomplishment and high personal integrity Kentucky has every reason to be proud of her native sons who are lending their powers to the upholding of the high prestige enjoyed by the bar of this commonwealth, and among this number is to be classified Frank P. Straus, who is recognized as one of the representative members of the legal profession in the city of Louisville, where he controls a large and substantial practice of notable order.

Frank P. Straus was born at Waterford, Spencer county, Kentucky, on the 8th of May, 1854, and is a son of Simon and Marana (Collins) Straus, the former of whom was born in Germany and the latter in Kentucky. The lineage on the paternal side is traced back to staunch Jewish origin and the material ancestry is of English extraction. The father devoted the major part of his active career to merchandising, and was a resident of Spencer county, Kentucky, at the time of his death, which occurred in 1867; the mother was summoned to the life eternal in 1897, and of the children three sons and one daughter are now living.

To the public schools of his native county Frank P. Straus is indebted for his early educational discipline, and in preparation for the work of his chosen profession he was matriculated in the law department of the University of Louisville, in which he completed the prescribed course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1874, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. His predilection for the science of jurisprudence, as well as his assiduity in study, is indicated in the fact that he was graduated with the highest honors of his class. He was forthwith admitted to the bar of his native state, and he initiated the practice of his profession by opening an office at Shepherdsville, Bullitt county, where his novitiate was of short duration, as he soon proved his powers as an able trial lawyer and well fortified counselor. He was twice elected prosecuting attorney of the county, and in 1885-6 he represented the district comprising Spencer and Bullitt counties in the state legislature. In 1890-91 he also represented these counties as delegate to the state constitutional convention. He proved a valued working member of the legislature, where he was active in the deliberations of the lower house and the committee room, and he was influential in public affairs in Spencer and Bullitt counties for the entire period of his residence in the latter, where he

was a recognized leader in the ranks of the Democratic party.

Secure in well earned success in the work of his profession, in 1892 Mr. Straus removed to Louisville, in order to find a wider field for his efforts. Here he engaged in practice as a member of the firm of Fairleigh & Straus, in which his coadjutor from the beginning was David W. Fairleigh, of whom specific mention is made on other pages of this publication. In 1904, James F. Fairleigh, son of the senior member of the original firm, was admitted to partnership, and since that time the association has been continued under the title of Fairleigh, Straus & Fairleigh. This is recognized as one of the strongest law firms in the Kentucky metropolis, and its clientage is of very important order, showing marked popular appreciation of the technical ability and personal rectitude of the interested principals. Mr. Straus has been identified with many important litigated cases in both the state and federal courts and is known as one of the alert, resourceful and versatile advocates at the Louisville bar, as well as a counselor whose conservative strength is that begotten of through knowledge of the minutiae of the science of jurisprudence. As already intimated, Mr. Straus is an uncompromising advocate of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor, and he continues active in the promotion of its cause. However, in local politics he maintains an independent attitude. He is identified with various social and fraternal organizations and his religious faith is that of the Baptist church.

In the year 1879 was recorded the marriage of Mr. Straus to Miss Katherine Crist, daughter of Dr. H. C. Crist, a representative physician and surgeon of Bullitt county. Mrs. Straus was summoned to the life eternal on the 3d of January, 1910, and is survived by three children, namely: Harry, Ben Louie and Ruth.

ISAAC A. LEDERMAN, M. D., has realized the value of intensive or concentrated work in his exacting profession and thus has found it expedient to specialize in the treatment of the diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, in which his success has been on a parity with his well recognized ability. He is engaged in the active practice of his profession in the city of Louisville, which has represented his home since the time of his birth and to which his loyalty is of the most insistent type. Here he was born on the 10th of June, 1873, being a son of Abraham and Mina (Kahn) Lederman, the former of whom was born in Baden, Germany, and the latter in Alsace-Lorraine, which was then a province of France. Their marriage was solemnized in Louisville, and

here the father died in 1897, at the age of fifty-seven years. The widowed mother still maintains her home in this city, and of the seven children, two sons and four daughters are now living.

Dr. Lederman was afforded the advantages of the excellent public schools of his home city and was graduated in the Louisville male high school as a member of the class of 1890. For two years thereafter he was employed in the mercantile establishment of his uncle, L. Kahn, at Bowling Green, this state. He then entered the medical department of the University of Louisville, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1896, and from which he received his coveted and well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. For about six months after his graduation the Doctor served as interne of the Louisville City Hospital, and he then passed about the same length of time as interne in Mount Sinai Hospital, in New York city, gaining in this connection valuable clinical experience. He then established himself in the general practice of medicine in Louisville, and in the meanwhile he began giving special attention to the diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, under the preceptorship of Dr. J. Morrison Ray, one of the most celebrated specialists in this line in the state of Kentucky. In 1898 Dr. Lederman accepted the position of interne in the ophthalmic and aural institute conducted by Dr. Herman Knapp, in New York city, where he spent eighteen months in further preparation for the assuming of his labors as a specialist in the treatment of the diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. At the expiration of the period noted he returned to Louisville, where he continued in successful work of his chosen specialty until 1903, when he went to Europe and devoted six months to effective post-graduate work in the leading hospitals of the continent. Since his return he has still further added to his prestige and now holds a secure place as one of the specialists in his line in his native city. He is a member of the Kentucky State Medical Society; the Jefferson County Medical Society; the Louisville Society of Physicians and Surgeons; and the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology. He is prominently identified with the local bodies of the Masonic fraternity, in which time-honored organization he has attained to the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Rite, besides which he is identified with the adjunct organization of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine, as well as with the local lodge of the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks. For about a decade past Dr. Lederman has been an adjunct professor in the medical department of

the University of Louisville, and in 1910 was given a full professorship of the diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, besides which he is an instructor of nurses, who are trained in connection with the work of the Louisville City Hospital. He is a member of the medical staff of the Jewish hospital, as well as of those of St. Mary's and St. Elizabeth's Hospitals. In politics Dr. Lederman gives his allegiance to the Democratic party.

On the 22d of November, 1905, Dr. Lederman was united in marriage to Miss Hallie R. Streng, daughter of M. J. Streng, of Louisville, and they have two children, Jane Streng and Mina Lederman.

ARTHUR B. BENSINGER, to whom has come the attainment of a distinguished position in connection with the profession of the law, is a young man just stepping over the threshold of life, but his professional reputation has shown that his acquirements are not limited by the number of his years. Advancement in the law is proverbially slow, yet Mr. Bensinger's success came soon because his equipment was unusually good. Nature bountifully endowed him with the peculiar qualifications that combine to make a successful lawyer.

Mr. Bensinger is a native son, born in Louisville, Kentucky, on the 8th day of February, 1880, the son of William and Caroline (Lapp) Bensinger, natives respectively of Strassburg, Germany, and Alsace, France. For over half a century William Bensinger was engaged in the furniture business in Louisville, from 1850 until his death in 1901, being the head of the well known firm of W. Bensinger & Son. He died on November 3, 1901, his widow living until June 15, 1906.

The subject of our sketch, Mr. Arthur B. Bensinger, attended the Louisville public schools, graduating from the Male High School in 1899 as valedictorian of his class. He was graduated from the law department of the University of Louisville in 1901. From 1905 to 1909 he served as assistant city attorney. He is professor of law in his alma mater, the law department of the University of Louisville, succeeding in that position the late Judge Emmet Field. He is a member of the County and State Bar Association, and of the Masonic, Knights of Pythias and Ben Hur organizations.

Mr. Bensinger married Miss Blanche Adler, daughter of Louis Adler, of Lexington, Kentucky, and there are two children: Jane Miller and Arthur B., Jr. Mr. Bensinger is able in argument, logical in his deductions and strong in his reasoning, and the analytical training of his mind has enabled him to solve with comparative ease intricate legal problems.

LAWRENCE M. SPITZBERGER.—Among the younger members of the medical fraternity established in Dayton is Lawrence M. Spitzberger, M. D., who since beginning his active practice here has built up a good sized practice and has made a name for himself in this part of the state. He is a native Kentuckian, his birth having occurred on August 19, 1880, at Camp Spring, Campbell county, and the names of his parents being Michael and Mary (Enzweiler) Spitzberger. He is Teutonic in extraction, his father having been a native of Bavaria, Germany, who emigrated to the land of the stars and stripes when he was a young man. Shortly after crossing the Atlantic he came on to Campbell county, where he believed that he would find occupation, and located at Camp Spring, this being in the early forties. He was a blacksmith by trade and he carried on this business in various towns in the Blue Grass state for a great many years. He removed from Camp Spring to Bellevue and in 1898 to Dayton, and carried on his business until his demise, which occurred in 1907, at the allotted age of three score years and ten. The widow, who was a native of Campbell county, survives him. She is the daughter of Michael Enzweiler, a native of Prussia, who was already married and a father when he came to the United States in the early thirties. He likewise located in Camp Spring, and was among the pioneer families in that locality, operating one of the largest vineyards to be found in the length and breadth of Campbell county, in those days. The family played a prominent part in the many-sided life of the community, and a son, Peter, was squire for many years at Camp Spring, being one of the first to hold the position in that section and being the incumbent of the office at the time of his death. The father and mother of him whose name initiates this sketch were the parents of a whole "baker's dozen" of children, eight of whom are living and five of whom are deceased.

Dr. Spitzberger is the ninth in order of birth of the children of his parents. He spent his early years in the town in which his eyes had first opened, and at the age of ten years removed with his parents to Bellevue and when a somewhat older boy again changed his residence with them to Dayton, which has ever since been the scene of his activities, with the exception of several years spent in Cincinnati and the west. He received his education in the parochial schools of the various towns in which the family lived, and when a lad of about fourteen years of age entered a drug store as a clerk. It is more than probable that the consequent association with physicians and his juxtaposition with drugs and medicine lead directly



to his choice of a vocation. His resolve had become fixed by his seventeenth year, when he went to Cincinnati and matriculated at the College of Pharmacy of that city. He subsequently secured a position of the kind for which he had prepared and worked in the Queen City until some time in 1901. In the meantime he had been studying medicine with great diligence and entered the Ohio Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1905. He first hung out his shingle in Colorado, whence he went soon after receiving his degree, locating at Trinidad and remaining there for the space of a year. But the attraction of his native state was strong with him and he returned as soon as he found it expedient and located in Dayton, where he has ever since resided and where he has built up a general practice. He is a staunch adherent of that political party which has such an extensive following in the South,—the Democratic,—and in evidence of the confidence in which he is held in the community is the fact that he has been placed by his constituents in the office of city physician.

Dr. Spitzlberger is very social in his nature and belongs to a number of orders, in all of which he is prominent. Among them is the Catholic Order of Foresters, in which he is examining physician. He is also a member of the Young Men's Institute, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Jackson Club, the German Working Men's Society, the German-American Alliance and Greek letter fraternity of his college.

He was married February 6, 1904, to Miss Marguerite Steffen, a native of Campbell county, Kentucky, and the daughter of John Steffen, a prominent agriculturist.

JOHN STITES.—The ancestry of John Stites, both lineal and collateral, may be considered as distinctively American, for through many generations the family has been established in this country. The Stites family originated in Holland, whence members of the family migrated to England. Dr. John Stites was one of the historical Roundheads who cast in their lot with Oliver Cromwell, and when Charles II was restored to the throne in England, Dr. Stites was compelled to leave, for safety, his home in London, and in 1658 he braved the dangers incident to an ocean voyage at that time, sailed for the new world and freedom and landing at Plymouth, Massachusetts, became the progenitor of the family in America.

John Stites, our subject, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Fidelity Trust Company, of Louisville, was born in Hopkinsville, Kentucky, on the 9th day of October, 1850. He is the son of John and Elizabeth Hunt Stites. His father, like his son, a native of the Blue Grass state, was born in Georgetown, on

January 16, 1812, and died in Hopkinsville, Kentucky, July 10, 1896, having arrived at the venerable age of eighty-four years. He was the son of Abraham and Ann (Johnson) Stites. Abraham Stites was born in Elizabeth, New Jersey, October 8, 1782, and practiced law in New York City. He had the distinguished honor of having the signatures of Governor DeWitt Clinton and Chancellor James Kent of New York attached to his license to practice law.

Maternally John Stites, whose name introduces this sketch, is also of English lineage, though from England members of the family (Hunt) migrated to Ireland and thence to the United States. His paternal great-grandfather was a physician and surgeon and served in the American Revolutionary war. The family record has ever been a most honorable one, and the soldier served in many an engagement which contributed to the splendid victory that ultimately crowned the American arms. His son, the grandfather of John Stites, as already stated, was a lawyer and came to Kentucky at an early day in the history of the state. His son, John Stites, was born in Georgetown and also became a lawyer and for many years was a distinguished practitioner in Hopkinsville where he resided. He was thoroughly versed in his profession, a highly respected citizen and he was no less honored in public than loved in private life.

John Stites, of this sketch, was reared in Hopkinsville where he obtained a liberal literary education and subsequently determined to make the study of law the profession of his life. This determination was almost a foregone conclusion in view of the fact that for several generations back his forefathers had been professional men, either as representatives of law and order or as the accredited disciples of Esculapius, and environment, propinquity and heredity have much to do with natural inclinations in pointing out and directing the path of the future.

In 1874, John Stites was graduated from the law department of the University of Louisville, and for thirteen years thereafter practiced law in Louisville, attaining to the front ranks and winning an unassailable position for himself. He then became first vice-president of the Fidelity Trust Company, later president and still later chairman of the Board of Directors of the Fidelity Trust Company, which institution ranks foremost among like institutions in Kentucky. Mr. Stites, whose strict conformity to a high standard of business ethics has won for him an unassailable reputation in financial circles, is numbered among the prominent citizens both of the city of Louisville and the state of Kentucky.

While Mr. Stites' business interests have made heavy claims upon his attention and energies, he has yet found time for other interests and for hearty and effective co-operation in many movements for the public good and along humanitarian lines as well. He is a trustee of the Louisville Free Public Library, served on the Board of Public Safety under Mayor Brigham and for ten years served as a School Director of the Public Schools of Louisville, taking a deep and helpful interest in educational affairs. In fact his attention is centered upon many objects which have had direct bearing upon the welfare and progress of the city along various lines and his aid is never sought in vain in support of beneficial municipal interests. He is a man of broad humanitarian principles, of deep sympathy and of most kindly and benevolent spirit. His recognition of the trifold nature of man, of individual responsibility and of the obligations that rest upon the strong to aid and strengthen the weak have prompted his earnest, effective and far-reaching efforts for the moral development and his hearty co-operation for intellectual progress as well. He has not concentrated his efforts and energies upon financial affairs to the exclusion of other interests but has recognized the need for and possibilities of advancement along lines relating to the intellectual and moral progress of his community and these have received his support and co-operation. In significance of these facts of Mr. Stites' character, he has been a communicant of the Presbyterian church in the United States, his membership being in the Second Presbyterian Church of Louisville. He is an active member, taking an interested part in all that concerns the good and prosperity of the church and congregation. He is a Ruling Elder of the church and has served as Commissioner to the General Assembly of his denomination. In Sunday-school circles he has also borne a conspicuous part and is President of the International Sunday School Association.

In 1877 Mr. Stites was united in marriage with Miss Mildred Ann Chenoweth, the daughter of Dr. Henry Chenoweth, of Louisville. Unto this marriage were born eight children, four sons and four daughters.

Mr. Stites has no desire for office and the demands of his business would leave him no time for political work even did he care to seek political preferment. In his business career he has always followed the golden rule and his enterprise and energy have been salient features in his success and prosperity. He is a man of action rather than of theory and while holding to high ideals he realizes the value of the methods and resources at hand

and utilizes these in working toward the goal which he places before him. "He is a man of earnest piety, and of singular business tact."

WILKINS GEORGE ANDERSON.—In no calling to which man gives his attention does success depend more largely upon individual effort than in the law, and that Mr. Wilkins George Anderson has achieved success in the field of jurisprudence at once attests his ability and close application. Thoroughness characterizes all his efforts and he conducts all his business with a strict regard to a high standard of professional ethics.

Mr. Anderson was born June 27, 1838, on the north side of Jefferson street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, in Louisville, Kentucky. In the course of his earlier education he spent one year at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, and he graduated from Centre College, Kentucky, in the class of 1859, receiving the degree of A. M. from the same college in 1888. He graduated from the law department of the University of Louisville in the class of 1861, with the degree of LL. B. Mr. Anderson was admitted to the bar by the Jefferson Circuit court in the fall of 1861, and since then has been admitted to various courts and has practiced continuously ever since in Louisville. His natural aptitude in his studies, supplemented by his earnest desire to devote his attention to professional work, made him a good scholar, and to this end he entered immediately after graduation into Judge W. F. Bullock's office, the Judge having just before this formed a partnership with Judge Harlan. The experience he acquired in this office, being of a practical kind, was of great value to him, and late in the fall of 1861 the firm of Bullock & Harlan was discontinued and Mr. Anderson became a partner in the firm of Bullock & Anderson, which firm continued until 1882, at which time Judge Bullock retired. During this time they extended for a while the firm association with the addition of a young man, Rozel Weisinger, and for several years the firm was Bullock, Anderson & Weisinger. Mr. Weisinger retired from the firm and the old firm of Bullock & Anderson continued until Judge Bullock's retirement in 1882. For one year Helm Bruce was in partnership with Mr. Anderson, the firm being under the name of Anderson & Bruce, but since that time Mr. Anderson has continued by himself.

The father of our subject was John W. Anderson, a native of Ireland, who was brought to this country when an infant by his father, James, who settled at what is now Braddock, Pennsylvania. John W. Anderson came to Louisville, where he settled and became a wholesale dry goods merchant, in which busi-

ness he continued all his life. The mother of our subject was Annie Maria McNair, daughter of Colonel Dunning McNair, of near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and the farm on which he lived is now called Wilkinsburg. He laid out this town and named it for his friend, Judge Wilkins, and later named his son Wilkins, which name our subject now bears. Both parents died in Louisville, their children being as follows: William, half brother of our subject, and who died in Louisville; Dunning, who also died in Louisville; Leaven Lawrence, who died in Louisville; Edmund John, who died in Fort Worth, Texas; Annie Maria, who married W. S. Parker, of Louisville, and is still living.

Mr. Anderson married Caroline Brown Anderson on February 19, 1868, who was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, the daughter of James Anderson, Jr., and Caroline Brown, the latter the daughter of James Brown, who had a very large farm six or seven miles from Louisville. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have the following children: Edmonia A., living in Louisville; Wallace, residing in California; Annie Stuart, of Louisville; Elizabeth G., of Louisville; Louisa, who married P. E. Waters, of Oldham county, Kentucky; James A. and John M., who reside in New York city.

Mr. Anderson has engaged in the general practice of law, but does not desire to make a specialty of any one line and has a comprehensive knowledge of jurisprudence in all its departments. He has never practiced in any of the criminal courts and it is conceded that his knowledge of the law is hardly second to that of any other member of the bar in Louisville.

JAMES MORRISON RAY, M. D.—The subject of this brief biography is a native of the Blue Grass state and his ancestors are of old established families. Nicholas Ray, the Kentucky pioneer, and great-grandfather of Dr. J. M. Ray of Louisville, was a native of Oxford county, England, and with two of his brothers came to America during Colonial days, settling first at Ellicott's Mills, Maryland. One of the brothers remained in Maryland, one settled in Virginia, while Nicholas came into Kentucky, through Virginia, and he and two of his nephews were in the siege of Boonsboro in 1777. Nicholas settled in what is now Marion county, on land he patented from Virginia. He married a Mrs. Taylor, widow of a close relation to President Taylor. Their son Samuel Taylor Ray, grandfather of Dr. J. M. Ray, was born in Marion county, Kentucky, in 1804, and died in 1884. He married first Elizabeth Bodine, and their son Isaac Nicholas Ray was the father of Dr. J. M. Ray. Isaac N. was born in Nelson county March 1, 1827, and died in 1874. From Mar-

ion county he moved to near Fairfield, thence to Bloomfield, in Nelson county, where he died. He married Ruth Ann Bodine, a daughter of Dr. Alford and Fanny (Ray) Bodine, the latter the daughter of Joseph Ray and granddaughter of Peter Brown, who served on the staff of General Washington in the Revolutionary war and was a Kentucky pioneer. Mrs. Ray was also a sister to Dr. J. M. Bodine of Louisville. She died October 7, 1905. To the union of Isaac N. Ray and Ruth Ann Bodine were born the following children: Mary Lizzie, who married J. J. Wakefield, now of Bloomfield, Kentucky; Alfa, who married Samuel Fulton, now of Florida; James Morrison, M. D. (subject); Kate Stone, who married Samuel McKay Wilson, who is deceased and she living in Louisville.

Dr. James Morrison Ray was born in Nelson county, Kentucky, August 10, 1860. He attended the district schools and Georgetown College, and in the fall of 1878 came to Louisville and studied medicine in the office of his uncle, Dr. Bodine. He graduated in medicine from the medical department of the University of Louisville, then studied in the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, after which he went to Europe and studied at Berlin. Returning to Louisville, he engaged in practice as oculist and aurist, making a specialty of these branches of the profession of medicine and surgery and has so continued, and is recognized as an authority on the diseases of the eye and ear and ranks as one of the leading specialists in Kentucky. Dr. Ray is devoted to his business and keeps apace with all the latest discoveries and scientific appliances in connection with his profession.

IRVIN ABELL, A. M., M. D.—Louisville has enlisted in her professional ranks the services of many men of distinguished ability and sterling character, and among the representative physicians and surgeons of the metropolis of the Blue Grass state stands the gentleman whose name initiates this review, and it is with marked satisfaction that we here incorporate a brief review of his career.

Irvin Abell, one of the most prominent surgeons of Louisville, Kentucky, was born in Lebanon, Marion county, Kentucky, September 13, 1876, the son of William Irvin and Sallie Silesia (Rogers) Abell, the father a native of Lebanon, Marion county, Kentucky, the mother of Nelson county, Kentucky. William I. was a merchant of Lebanon, Kentucky, for many years, where he died in 1885, aged sixty-three years. His grandfather Abell was one of the twelve men who met at Danville, Kentucky, in 1792 and framed the first Kentucky Constitution. The mother of the Doctor is still living. She is the daughter of Jon-

athan Rogers, who married Mary E. Bard, from whose family Bardstown, Kentucky, took its name.

Dr. Abell received his literary education in the parochial schools of Lebanon and completed the same at St. Mary's College, where he was graduated in the class of 1892. In 1893-94 he took a course in pharmacy (in preparation for his medical studies) in the Louisville College of Pharmacy. He was graduated from the Louisville Medical College in 1897, spent one year as interne at the City Hospital and, in order to still further perfect himself in his chosen calling, he spent 1898-99 in study at the University of Berlin, Germany. Returning to Louisville he entered upon his professional career and soon secured a liberal and remunerative practice and won recognition as one of the leading physicians of the city, but since 1905 he has given special attention to surgery, in which he is considered an expert, and now confines himself exclusively to that practice.

Dr. Abell, in addition to his large practice, is interested in and engaged with a number of concerns. He is professor of surgery in the medical department of the University of Louisville; lecturer on surgery in the City Hospital Training School for Nurses; also lecturer in the Norton Infirmary Training School for Nurses; is visiting surgeon to the Louisville City Hospital and also to St. Mary's and Elizabeth Hospital. He is a member of the Society of Physicians and Surgeons of Louisville, of the Jefferson County Medical Society, the Kentucky State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the American Urological Association. The Doctor has contributed to medical and surgical periodicals. He is a member of Cathedral Parish, Roman Catholic church.

Dr. Abell married Caroline Harting, daughter of William Harting, deceased, who was a well known banker of Lexington, Kentucky, in which city Mrs. Abell was born and reared. Dr. and Mrs. Abell have two children, William Irvin, Jr., and William Harting. The Doctor is known and honored as one of the representative medical and surgical practitioners of Louisville, having gained distinctive professional prestige and the confidence and respect of those to whom he has ministered as well as of the community at large.

ALBERT SEATON BERRY was born at "Fairfield," now Dayton, Campbell county, Kentucky, on Friday, May 13, 1836. He was the second of seven children. With his older brother Washington, who died in the Confederate service, he attended the local schools until prepared for Miami University, Oxford,

Ohio, where he graduated in the class of 1855. In 1858 he received his degree at the Cincinnati Law School. He was at once admitted to the bar, and elected city attorney of Newport in 1859.

At the breaking out of the war between the states his sympathies lead him south. He went directly to Richmond to offer his services. The authorities there advised him to return and come out with the state's troops. He endeavored to organize a company in his native county but was prevented by the local authorities. With his associates he went to Union, Boone county, where their organization was again interrupted, then on to Abbingdon, Virginia. Here they joined the Ninth Kentucky, spending the winter of 1861-62 on the waters of the Clinch. While with this command Mr. Berry was General Marshall's judge advocate. Orders now carried him to Richmond, when he was assigned to the heavy artillery at Drewry's Bluff. In Bragg's invasion of Kentucky he was detached and ordered to Wytheville to join General Kirby Smith, with whom he advanced into the state. Retiring with the army from Kentucky he returned to Richmond and was commissioned a captain of marines and stationed at Charleston in command of the guards on the S. S. Chicora & Palmetto State. Here he remained until the city was evacuated, the troops withdrawing toward Richmond in 1865. He surrendered at Sailors Creek April 6th. As the troops in this surrender were not included in the general cartel, they were transferred by boat to Washington and confined in the old Capitol prison. From here they were taken to Johnson's Island, where Mr. Berry remained until pardoned by President Johnson and restored to citizenship, July 5, 1865.

On Mr. Berry's release from prison he again took up the practice of his profession and the various business interests of his father who had died during the war. For two terms he served in the senate of his state and was five times mayor of Newport, a Republican city.

He was heartily interested in the development and improvement of his state. He was ever an earnest advocate of popular education, giving urgent and material aid to every proposition that contemplated better schools for the people, adopting as his motto on this important subject "Non-sectarian compulsory education with intelligence, as the criterion for exercising the elective franchise." He was active in the work of prison reform, being a strenuous opponent of the lessee system which had prevailed for years to the dishonor of the state. He introduced the bill in the legislature of Kentucky ceding the rivers of the state to

the general government. In 1892 he was elected a member of congress, where he served for four terms. He held appointments on important committees, including the committee of rivers and harbors. In this position he was able to continue the work he had begun for the improvement of the rivers of Kentucky.

In 1905 he was appointed by Governor Beckham to the vacant judgeship in the Seventeenth Judicial District. A year later he was elected to the office, which he held at the time of his death. He died after a short illness, January 6, 1908.

Mr. Berry's ancestors are among the early settlers of the county. His grandfather, Washington Berry, brought his bride, Alice Taylor, daughter of General James Taylor of Caroline County, Virginia, to Kentucky in 1791, when they took up an original grant and built one of the homes of those early days. Washington Berry was the first county judge of Campbell county. James Taylor Berry was a son of Washington and Alice Berry. He married Elizabeth Wise of Alexandria, Virginia. Albert Seaton Berry was their son. In 1867 Mr. Berry married Anna Shaler, a daughter of Nathaniel B. Shaler and Anna Hinde Southgate, thus uniting two of the oldest families in the county. Mrs. Berry survived her husband but a few days.

GAYLORD CRAWFORD HALL, A. B., B. L., M. D.—The medical fraternity in Louisville has an able representative in the person of Dr. Hall, whose life has been one of marked devotion to the work of his noble profession, in which he has attained distinctive prestige. He makes a specialty of eye, ear, nose and throat diseases. He was born in Louisville, July 22, 1879, the son of Hervie G. and Ida (Crawford) Hall. The father was born in southern Michigan in 1854, the son of Ephraim Hall, a native of Rutland, Vermont, and who was a pioneer of southern Michigan, having settled on the Raising River. The mother of Dr. Hall was born in Louisville, the daughter of William Crawford, of the grain firm of Brandeis & Crawford. Dr. Hall was reared in Louisville and his literary education was begun in the public schools here, and was continued in the high school, from which he was graduated in 1897. He then entered Central University, at Richmond, Kentucky, from which he was graduated in 1899, finally completing his professional studies in the Louisville Hospital Medical College in 1902. The Doctor practiced medicine in Louisville for three years and then went to New York city and made a study of the eye, ear, nose and throat diseases, and since then has confined his

practice exclusively to the treatment and cure of those organs.

He is a member of the staff of the Louisville City Hospital and also of St. Anthony's Hospital. After entering into practice Dr. Hall held the chair of eye, ear and throat in the medical department of the University of Louisville. In order to attain further efficiency in his chosen calling he has read and studied extensively. He is now the editor of the eye, ear and throat department of the Kentucky State Medical Journal. He is a member of the Jefferson County Medical Society, the Kentucky State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association and also of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and is connected with Falls City Lodge, No. 376, F. & A. M., and King Solomon Chapter, No. 5, R. A. M.

Dr. Hall was married to Gertrude Dorothy, the daughter of Jacob Laib, who was born in Louisville, and they have one daughter, Gertrude Dorothy. The Doctor is an active member of the Episcopal church.

Dr. Hall is recognized as a man of broad mind and scholarly attainments. His attention is most naturally given to his professional service, and whatever tends to promote the interests of his profession and place before man the key to the mystery of that complex problem which we call life at once attracts his interest and co-operation. He is an extremely busy and successful practitioner, recognized as a man of high character, as an industrious and ambitious student, while his ready adaptability enables him to apply with accuracy his knowledge to the needs of those who come under his professional care.

JOHN BRYCE WEAVER.—The legal profession demands a high order of ability, and the successful lawyer must be a man of well balanced intellect, thoroughly familiar with the law and practice, of comprehensive general information, possessed of an analytical mind and a self-control that will enable him to use a fair and keen judgment in giving advice to clients or to put forth his best powers in pleading before a jury. These qualifications are most happily possessed by the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch, and of whose career a short history follows.

John Bryce Weaver was born in Henderson, Kentucky, June 26, 1856, the son of Albert B. and Helen (Clay) Weaver. The grandfather, Littleberry, a native of Fluvanna county, Virginia, was the Kentucky Weaver pioneer. He first settled in Louisville, Kentucky, later removing to Owensboro, and still later to Henderson, Kentucky, where he spent

the remainder of his life. He was a large dealer in corn and tobacco, shipping those products by flat boat to New Orleans markets. He married Miss Smith, the daughter of Captain Smith, a native of Virginia and a Kentucky pioneer, who was an officer in the war of 1812, taking part in the battle of New Orleans.

Albert B. Weaver, the father of our subject, was born in Davis county, Kentucky, in 1830, and died in Henderson, Kentucky, in 1903, in which city he was a large tobacco exporter for many years. The mother of our subject (Helen Clay), was born in Henderson, where she died in 1893. She was the daughter of James W. Clay, who was a member of the famous Clay family of Kentucky, and he and Henry Clay were as much alike in features as though they had been brothers, this similarity being shown in their photographs.

John Bryce Weaver was reared in Henderson, where he attended the public and high schools. After passing through the various grades of these departments he went to the University of Louisville, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL. B., in 1898. Before entering into practice, however, he became treasurer of the B. & O. & South-Western Railroad Company at Louisville. He is still connected with railroad interests, being the assistant secretary of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. In 1899 he entered the practice of law in Louisville and has since continued with success.

Mr. Weaver has been prominent in politics, serving as a member of the Democratic Central Committee of Louisville. He is a member of the Louisville Commercial Club, a past chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias, a member of the Bar Association, a member of the Chesnut Street Baptist church and has served as President of the Sunday-school Association of Louisville for three years.

Mr. Weaver married Cecilia E., the daughter of N. Jorgenson, of Henderson, Kentucky, and they have the following children: Albert Russell, now a resident of the state of Florida; James Clay, holding a position in the comptroller's office of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, at Louisville; Edward A., holding a position in the Citizen's National Bank of Louisville; and Mamie Louise. Mr. Weaver is widely and favorably known throughout much of Kentucky, his qualifications well fitting him for political, business and social life. He has labored for the improvement of every line of business or public interest with which he has been associated, and at all times has been actuated by fidelity to his country and its welfare. In private life he

has gained for himself the high personal regard which arises from a true acknowledgment of character and worth.

CHARLES W. WHITE, M. D.—Dr. White has well proved the wisdom of his choice of vocation and stands to-day as one of the able and successful physicians and surgeons engaged in practice in the city of Covington, where the extensive character of his professional business offers the best voucher for his sterling personal characteristics and his skill in his chosen vocation.

Charles William White was born in the city of Lexington, Fayette county, Kentucky, on the 12th of November, 1871, and is a son of Samuel A. and Nannie (Oldham) White, the former of whom was born at Nicholasville, Jessamine county, and the latter of whom was born in Versailles, Woodford county. The White family genealogy is traced back to staunch English origin and the name has been identified with the annals of American history since the early Colonial days. William White, grandfather of the Doctor, was born and reared in Virginia and upon coming to Kentucky he established his home in Nicholasville, where he conducted a harness shop for many years and where he died in 1881, at the age of ninety years. His wife was summoned to the life eternal within the next hour and was eighty-nine years of age at the time of her death; both were interred in the same grave. William White was a local preacher of the Christian or Campbellite church in the early days, and his wife, whose maiden name was Campbell, was a member of the well known pioneer family of that name in central Kentucky. She was a cousin of Alexander Campbell, after whom the Campbellite church was known.

Samuel Aaron White, father of him whose name initiates this sketch, was for many years engaged in the drug business in the city of Lexington, where he died in 1893, as the result of an attack of pneumonia, being fifty-two years of age at the time of his death. He was a man of sterling character and distinctive ability and ever commanded unqualified confidence and esteem. The mother of Dr. White was summoned to the life eternal in 1873, at which time he was but two years of age. As has already been noted her maiden name was Oldham and she was a member of one of the old and honored families of Kentucky. Five of her brothers were valiant soldiers in the Confederate army in the Civil war and one of the number was color-bearer of the Second Kentucky regiment; he now lives in the state of Georgia.

Dr. Charles W. White was reared to adult age in his native city of Lexington and after availing himself of the advantages of the public schools he there began reading medicine under the able preceptorship of Dr. James C. Carrick. Finally he entered the Hospital College of Medicine in the city of Louisville, representing the medical department of the Central University of Kentucky, and in this institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1894, duly receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He initiated the active practice of his profession in Lexington, where he remained nearly two years and he then removed to Covington, where he has built up a large and representative practice and where he has gained prestige as one of the able members of his profession in his native state. He is a member of the Kenton-Campbell County Medical Society. He served two years as a member of the board of health of Covington but has had naught of ambition for public office, though he accords a staunch allegiance to the cause of the Democratic party and is interested in all that touches the welfare of the community. He and his wife hold membership in the First Presbyterian church of Covington.

In the year 1897 was solemnized the marriage of Dr. White to Miss Bertie Stevens, who was born and reared in Lexington, this state, and who is a daughter of Benjamin A. Stevens, who served in the command of General John Morgan as a valiant soldier of the Confederacy in the war between the states, and who is a scion of one of the old and distinguished families of Kentucky. He now resides in the city of Covington.

JOHN L. WHEAT.—Opportunity for advancement is never denied the business man and from small beginnings to great results will prove to be the fortune of the man who uses his best opportunities and has the discernment to see them at the right time. A man's success in life should not be estimated by the position attained but rather by the difficulties overcome. The advantages of birth and early association, the opportunities open for acquiring education, abundant resources in wealth and accessories which can be bought, should all be considered in making comparisons between men of equal eminence. No outside aid or influence, no family connection or fortunate environments have assisted John L. Wheat in his career, which, however, has been an active and successful one, and he has attained to prominence in public affairs and gained the respect and confidence of all with whom he has been associated.

John L. Wheat, president of the Utica Cement Company of Louisville, was born in Otisville, Orange county, New York, September 14, 1833. His father was Samuel K. Wheat, a saddler by trade, a man of limited means, but of sterling worth and high standing in the community in which he resided. His mother, who was Miss Quackenbush before her marriage, was an amiable and intelligent lady, and both his parents were earnest Christians and leading members of the Methodist church of Otisville. Their home was a favorite stopping place for the itinerant ministers who held religious services in the little hamlet, and before a church was erected it frequently served as a house of worship.

When John L. Wheat was ten years of age his mother died, leaving four sons, all of tender age. The home being thus broken up, the eldest sons were put out to service, and John was indentured to a dairy farmer who lived in the neighborhood of Goshen, New York, for a period of four years, during which time he was to receive for his service his board and clothing and was to be allowed to attend school three months each winter. At the end of four years he was to be given his freedom and a new suit of clothes, but owing to the capriciousness of his employer he failed to receive the raiment to which he was entitled to although he faithfully observed all the conditions of the contract on his own part. It is sad when youth is obliged to assume the cares that belong to mature life and miss the pleasures and happy associations that are found only in the springtime. When four years were drawing to a close a traveling journeyman tailor was employed to make the clothes at the farm house and in one of his capricious moods the farmer suggested that the boy get down on his knees and say "thankee" for his new coat. The boy could see no reason why he should thus humiliate himself, and declining to comply with the unreasonable request, left the farmer's home without the coat. Although his employer had at times been hard and exacting, his home had nevertheless been a good one during the four years of his service on the farm. He had walked two miles to attend a country school each winter, so that advancement depended wholly upon his individual effort, the external instrumentalities being so limited and imperfect, but the boy was observant and realized the helplessness of ignorance and the power of knowledge and made the best use possible of the advantages afforded to overcome the obstacles encountered in acquiring a practical education and succeeded in obtaining a fair English education when he had returned to his father's home.

The latter had in the meantime married Miss Elsie Travis, a most estimable woman who made a home for his children and treated them with all the kindness and consideration which she could have shown to her own offspring. From the death of her husband in 1872 until her own demise in 1908 she resided with her son, Marvin R. Wheat, in this city.

After remaining at home a year or two Mr. Wheat went to Corning, Steuben county, New York, a portion of the Empire state comparatively new in its settlement and civilization. He remained there and at Addison in the same county until 1858, holding responsible positions for one of his years, the positions of deputy postmaster and deputy sheriff being among those he filled. In 1858 he determined to come further west and a visit to Louisville impressed him so favorably with the resources and prospects of the city that he decided to make it his home. He first found employment in Louisville in the old Northern Bank, of which William Richardson was then president and John Milton, cashier. In that institution he filled temporarily the position of individual bookkeeper during the absence on sick leave of R. M. Cunningham, the regular bookkeeper. This gave him an opportunity to become acquainted with the business men of the city, and after a time he was offered and accepted the position of bookkeeper in the wholesale dry-goods house of Wheat, Baker & Company, the senior member of which had the same name as himself although not a kinsman. He remained with this house until the beginning of the war between the states caused a suspension of its business, and then he engaged in a commercial venture on his own account at Munfordville, Kentucky. Visiting that place on a collecting trip shortly after the battle near there between the Union and Confederate forces had taken place, he recognized the importance of the position and reached the conclusion that it was likely to be occupied by a considerable force of troops for some time and therefore a good point for business. He rented a storehouse and soon had it stocked with goods for the army and country trade and did a good business until spring, when the army moved farther south. During this time business was carried on in the south under many restrictions, and shipments were not allowed without government permits. Mr. Wheat's loyalty was, however, unquestioned and anything shipped to his address was forwarded without delay. His venture proved a successful one, but when the army left Munfordville he returned to Louisville and connected himself with the wholesale grocery

house of Terry & Company. He was first bookkeeper of the firm but later became a partner, the firm name being changed to John Terry & Company. Terry, Wheat & Chesney was the style of the firm at a later date and after the retirement of Mr. Terry it was Wheat & Chesney and still later Wheat & Durff. For nearly twenty years the house was one of the leading grocery houses of the city and everywhere throughout a wide area of the country tributary to Louisville it was well and favorably known. In 1882, however, unlooked for vicissitudes of trade compelled it to suspend business and Mr. Wheat had to face the task of building up a new business and paying off old obligations at the same time. It required several years of earnest effort and self sacrifice to enable him to meet all the claims against himself and his old firm but all these obligations were met and honorably discharged and he recuperated his business affairs and deserved success attended his efforts in later years. Since 1883 he has been connected in a managerial way and as a stockholder with the Union Cement and Lime Company, an enterprise which has been prominent among the larger industrial interests of the city.

During his long business career Mr. Wheat has shown himself a man of fixed purposes, a practical man of affairs. His sympathies have been warm and his impulses generous, and young men starting in business or serving as his employes have found him a useful and sympathetic friend. The benefits he has conferred are permanent and far reaching in their results. It is unnecessary to say that the man who does this is great in mind and heart, rich in the attributes which ennoble mankind.

As a member of the Methodist church he has been very prominent. He was reared in the church and became a member in early manhood. He was elected a member of the Board of Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, at the organization of that board in 1882, continuing in that position up to 1910. He has served several times as a representative in the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and was a member of the Emmanuel Methodist Conference, Washington, D. C., in 1901. For more than twenty years he served continuously as superintendent of the Walnut street Methodist Sunday-school and is still an active participant of Sunday-school work. In the noble work of the Young Men's Christian Association he has also been an active participant and in the early history of the Louisville Association was its president. He has been a member of the Y. M. C. A. International Com-



mittee for many years, and was honored by being chosen president of the triennial convention of that organization at Cleveland Ohio, in 1881. A member of the Masonic order, he has taken a deep interest in the welfare of its renowned charity, the Masonic Widow's and Orphan's Home of Kentucky. Ever since it has been established he has been a member of its Board of Directors.

Believing it to be the duty of all good citizens to take an active interest in political affairs, Mr. Wheat has acted in accordance with firmly fixed political convictions when political issues are at stake. He was a staunch Unionist during the war and has since been a Republican, having voted for all the presidents of that party since Abraham Lincoln and for the great emancipator himself. He has served twice as a member of the city council and once as a member of the City School Board, and in these capacities proved himself a useful public servant. He was married in 1859 to Miss Mary E. Fellows, daughter of Rev. Nathan Fellows, then pastor at the North Street Methodist church in the city of Rochester, New York. Five daughters have been born from this union, three of whom, Eliza, Lucy and Alice are dead and two of whom, Dora and Mary, are living.

From the time Mr. Wheat started as a boy with a purpose formed there was no retrogression. By the correct adaptation of large natural gifts and persistence along a chosen line he has gained honor, and position for himself. He does not forget the struggles of his youth and his experiences, but instead of hardening his nature, have made it grow rounder and fuller, and he is a true friend to the needy and the struggling and is always ready to assist, not only with advice, but also with material assistance. His life has been one of untiring industry and activity, characterized by faithfulness to all the duties that have devolved upon him and the same substantial qualities of diligence and reliability are manifest in all his relations to life, and he has the confidence and esteem of all with whom he comes in contact.

Mr. Wheat, although having reached a ripe age, is still active and efficient in business, being found throughout each day at his office in the discharge of the duties of his position, that of president of the Union Cement & Lime Company, a successful corporation, with which he has been officially connected from its organization in 1872.

LUTHER C. WILLIS.—A noteworthy life in the annals of the state is that of Luther C. Willis, a prominent attorney and ex-mayor of Shelbyville, Kentucky, who holding marked

precedence among the members of the bar of Kentucky, has practiced his profession with constantly growing success, and has also been prominent in public affairs.

Mr. Willis was born on a farm near Simpsonville, Shelby county, Kentucky, January 7, 1849. He is the son of the late Rev. J. S. Willis, who was for fifty years a minister of the Christian church. Rev. Mr. Willis was born in Madison county, Kentucky, in 1816, the son of Henry Willis, a native also of Madison county, who was born in 1792. His father, Drury Willis, a native of Culpeper Court House, Virginia, was the Kentucky Willis pioneer, settling in Madison county. The mother of our subject was Mary J. Long. She was born in Scott county, Kentucky, in 1823, the daughter of Alex Long, a native of Western Pennsylvania, and a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian, who became a pioneer of Scott county. The father of Mr. Willis died January 20, 1883, and the mother August 20, 1870.

Luther C. Willis received his elementary education in the public schools and finished in a private school taught by Prof. John McNeal. When his schooling was finished Mr. Willis turned preceptor and taught for a few years, displaying that boundless energy, unflinching courage and conquering ambition which characterize the dominant element in this country to which our marvelous national progress is due. He then read law in the office of Caldwell & Harwood, at Shelbyville, and in September, 1871, was admitted to the bar. He entered the practice in Shelbyville without delay and continued until 1874, when he removed to Louisville, where he became identified with the legal firm of Lee & Rodman. Upon the death of Colonel Lee, of that firm, Mr. Willis was appointed Commonwealth Attorney of Jefferson County (Louisville), to serve until the next regular election. He returned to Shelbyville, in 1883, since which time he has been regularly in the practice of his business and has long been recognized as the leading member of the Shelby county bar. His knowledge of jurisprudence in its broadest scope has been acquired by extensive reading of books, pertaining to its history, its philosophy and its foundation principles. He served for a number of years as city attorney and for years in succession was mayor of Shelbyville.

In 1903 Mr. Willis was elected president of the Kentucky State Bar Association, and for the past dozen years his practice has been chiefly along the lines of corporation business. His chief engagements are in conducting litigated cases wherein the contention involves vested rights or equities in properties or franchise.

In 1886, Mr. Willis married Miss Lizzie M. Maddox, who was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, the daughter of Henry Maddox, also a native of the county and the son of David Maddox, the Kentucky pioneer, who was a Virginian. Mrs. Willis owns the land upon which her grandfather settled, which has never been out of the family, the patent for which land, signed by Patrick Henry, is the only title that can be found of record for the land, which bears date of 1792. Mr. Willis is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Christian church. Mrs. Willis is very active in church and social circles, and takes a prominent part in the one and is a leader in the important society functions of Shelbyville. She is president of the Board of Trustees of the Shelbyville Free Public Library. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Willis are as follows: Elizabeth, who married Allen M. Bond, of Lawrenceburg, Kentucky; Josephine, wife of Morry T. Wakefield of Shelbyville, Kentucky, and Clay, another daughter. Mr. Willis is thoroughly in love with his profession and entertains an exalted idea of the character of a lawyer, for which Nature has especially endowed him with the essential aptitudes required for a successful practice.

PHILIP A. GAERTNER, attorney, of Louisville, Kentucky, though still retaining his city office, withdrew from the active practice of his profession about twenty years ago, and removed to his present residence on his farm in Jefferson county. He is a native of Alsace, France, born on the 26th of January, 1847, his family having come to Louisville in 1851. Mr. Gaertner was reared in Louisville, where he attended the public schools. During the Civil war he served as a deputy clerk in the Federal courts and studied law under Colonel E. S. Worthington, a partner of Mr. James Speed, Mr. Lincoln's attorney general. In 1866 he was admitted to the bar and in 1879 formed a partnership with General B. H. Bristow, which lasted till the General moved to New York city. Mr. Gaertner had confidence in the future of Louisville and invested his earnings in Louisville real estate, which have proven judicious investments. While actively engaged in the practice of law and since, Mr. Gaertner always enjoyed the esteem and confidence of the community.

HENRY GEORGE MEINERS.—In the profession of civil engineering in Covington and in Kenton county Henry G. Meiners has gained a place of distinction, and at the present time he is the incumbent of the office of city engineer. He was both born and reared in Covington, born on the 3d of May, 1878, to the marriage union of William and Mary (Kohne)

Meiners, both from Germany, whence they came to the United States and were married in Covington. The father, by trade a stone cutter, died in this city in 1892, but the mother survives and is living in Covington. Of the six children which blessed their marriage union two are deceased and Henry was the first born. He received his educational training in a parochial school, but as his father died when he was but fourteen he was obliged to leave the school room and begin life's active battles. During the four or five following years he was variously employed, but in the meantime he had begun the study of civil engineering, and after acquiring a thorough knowledge of its principles he accepted employment with the Chicago, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company, and was later for two years with the A. B. and A. Railroad Company. From that time on he has worked on his own account, and among the many important contracts which he has executed may be mentioned the engineering work which he performed in the construction of the steel plant for the Andrews Steel Company at Newport, Kentucky. In 1907 he was elected the city engineer of Covington, and his term will continue until the year of 1912. His politics are Democratic, and he is a member of the fraternal orders of Eagles and Elks.

Mr. Meiners married in 1908 Celia Oberding, also born in Covington, a daughter of William Oberding. Two sons, Howard and Clifford, have been born to them. Mr. and Mrs. Meiners are members of the Catholic church.

JUDGE WILLIAM HENRY HOLT.—The members of the bar have been more prominent actors in public affairs than any other class of the community. This is but the natural result of causes which are manifest and require no explanation. The ability and training which qualify one to practice law also qualify him in many respects for duties which lie outside the strict path of his profession and which touch the general interests of society. Holding marked precedence among the members of the bar of Louisville in Judge William Henry Holt, who for several years has practiced here and has always been here, and elsewhere, unusually prosperous in every respect.

Judge Holt was born near Sharpsburg, Bath county, Kentucky, November 29, 1842, the son of Gideon Joseph and Fanny (Tyler) Holt. The Holts and Tylers were old Colonial families and both sides of the family furnished its due proportion of Revolutionary soldiers. The Holts came from Connecticut to Kentucky at an early date, where Gideon Joseph became a farmer and school teacher

in Bath county and died in 1841. His widow later married Matthias Gossett, a distinguished Baptist preacher of eastern Kentucky. She died in Frankford in 1896, aged ninety-three years.

Judge Holt received his early education in the public schools of Bath county, Kentucky, continuing his studies at Twinsburg (Ohio) Academy and Fort Edward (New York) Institute, and was finally graduated from the Albany (New York) University in May, 1862, with the highest class honors and the degree of Bachelor of Law, the Kentucky State University later conferring upon him the LL. D. degree. On May 5, 1862, he was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of New York state, sitting at Albany, and in June, 1863, he began the practice of law at Mt. Sterling, Kentucky. He very early became a leading member of the bar, prominent in public affairs and a Republican of note in eastern Kentucky. He canvassed his section of the state for the thirteenth amendment to the constitution, abolishing slavery.

He was twice a presidential elector in Kentucky and was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1884 and seconded the nomination of John Sherman for president. He served as commonwealth attorney of the Mt. Sterling district in early life. In 1884 he was elected a judge of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, of which court he became chief justice, being the first Republican to fill that place in Kentucky. The new constitution lengthened his term on the Court of Appeals bench to eight and a half years. From the time of leaving the above bench until after the Spanish-American war, the Judge practiced his profession, residing in Frankfort. President McKinley selected him to go to Porto Rico and organize the United States Court and conduct it as a United States Judge, which work he accomplished in a highly satisfactory manner to all concerned. In 1904 he settled in Louisville, where he has practiced his profession to the satisfaction of himself and his numerous clients. The success which he has attained has been due to his own efforts and merits. The possession of advantage is no guarantee nor can it be secured without integrity, ability and industry. These qualities he possesses to an eminent degree and is faithful to every interest committed to his charge. Throughout his whole life, whatsoever his hand finds to do, whether in his profession or in his official duties, or in any other sphere, he does with all his might and with a deep sense of conscientious obligation.

Judge Holt is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and served as grand

master of the same several years ago. On October 19, 1864, the judge was married to Sarah Roberts, of Gloucester county, New Jersey, and to them the following children have been born: Mathew J., born in Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, in 1866, and educated in the public schools, Centre College, Kentucky, and Tulane Law University, New Orleans. He is one of the leading lawyers among the younger members of the profession in Louisville. He married Rose Foster of Mississippi. Sally married A. J. Carroll, a prominent lawyer of Louisville and ex-speaker of the Kentucky Legislature; Carrie married George H. Alexander, who was twice a member of the Kentucky State Senate and died in 1908. Harry and Elizabeth complete the family. Judge Holt is one whose career excites the admiration and gains the respect of all, for through his talents, ability, diligence and persistent purpose he has won a leading place in the city and state and has gained the good name which is even rather to be chosen than great riches.

ELLSWORTH WOODS.—Mr. Woods is especially well equipped for the effective discharge of the duties of his present important office, that of superintendent of the board of public works of the city of Covington, as he had previously had a broad experience as a successful contractor in connection with street and sewer construction. Mr. Woods was born in Covington, on the 17th of February, 1863, and is a son of Robert and Jane S. (Collings) Woods, both of whom were born in Ireland and both of whom came to America in their youth, becoming early settlers of the city of Covington, Kentucky, where their marriage was solemnized and where they continued to reside until their death, secure in the high regard of all who knew them. Robert Woods became a successful contractor and builder and for many years carried on extensive operations in this line as one of the leading contractors in Covington. He was a staunch Republican in politics and at the time of the Civil war he showed his loyalty to the cause of the Union by serving two years as wagon master in the Federal army. He died in 1900, at the age of seventy-six years, and his wife had passed away two years previously, at the age of sixty-six years. They became the parents of fourteen children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the eleventh in order of birth and of whom nine are still living.

Ellsworth Woods was reared to maturity in Covington, to whose public schools he is indebted for his early educational training. When but a small boy he began to work under the direction of his father and eventually he learned all the details of the contracting and

building business. For several years he acted as foreman for his father and later he engaged in contracting work on his own responsibility, having had especially extensive operations in contracting for the construction of streets, sewers, etc. In February, 1908, he was appointed by Mayor Craig superintendent of the board of public works of Covington, in which office he has since continued to give most able and satisfactory service. He disposed of his private business at the time of assuming the office, and to the administration of the latter he has since given his undivided attention. He is aligned as a stalwart supporter of the cause of the Republican party and has been an effective worker in its local ranks. He has served four years as precinct committee man in the Sixth ward and has otherwise been active in local affairs of a public order. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Order of Ben Hur and his wife is a member of the Presbyterian church.

On the 29th of May, 1888, Mr. Woods was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Neu, who was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and whose parents were natives of England. Mr. and Mrs. Woods became the parents of two children,—the first born, a son, having died at the age of two years; and the daughter, Margaret, being a member of the class of 1911 in the Covington high school.

JAMES A. AVERDICK, A. B., M. D.—Dr. Averdick is one of the well-known and uniformly honored citizens of Covington, where he has been engaged in the practice of his profession for thirty-six years and where he holds prestige not only as one of the leading physicians of this section of the state but also as a citizen whose influence in civic affairs has been strong and beneficial,—based upon broad intellectual grasp, inflexible integrity of purpose and utmost loyalty and public spirit. He has served as a member of the state legislature and has been particularly zealous in the support of educational work.

Dr. James Andrew Averdick was born in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 25th of December, 1852, and is a son of Dr. Henry G. and Johanna D. (Eagan) Averdick, the former of whom was born in Oesede, near Osnabruck, kingdom of Hanover, Germany, and the latter of whom was born in the town of Moyne, county Tipperary, Ireland. In 1848 his father came to the United States, and having previously taken up the study of medicine he finally entered in the Eclectic Medical College in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, in which institution he was graduated with the well-earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. He continued in the practice of his profession in Cincinnati from

1849 until 1854, in which latter year he located at Oldenburg, Franklin county, Indiana, where he built up a large and substantial practice and became a prominent and influential citizen. The town continued to be his home until his death. In 1861 he became surgeon of the Thirty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and after the expiration of his term he re-enlisted continuing in the Union service until the close of the war and having been brigade surgeon at the time of receiving his honorable discharge. He was veritably in the thick of the fray during much of his protracted service in the army and had two horses shot from under him, though he was never wounded. He died at his home in Indiana in the year 1893, at the age of sixty-seven years, and there his memory is revered by all who came within the sphere of his kindly and generous influence. In politics he was a Democrat of the Jeffersonian and Jacksonian school, and both he and his wife were earnest communicants of the Catholic church. Mrs. Averdick survived her honored husband by several years and passed the golden evening of her life in Covington, Kentucky, where she died on the 24th of January, 1905. Of the nine children five attained the maturity and they are still living, the subject of this review being the eldest.

Dr. James A. Averdick was a child of two years at the time of the family removal to Oldenburg, Indiana, where he gained his rudimentary education. When eleven years of age he was sent to St. Mary's College, at Dayton, Ohio, where he continued as a student for five years. After returning home he taught in the public schools for a year and then began the study of medicine. In preparation for the exacting work of his chosen profession he entered the Medical College of Ohio, in Cincinnati, in which he was graduated, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1874. After his graduation he served a year as interne in the Good Samaritan Hospital, in the same city, and he then established his home in Covington, where he has been actively and successfully engaged in general practice during the long intervening years which have compassed his rise to a position of prominence as one of the leading physicians of this section. He has been house physician of St. John's Orphanage, Kenton County, for twenty-five years past. He has kept in close touch with the advances made in the sciences of both medicine and surgery, is a close student and has recourse to the standard and periodical literature of his profession, besides which he is actively identified with the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, the Kenton-Campbell Medical Society, the Kentucky State

Medical Society and the American Medical Association. The Doctor has served twice as surgeon general of the national organization of the Sons of Veterans and has also served as supreme medical examiner of the Catholic Knights of America for a period of ten years.

In politics Dr. Averdick is found aligned as a stalwart supporter of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, as exemplified by Jefferson and Jackson, the two great leaders who made the organization justify its name. The Doctor has been active in the promotion of the party cause and in 1901 he was elected to represent Kenton county in the state legislature, where he made a most admirable record as a conscientious, careful and able legislator, with the result that he was chosen as his own successor in the election of 1903. He was author of the bill providing for the second circuit judge for Covington district. He was assigned to membership of a number of important committees, including the judiciary committee, the committee on charitable institutions and the committee on school books. He has shown a most zealous interest in the cause of public education and with a few intermissions he served fully twenty-five years as a member of the board of education of Covington, having been president of the board for three terms. He and his wife are communicants of the Catholic church and he is affiliated with Covington Lodge, No. 314, Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, of which he is a charter member, as well as with the local organization of the Knights of Columbus and the Catholic Knights of America.

The year 1874 gave record of the marriage of Dr. Averdick to Miss Clara J. Ertel, who was born in Franklin county, Indiana, of German parentage, and who has proved a devoted companion and helpmeet. Dr. and Mrs. Averdick have had no children but they have reared several foster children and given them good educational advantages. One of this number is Dr. Robert J. Ertel, whose father was a brother of Mrs. Averdick. Dr. Ertel was taken into the Averdick home when a child of four years, at the time of his mother's death, and he is now house physician of the Good Samaritan Hospital, in the city of Cincinnati, being a graduate of the Medical College of Ohio.

HARRY G. KLOSTERMANN.—On the roster of the public officials of Covington is recorded the name of Harry G. Klostermann as the incumbent of the office of clerk. He was born in this city on the 25th of December, 1876, a son of Frank A. and Angela (Rector) Klostermann. They were both born in Germany, and coming to the United States in their young lives they located in Covington, and here they

formed each other's acquaintance and were married. Frank A. Klostermann was one of the pioneer shoe merchants and manufacturers of Covington, in fact he made shoes here prior to the establishment of such factories in Cincinnati, Ohio. He was successfully engaged in business along those lines for nearly forty years, and he died in 1892, at the age of sixty-five years. His wife survived until the year of 1900, passing away at the age of fifty-eight. Ten children, eight sons and two daughters, blessed their marriage union, and all are yet living with the exception of Joseph, who was accidentally killed on the Canadian Pacific Railroad in Canada in 1908, he having been for several years an engineer on that road.

Harry G. Klostermann was the fifth born of the ten children. He is a graduate of the Covington public schools and of the Merchants Business College of Cincinnati, and for fifteen years after leaving the school room he was associated with a wholesale clothing house in Cincinnati in the capacity of a bookkeeper. In 1907 he was the candidate of his party, the Democratic, for the office of city clerk of Covington, and was defeated by only eleven votes, but as his successful opponent, John Beitzer, died before taking the oath of office he in a special election held in 1908 was elected to fill the vacancy by a majority of two thousand votes over his opponent, James Blick. In 1905 he was the candidate for the office of county jailer, and was defeated at the following election by Frank Stith, the present incumbent, by only fourteen votes. Mr. Klostermann is one of the active Democratic workers in local politics, and he has fraternal relations with the Eagles, Red Men, the Foresters and the order of Ben Hur.

Mr. Klostermann married in 1908 Elizabeth Sherman, a native daughter of Covington, and they have two sons, Bernard and Edward. Mr. and Mrs. Klostermann are members of the Catholic church.

DOUGLAS BARCLAY.—Barclay is a name prominent in the commercial history of Louisville. As treasurer of J. M. Robinson, Norton & Company, Douglas Barclay has attained an eminent position among the leading representatives of commerce in this section of the country. In him is found combined the sturdy strength of the North and the chivalric honor of the South, which give him both splendid judgment and genial fellowship—traits which are of inestimable value to a man in active business life. The South we find represented by his paternal ancestors. His grandfather, Hugh Barclay, was a native of Virginia, married Jane Walker and came to Kentucky in pioneer days, settling in Warren county. They

brought with them Douglas Barclay's father, Samuel A. Barclay, who was a small child at that time. From his mother, Louisa B. Douglas, he inherits the fighting blood of the Green Mountain boys. Colonel Benajah Douglas, his grandfather, was a native of Vermont and an active officer in the war of 1812. He married for his second wife Elizabeth Preston. Their daughter, Louisa B. Douglas, was a woman of unusual strength of character. She and her brother James M. came from Vermont about 1840 to attend the Transylvania University at Lexington, Kentucky. Her brother became a personal friend and political follower of Henry Clay. In 1845 she went to Russellville, Kentucky, to teach school, and married Samuel A. Barclay, who was a dry goods merchant of Bowling Green, Kentucky.

Douglas Barclay was reared in Bowling Green and attended the public schools. In 1871 he came to Louisville and went to work as a clerk in the New York Store on Fourth between Main and Market streets. Four years later he entered the employ of J. M. Robinson, Norton & Company, in the capacity of a salesman. He was taken into the firm, and when the company was incorporated became treasurer. His rise to the position which he now occupies is indicative of his special fitness for the work to which he is devoting his energies.

In 1881 Mr. Barclay married Mary Ann Mark, of Louisville. She is the daughter of Sally L. and Samuel S. Mark, of the old dry goods firm of Mark-Downs & Dulaney. To this union the following children have been born: Sally Mark, a teacher in the Louisville Girl's High School; Douglas Jr., with J. M. Robinson, Norton & Company; and Josephine, Mary Louise and Dorothy.

A man of keen perception, of unbounded enterprise—his success is due to his own efforts, which have placed him among the leading business men of his adopted city.

MELCHIOR ABELE.—There are many points of interest in the career of this well known and distinctively popular citizen of Covington, for he came to America from a foreign land when a young man and by his own ability and sterling integrity has been able not only to achieve marked success in business life but also to so gain popular confidence and esteem as to be called to serve in public offices of trust in his adopted land, including that of representative in the Kentucky legislature.

Melchior Abele, senior member of the insurance firm of M. Abele & Company and present county assessor, was born in the kingdom of Würtemberg, Germany, on the 2d of August, 1852, and is a son of Balthaser and

Mary (Weis) Abele, both of whom spent their entire lives in Würtemberg, where the father was a carpenter and farmer by vocation. Balthaser Abele was greatly interested in military affairs in his native land and he served his allotted time in the German army. He was a prominent and influential citizen and he and his family were communicants of the Catholic church. Mr. and Mrs. Abele became the parents of nine children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the youngest in order of birth. Melchior Abele was reared and educated in his native land and his enterprising spirit early asserted itself, when, at the age of seventeen years, he severed the ties which bound him to home and emigrated to the United States, locating in Lawrence county, Ohio, where he remained for a few months, later moving to Cincinnati, Ohio. In the Queen City he was engaged as a teacher at an orphanage until January, 1872, at which time he removed thence to Covington, Kentucky, where he taught in the parochial schools until 1895. In the pedagogic profession he wielded much influence and was an important factor in educational circles in Covington. He was a staunch Democrat in his political proclivities and became an active worker in the party cause. In 1897 mark of public appreciation was given him in that he was elected, in the autumn of that year, to represent his district in the state legislature. In 1899 he was re-elected to this position, serving in all two terms, during which time he served most efficiently on many important committees, being a member of the committees on education, municipalities and insurance, of which latter he was chairman. During his incumbency as state representative he introduced two important bills, one on insurance, which was passed by both houses but which was later vetoed by the governor, and one relative to child-labor in factories, which failed of passage. He was influential and popular amongst his colleagues and was unswerving in his devotion to duty. Well educated himself he has ever manifested a keen interest in all matters pertaining to educational work. From 1898 to 1908 he was a member of the public library board, and during this period the fine new library building was constructed. In 1897 Mr. Abele engaged in the insurance business, in which line of enterprise he has built up a most successful business. His youngest son, Henry, became a member of the firm of M. Abele & Company in 1902, and since that time he has relieved his father of many of the business responsibilities. In 1901 Mr. Melchior Abele was elected county assessor for a term of four years. In the fall of 1909 he was again elected

to this office, in which he is giving the utmost satisfaction. Besides the insurance business and the responsibilities of public office he is an interested principal in the Jellico & Kanawha Coal Company, of which he is treasurer, and in which his son, C. T. Abele, and W. L. Kirtley are actively concerned in the management of the same. For many years Mr. Abele has been connected with building associations which have contributed so much to the development and prosperity of this section.

In the year 1873 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Abele to Miss Margaret Huelstein, who was born and reared in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Abele have four children—namely: Stella, Carl T., Theresa and Henry, all of whom have been reared in the faith of the Catholic church.

JAMES B. SMITH.—Men of enterprise are constantly finding an attraction in the field of insurance; as it affords an opportunity for ambitious effort and success for those possessing in large measure that indispensable quality of common sense which is too often lacking by those who would win success. Mr. James B. Smith is notably a man of this character, and a representative of the class to recognize the value of a situation, to co-ordinate interests and to bring all the means at hand into harmonious working conditions, and thus through the manipulation of all the forces that he can muster to work along honorable business lines. He is one of the most respected residents of Louisville, having through the years of a long and active business career sustained an unassailable reputation.

Mr. James B. Smith, insurance man and member of the firm of Barbee & Castleman, is a native of Louisville, Kentucky, born on May 23, 1860, the son of the late Captain James B. and Jane (Birmingham) Smith.

Captain James B. Smith was a native of Richmond, Virginia, and came to Louisville in the early fifties, and prior to the war between the states was engaged in steamboating. During the war he was in command of a confederate gun-boat, was taken prisoner, and while in prison contracted an illness from which he died in 1862. The mother was born on Long Island, New York, the daughter of James Birmingham, a native of Long Island, and she died in 1899.

James B. Smith was reared in Louisville and attended the public schools. In 1874, at the early age of fourteen years, he started out in life for himself and entered the office of R. G. Dun & Company, and eight months later made a change that determined his whole future career. He entered the office of Barbee & Castleman, of which firm he is now a mem-

ber. Besides the close attention that his business naturally demands Mr. Smith is connected with a number of other interests which command his attention and time and to which he devotes himself with ungrudging application. He served in the city council one term and on the board of aldermen two terms and under the administration of Mayor Barth was a member of the board of safety. Mr. Smith is a member of the Commercial Club, the Board of Trade and the Tavern Club and is also a member of the Masonic fraternity.

FRED A. CLEGG.—One of the prominent citizens and substantial business men of Louisville, who through his consistent efforts has added so materially to the prestige of this commercial center and who has ever taken a loyal interest in all that pertains to the general advancement of the city in which he maintains his home, is Fred A. Clegg, president of the well established corporation of F. A. Clegg & Company, dealers in heating and ventilating apparatus.

Mr. Clegg was born in Manchester, England, on the 1st of July, 1861, and is a son of Major and Caroline (Bridges) Clegg. Both parents were natives of Manchester, England, where their marriage was solemnized and whence they emigrated to America, in 1864, when the subject of this memoir was a child of but three years. After residing for some time in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where the father was engaged as a mechanical engineer, the family moved, in 1878, to the great western metropolis, Chicago. Fred A. Clegg was seventeen years of age at the time of the removal to Chicago, but prior to this had availed himself of the advantages afforded in the public schools of Pittsburg. After remaining for five years in Chicago Mr. Clegg removed to Ottawa, Illinois. Here Fred A. Clegg, inheriting the traits of his father, who, as already indicated, was a mechanical engineer, took to the lines of mechanism and learned the heating and ventilating trade and in 1883, at the age of twenty-two years, he ventured forth from the parental home and initiated his independent career by accepting a position with the heating and ventilating firm of Baker & Smith, in Chicago, in whose employ he remained until 1898. In connection with this firm he later came to Louisville, where he had charge of a branch house of the firm. He was the able administrator of the affairs of this branch until 1898, as previously mentioned, when his marvelous success in the management of this business and the opportunity suggested to him by the wide scope of trade led him to embark in the same line of enterprise for himself. His success has been on a

parity with his ability and well directed energy, and in 1905 the firm of F. A. Clegg & Company was incorporated. The trade of the corporation has been constantly expanding and the business now includes all kinds of heating and ventilating apparatus—steam, water and fan, power plants, engines, boilers, pumps, etc. The business is carried on in the finely equipped establishment on 237 South Third street and the officers of the corporation are as here noted—F. A. Clegg, president; C. W. Bache, treasurer; O. C. Krause, secretary; and H. H. Weilage, superintendent. Mr. Clegg is the pioneer of the heating industry of Louisville, he having put in the first hot water heater in Louisville. This heater was placed in the residence of Dr. J. B. Marvin in 1891. He is recognized as an authority in this line of work and has done much to develop the heating industry in the state and place the same upon a high footing.

Mr. Clegg launched forth in the business world as a poor young man and his prosperity is due entirely to his own adamant courage and indefatigable energy. He has now accumulated a competency but he still recalls the many difficulties he encountered in the beginning of his career, and the courage required to conquer them has developed in him an unusual degree of generosity and justness for others working along the same line, with the result that he has given a helping hand to many young men who start out with no substantial backing except their own ambition and determination to succeed. Though never a seeker of public office Mr. Clegg has ever manifested a deep interest in current affairs and he is a staunch supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party. In a fraternal way he is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Royal Arcanum and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is likewise a member of the Louisville board of trade and the Commercial Club.

On the 26th of January, 1886, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Clegg to Miss Nellie Gillies, who was born in the city of Chicago and who is a daughter of Thomas and Annie Gillies. Mr. and Mrs. Clegg are the parents of two children—Albert W. and Lilian M.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF COVINGTON.—One of the substantial financial institutions of the northeastern section of the state of Kentucky is that whose title initiates this sketch. The bank was organized in 1907 and was incorporated on the 1st of March of that year, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars. James A. Downard and John

C. Brown were the promoters of the enterprise, with which they have since been actively identified as executive officers. The personnel of the original executive corps was as follows: James A. Downard, president; John R. Bullock, and M. L. Kirkpatrick, vice-presidents; John C. Brown, cashier; and D. F. Waterfield, assistant cashier. The original board of directors was the same as at the present time and the officers have remained the same with the exception of one—Harry W. Percival having succeeded Mr. Bullock as vice-president on the 1st of January, 1910. The bank is eligibly located at the corner of Fifth street and Madison avenue, and under duly conservative and careful management it has gained a strong position among the leading financial institutions of Covington, where it controls a large and substantial business.

John C. Brown, the able and popular cashier of the Commercial National Bank, was born in Owen county, Kentucky, on the 8th of December, 1871, and is a son of Francis H. and Elizabeth C. (Conley) Brown, both of whom were likewise born in Kentucky and both of whom now reside in Owenton, this state, where the father is living virtually retired. John C. Brown is indebted to the public schools of his native county for his early educational discipline, and as a boy and youth he gained familiarity with the details of the agricultural industry. Later he engaged in the mercantile business at Owenton and in 1905 he removed to Moulton, Alabama, where he effected the organization of the state bank, of which he had the executive supervision about one year. He then disposed of his interests in the same and came to Covington, where he assisted in the organization of the Commercial National Bank, of which he has since served as cashier. At Owenton he holds membership in the lodge of the Knights of Pythias and his political allegiance is given to the Democratic party.

On the 15th of November, 1899, Mr. Brown was united in marriage to Miss Anna Scott, who was born at Williamstown, Kentucky, and the only child of this union is Sarah Elizabeth.

HARRY W. PERCIVAL.—When it is stated that Mr. Percival is serving as city treasurer of Covington it will be at once understood that he has a strong hold upon the popular confidence and esteem in his native city, where he is also vice-president of the Commercial National Bank, of which specific mention is made elsewhere in this work. Mr. Percival was born in Covington, on the 5th of December, 1869, and is a son of Henry S. and Susan R. (Roberts) Percival, the former of whom was born in Boone county and the latter in Kenton

county, this state. Henry S. Percival was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm and as a young man he conducted a general store and was engaged in the tobacco business at Walton, Boone county. He thence removed to Covington, where for many years he was a representative merchant and tobacco dealer. He served two terms as sheriff of Kenton county and he continued to reside in Covington until his death, in September, 1905, at the age of seventy-two years. His widow, who is now seventy-seven years of age (1910) still maintains her home in Covington, Kentucky. Of the ten children seven are living and the subject of this review was the seventh in order of birth.

Harry W. Percival was reared to maturity in his home city, where he completed the curriculum of the public schools, including that of the high school, after which he was employed in wholesale houses in the city of Cincinnati about one year. On the 1st of May, 1887, he assumed the position of messenger in the German National Bank of Covington, in which, through faithful and efficient service, he was eventually promoted to the position of assistant cashier. Upon the organization of the Merchants' National Bank, in April, 1896, he was elected cashier of the new institution, a position which he continued to hold until the consolidation of the bank with the First National Bank, when he became cashier of the consolidated institution, in July, 1908. He thus served as cashier of the First National Bank until January, 1910, when he was elected vice-president of the Commercial National Bank, to the management of whose affairs he now gives the major part of his time and attention aside from the duties of his office of city treasurer. In politics Mr. Percival has at all times accorded a staunch allegiance to the cause of the Republican party and as a candidate on its ticket was elected city treasurer, in November, 1907, assuming the duties of the position in January, 1908, for a term of four years. He has given a most effective administration of the fiscal affairs of the city and his course has met with unqualified popular approval. He is a member of the First Presbyterian church and his wife holds membership in the Baptist church.

On the 14th of January, 1904, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Percival to Miss Mary May Clarkson, who was born and reared in Covington and whose father, the late James M. Clarkson, was for many years a representative merchant and honored and influential citizen of Covington. Mr. and Mrs. Percival have no children.

DAVIS WRIGHT EDWARDS, who has practiced at the bar of Louisville since 1897, was born on a farm in Woodford county, Kentucky, on March 30, 1874, and is a son of Davis Wright Edwards, born in Woodford county, Kentucky, 1825, the son of Fielding Edwards, born in Woodford county, Kentucky. The Edwards came originally from Maryland into Virginia, thence into Kentucky. Both the grandfather and father were agriculturists. The mother of the subject named, Ann Mary Mastin, was born in Woodford county, Kentucky, in 1840, the daughter of John Gilbert Mastin, a Virginian. The father of our subject died in 1897, and the mother is still living.

David Wright Edwards was reared on the farm and attended the district schools. This was supplemented by study in the Henry Academy, Versailles, Kentucky, and thus with broad literary knowledge to serve as a foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of his professional learnings he then entered the law department of the University of Louisville, from which he graduated in 1897. In that year he was admitted to the bar and he was with the legal department of the Kentucky Title Company from 1899 to 1904 and then entered into the general practice with officers in the Louisville Trust Building. He is now one of the able members of the legal profession in his county. He is well qualified by thorough preparation for the onerous and difficult duties of the law. He is a member of the Bar Association and Lawyers Club.

MAJOR WILLIAM J. DAVIS.—It is always interesting to take up the life of one who has been devoted to public affairs, whether in those affecting the greater divisions of the country or those of the township or county. Major Davis has not only a record of a life spent in honorable activity in private affairs but has devoted time and service to the public matters of his country; has been engaged in educational pursuits; has written extensively on several classes of subjects, including many scientific works, and is connected with a number of societies of scientific research.

Major Davis has a fine ancestry, which is a good beginning, for anyone and has much to do with the feature of the individual. His lineage bespeaks long and prominent identification with the annals of American history, while representatives of the name have shown that intrinsic loyalty and patriotism which has led them to take an active part in the great conflicts through which the republic was established and has been perpetuated.

Major William J. Davis, well-known retired citizen of Louisville, Kentucky, was born near Monticello, Fairfield county, South Carolina,

on the 23d of March, 1839, the son of William Kincaid and Sarah (Zimmerman) Davis. William K. Davis was born in 1809, and died in 1871. He was a cotton planter of Fairfield county, South Carolina, later a cotton factor of Charleston, South Carolina, to which city he removed in 1848. His paternal ancestry dates back in America to David Davis, whose father purchased thirty thousand acres of land from William Penn, which was afterward incorporated into New Castle, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and was settled by a colony from Wales in 1701, known as the "Welsh Tract Baptists." The colony included the famous divine, John Davis. William, Nathan and Francis Davis, of Pembroke county, Wales, of this family, were noted preachers of the seventeenth century. John Davis, the son of David Davis, when a young man removed from New Castle, Pennsylvania, to Loudoun county, Virginia, in 1770, bought a large tract of land in Craven, afterwards Fairfield county, South Carolina, and settled there with his seven sons. He equipped a company in the Revolutionary war and died in 1785. One of these seven sons, James Davis, born in 1754 and died in 1822, was a member of a company of cavalry in Sumpter's brigade and attained the rank of captain. Five of his brothers were killed in that war. He married Mary Ederington, who lived to the advanced age of ninety-nine years. Rev. Jonathan Davis, son of Captain James and Mary (Ederington) Davis and grandfather of Major William J. Davis, our subject, was born in 1786 and died in 1853. He was a planter of large wealth and became a Baptist minister, built the church near Monticello, Fairfield county, South Carolina, in which he preached, and married Rebecca, daughter of James Kincaid, captain of Sumpter's cavalry and for a time under General Marion. He had seven sons and four daughters, William K., father of the Major, being one of the sons.

Major William J. Davis received an excellent mental training, first in the private schools and then in the High School of Charleston, South Carolina, afterwards attending the "Citadel" Military Academy and College of South Carolina, from which he was graduated in the class of 1857 with the highest distinction, ranking first in every branch of study save one. He was captain of the corps of cadets and was Fourth of July orator of the class of 1857. For distinguished merit as a student he was appointed assistant professor in his senior year and accorded extraordinary privileges. At the age of nineteen years he was appointed principal of the Murfreesboro Military Academy; commissioned first lieutenant of South

Carolina infantry January 19, 1861, and promoted captain in June, 1861. Being transferred to the Western army, he joined General John H. Morgan's cavalry January 19, 1863, as volunteer aide-de-camp, first brigade. He was then made commander of scouts and afterward, on April 12, 1861, captain and adjutant-general of Duke's brigade, Morgan's Cavalry, serving as such during the celebrated Ohio raid and being captured in July, 1863. For fifteen months he was held as a prisoner of war, until specially exchanged in the latter part of 1864, when he rejoined the command in southwest Virginia. After the capture of Richmond he served for a time as major and assistant adjutant-general to General John C. Breckenridge, and disbanded with the command at Woodstock, Georgia. During the war he was wounded five times, but no disability has resulted therefrom.

In May, 1866, Major Davis removed to Louisville and became a teacher in the public schools, being in 1867-68 principal of the Fifth ward school. In an estimate of the relative value of the professions and different business interests to which man may give his attention, education is by many accorded the foremost place, and upon the educator devolves a responsibility such as is shared by few. He has to do with the formative period, when are established the habits and character of the individual, and there are few men who have attained to any distinction or prominence who do not acknowledge their indebtedness or at least the stimulus for their later activity to some educator who has had direct influence upon their plans and purposes of life. In this connection Major Davis is deserving of more than passing mention. Instructor and author, he has ever worked toward high ideals, and he has the power of imparting to other much of his own zeal and unflagging interest in the work. After the principalship of the Fifth ward school the Major then accepted the position of general agent for John P. Morton & Company, in charge of the educational department, and was editor of "Home and School" and "School Messenger," journals devoted to educational interests, from 1868 to 1877. In 1877 he was elected secretary and treasurer of the Louisville School Board, which position he held for a period of over twenty-five years.

Major Davis has contributed largely to educational progress as a teacher, as an official of the school board, as a writer and by institute work in Kentucky. He is the author of "Davis' Primer and Word Methods"; "Sunlight and Starlight," an astronomical treatise; "Philosophy of Psychical Phenomenia, a Chapter in Metaphysics"; "The Earth, Its Place and

Its Motions"; "Ocean Currents"; "The Air"; "Climate"; "Mountains"; "Soils"; "The Solid Earth"; "The Crust of the Earth"; "The Story of the Rocks"; "The Birth of a Continent"; "The Sea"; "Life on the Earth"; "The Brain"; "Kentucky Edition of Eclectic Geographies," together with many monographs on the cognate subjects. He was palaeontologist and stratigraphist of the Kentucky State Survey from 1879 to 1891, when the survey was discontinued, and determined the formation in which natural gas was found in western Kentucky. As geologist of the Rock Gas Company, he decided on the location of the gas wells in Meade county, from which the gas was conducted to the city of Louisville.

As the result of his geological investigations he has published brochures on "Natural Gas"; "The Falls of the Ohio"; "The Physical Foundations of Louisville"; "The Water Supply of Louisville"; "Geology of Jefferson County"; and "The Fossil Corals of Kentucky," a monograph of the Silurian and Devonian formations of Kentucky, a handsome folio, illustrated with one hundred and forty autotype plates, figuring one thousand samples, five hundred pages, published by the state of Kentucky in 1880. Of the three hundred and fifteen species of fossil corals figured and described in this work, one hundred and sixty-eight are founded by Major Davis. He has also discovered one "family" and seven "genera," and his collection is known throughout the scientific world as containing a greater number of well preserved and typical examples than any other. Palaeontologists from all parts of the United States and Europe have visited it and pronounce it unequalled. It contains many thousand imposing and beautiful specimens and the value placed upon it by experts at a low estimate is fifteen thousand dollars.

Major Davis, in addition to being a scientist and practical geologist, possesses the faculty of imparting knowledge to others and is a popular and attractive lecturer upon geology, physical geography and collateral subjects. In early life he courted the Muses and is the author of many short poems: "Gentleness," a sonnet; "The Printer's Dream," a poem read by him as poet-elect before the Kentucky Press Association at Henderson in 1874, and two sonnets, "The Phosphorescent Sea" and "Summer and Winter," have been largely copied.

In politics Major Davis has always been a Democrat, but not an office seeker, his interests in life tending toward scientific and educational work. He is a member of the Confederate Association of Louisville; of the Filson

Club; of the Salmagundi Club since its formation in 1878, and for five years in succession its president; lately of the Conversation Club; of the Sons of the American Revolution; and of the Confederate Association of Kentucky.

On December 6, 1866, Major Davis married Frances, the daughter of Cleland Cunningham, of Springfield, Kentucky, and his wife, Rebecca Offutt, of Woodford county, Kentucky. This union has been blessed with eight children, six sons and two daughters.

EDWARD SHEEHAN MONOHAN.—The life of E. S. Monohan has fallen into pleasant places by virtue of his being one of the able and successful business men of Louisville, and by his labors, his capability and his sterling characteristics has justified the respect and confidence in which he is held by the public in general as well as by his friends and associates.

Mr. Monohan was the nephew and adopted son of John M. Monohan, who died on December 10, 1881. He was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, August 11, 1855, and came to Louisville August 10, 1869. He attended Notre Dame University, Indiana, from which he graduated in 1876, with the degree of B. S. In that same year he entered the Bank of Kentucky, of Louisville, where he was employed for a period of fourteen months. In the fall of 1877 he removed to what is known as the old Brown farm, at St. Matthews in Jefferson county, where he has since resided and for many years carried on active farming in connection with his other interests.

Mr. Monohan was president of the old Bardstown Turnpike Company for ten years, holding that position at the time that company went out of existence by reason of the turnpike becoming free. He is now president of the Gardeners and Farmers Market Company, known as the Haymarket, and is a member of the directorate of the First National Bank, the Citizens National Bank, the Kentucky Title and Savings Bank and the Fidelity Trust Company, five of the most important institutions in Louisville. Mr. Monohan was united in marriage, on May 19, 1880, to Alice O'Ferrall, who was born in Canton, Missouri, the daughter of Charles P. O'Ferrall, who was a cousin to Governor Charles P. O'Ferrall of Virginia. Her father moved to Missouri from his native state of Virginia in 1832. Her maternal great-grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier, her grandfather, a soldier of the war of 1812, her uncle was a soldier of the war with Mexico and three other uncles held colonels commissions in the Confederate army. On her mother's side she came from the old Barnett family of Kentucky.

To the marriage of Mr. E. S. Monohan and wife two sons have been born. The elder, John M., was born on the homestead in Jefferson county, Kentucky, near St. Matthews, July 9, 1881. He graduated from Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., with the class of 1905. After leaving college he engaged in farming the home farm in partnership with his brother, Edward S. Jr. On February 1, 1909, he left the farm, but still retaining an interest therein, and entered the Kentucky Title and Savings Bank, practically as an apprentice, working the first two months without pay in order to become proficient in the business and then for some time after that for his expenses. His rise in the bank was so rapid that in December, 1909, the Board of Directors elected him to the position of assistant to the president, Mr. Swearingen, which position he now holds. He was one of the organizers of the Bank of St. Matthews and is a member of its Board of Directors. John M. Monohan is a member of the Cathedral Parish, Roman Catholic church, of Louisville, also belonging to the Knights of Columbus and the Phi Chi College Fraternity. On the 20th of November, 1907, Mr. John M. Monohan was united in marriage to Sadie Apperious, who was born in Montgomery, Alabama, and they have one daughter, Mary Ellen, born December 31, 1909.

Edward S. Jr., the second son of Mr. E. S. Monohan, was born on the farm June 22, 1883. He graduated from Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., in 1905, receiving the degree of A. B. and in 1906 received the degree of A. M. He went into the business of farming with his brother in 1905, and is now the active manager of the farm. He is a member of Cathedral Parish, Roman Catholic church, Louisville, and has joined the Knights of Columbus. He was married on September 4, 1907, to Eleanor Morarity, of Washington city.

The father, Mr. E. S. Monohan, has most successfully raised two fine sons of whom he may justly be proud. They are in every sense of the word fine men, business men of the best standing in the community, men upon whom their friends can rely, family men upon whom rests no stain and their parents are truly blessed in them.

APMORGAN VANCE, M. D.—Fortunate is the man who has back of him an honorable and distinguished ancestry. Dr. ApMorgan Vance, in talents and in character, is a worthy scion of his race and has attained to distinction in his profession, being one of Louisville's leading physicians and surgeons and has attained to distinction in various lines of life

which is indicative of great mental breadth and superior business qualifications. Dr. Vance is a native of Tennessee, born May 24, 1854, and in reviewing his genealogical record we find his lineage tracing back to two of the most prominent families of that commonwealth. He is the third son of Morgan Brown Vance and his wife, Susan Preston Thompson. On the paternal side Dr. Vance is descended from distinguished Scotch ancestors, one of his ancestors having been that Stuart whose head was exposed on Stirling Gate on account of his fidelity to his sovereign, but whose son's life was spared on condition of his exile to the colony of North Carolina. The only daughter of this exile married Chief Justice Little, of North Carolina, who came of Puritan stock. Of this marriage was born a daughter who married Dr. Morgan William Brown, famous as a surgeon in the Revolutionary war, and a descendant of that Dr. Brown who was court physician to King Charles II. and shared the latter's exile.

Dr. Vance's paternal grandfather was a pioneer of Tennessee. His son Morgan Brown Vance, father of our subject, was left an orphan at an early age and was educated under the direction of his maternal uncles, William Little and William Brown, both of whom were distinguished judges of the United States courts. After acquiring a good educational training Morgan B. Vance became an extensive planter in Tennessee, where he owned the famous Non Conna plantation. He married in Tennessee Susan Preston Thompson, daughter of Colonel George Claibourne Thompson, and this marriage brought together two notable families, Mrs. Vance's family having many distinguished representatives, and being also closely connected with the Burtons, the Addisons, the Claibournes, the Prestons and the Harts, all famous Southern families. Morgan Brown Vance moved his family from Tennessee to Kentucky, settling in Mercer county, where he resided until 1868, when he removed to New Albany, Indiana. During the war between the states his devotion to the Union and his fidelity to principle brought upon him and his family suffering and disaster, which did not end until he was finally driven from the state, sacrificing his own and his wife's fortunes.

In his early boyhood Dr. Vance shared the dangers which beset his father, aided him in his business enterprises and had his earliest education in the stirring school of experience. We are apt to look to the past for examples worthy of emulation, yet the present furnishes many that may well serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement to others in the

life history of those men who have risen through their own efforts to positions of prominence and importance in professional, political or commercial circles. To this class belongs Dr. Vance. It was not until 1868, when he was fourteen years of age and after the family had removed to New Albany, Indiana, that he was able to attend school regularly and devote himself to methodical study. His father, thinking the boy had inherited his own tastes for mechanical pursuits, shaped his education accordingly and gave him the best possible opportunities for obtaining a thorough knowledge of mechanical sciences. His father's death in 1871 put an end to the boy's studies in that direction.

In 1876, upon the advice of the late Dr. L. P. Yandell, Sr., who became his firm friend, Dr. Vance took up the study of medicine. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Louisville with the class of 1878, and in March of the following year went to New York city, where he was appointed interne physician in a hospital and where he continued for two years. He began the practice of medicine in Louisville in 1881, and was the first physician in the city to confine his practice to surgery alone. This is pre-eminently an age of specialization, and it is the almost universal custom that after choosing a life work the individual concentrates his energies upon one special department of the profession or business that he has chosen and endeavors to attain the highest degree of perfection possible along a single line. That Dr. Vance's pioneer path in this direction was the right one was demonstrated by the distinction he soon won and especially along the lines of orthopedic surgery.

Dr. Vance has been highly successful in his practice and has been identified with numerous hospitals and institutions of Louisville. He was for years a member of the surgical staff of the City Hospital and is at present surgeon to Sts. Mary and Elizabeth Hospital and surgeon-in-chief to the Masonic Home for Widows and Orphans. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Kentucky State Medical Society and the Louisville Medico-Chirurgical Society. He served as first lieutenant of Company D, First Battalion, Louisville Legion, Kentucky State Guards, of which he was appointed assistant surgeon in 1879 and in 1881 was promoted surgeon with the rank of major, which he resigned in March, 1883.

In 1885 Dr. Vance married Mary Josephine, the daughter of Benjamin Bussey Huntoon, educator, who has acquired wide celebrity as superintendent of the Kentucky Institute for

the Blind and of which institution he is still the head after a continuous incumbency lasting since 1879, a period of over thirty years. To Mr. and Mrs. Vance children have been born as follows: B. Morgan, a graduate of Harvard in the class of '08 and now a student in the medical department of the University of Louisville, in his second year with that institute; Mary Huntoon, who married J. B. Lewman, of Louisville; Preston T.; Bussey Huntoon; Sarah H.; Dorothy, Leidereich Stuart and Bruce. Dr. Vance's mother is still living.

Dr. Vance is a man to whom the most envious can scarcely grudge success, so well has he earned it, and so admirably does he use it. There has been nothing sensational in his career. Every step has been thoughtfully and deliberately made and every advance has been at the cost of untiring labor and persistent effort. He stands to-day in his mature years a strong man to plan and perform, a credit to his friends and himself and a worthy example for all young men.

CHARLES C. STOLL, president of the Charles C. Stoll Oil Company of Louisville, is a native son of the city in which he is now engaged in business and where he has taken front rank among the leaders of business life in the city. He was born April 23, 1861, and is a son of C. Christian Stoll and Elizabeth (Acker) Stoll, both of whom are old and respected residents of the city of Louisville, having arrived here in 1840. For many years the father was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Louisville, and was extensively engaged in the fruit and vegetable business.

Mr. Stoll, of this review, secured his preliminary education in the public schools of the city of his nativity and was graduated from the Louisville Male High School, class of 1880. The following year he entered the employ of the Standard Oil Company in the south, and for a period of fifteen years thereafter continued in this occupation. Deciding to enter into business on his own account in 1896, he organized an independent oil company under the name of the Charles C. Stoll Oil Company, which institution is now one of the recognized factors in the business development of Louisville. Mr. Stoll occupies the position of president of the corporation.

He has always manifested an active interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the city and has served as president of the Citizens' League in Louisville. Of further public service of value to the community was his incumbency of a membership on the Board of Public Works under Mayor Grinstead's administration. In addition to this he has been for many years a member of the Louisville

Commercial Club and of the Board of Trade. He has been unflagging in his work and undaunted in the accomplishment of his purposes. His labors, too, have been of a character that command respect and admiration because they have proved of marked benefit to his fellow men as well as to himself.

LUCIUS D. HUFFMAN, M. D.—In the medical profession is afforded greater opportunity for doing good than in any other vocation. Health is man's mainstay in this life and is his most hoarded and priceless possession. Thus in ministering to afflicted humanity and in the alleviation of pain and suffering the doctor has an unusually wide field for helpfulness. For the past twenty-five years Dr. Huffman has been a successful and popular practitioner in his native state.

Lucius De Sha Huffman was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, on the 16th of February, 1854, and is a son of George W. and Lucinda (Jones) Huffman, the former of whom is a native of Harrison county and the latter of Fayette county, Kentucky. The Huffman family was established in Pennsylvania in the early Colonial epoch of our national history and William Thomas Huffman, great-grandfather of him whose name initiates this review, was the founder of the family in Kentucky. He was born on the Potomac river in Virginia and was one of the very earliest pioneers in Kentucky, having taken up his abode near the present city of Lexington when the fine old Blue Grass state was still a portion of the colony of Virginia. William T. Huffman served most gallantly as a soldier in the Revolution and after the war emigrated to Kentucky, where he became an extensive land owner. William Thomas Huffman Jr., grandfather of Dr. Huffman, made a trip to the state of Illinois when a young man but returned to Kentucky, was there married and became a prominent farmer in Harrison county, where he passed the residue of his life and where his death occurred about the year 1830. His son George W., father of the subject of this review, was an infant of eighteen months at the time of his mother's death and at the age of six years he became doubly orphaned. His educational advantages were of the most meager order but his natural business acumen enabled him to acquire a large landed estate and he gained and retained a high place in the confidence and esteem of his fellow men. At the inception of the Civil war he served as a member of the home guards under Colonel Berry, his sympathies being with the north throughout that prolonged struggle. After the close of the war he aligned himself with the Republican party and though

not an office seeker he did much to further the material and civic development and prosperity of his native county. For sixteen years following the war he served most efficiently as postmaster at Berry, Harrison county, Kentucky. He died on his old homestead farm at the venerable age of seventy-eight years, in 1904. Lucinda (Jones) Huffman, mother of the Doctor, was a woman of refinement and was much beloved by all who came within the sphere of her gentle and gracious influence. She survived her husband by four years, being seventy-eight years of age at the time of her death. Mr. and Mrs. Huffman became the parents of six children, four of whom are now living.

Dr. Lucius De Sha Huffman, the eldest child of the family, was reared to the sturdy discipline of the home farm and was afforded a liberal education in the most select schools of his vicinity. He taught school four years and in the meantime took up the study of medicine under the able preceptorship of Dr. J. T. Stewart, of Berry. In 1883 he entered the celebrated Jefferson Medical College, in the city of Philadelphia, in which he was graduated in April, 1885, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Immediately after his graduation he began the practice of his profession in Berry and here formed a partnership alliance with his old friend and preceptor, Dr. Stewart. This alliance continued for a period of two years, at the expiration of which Dr. Stewart moved to Los Angeles, California. For eleven years thereafter Dr. Huffman continued practice in Berry and in 1898 he moved to Covington, where he has built up a large and lucrative practice and where his success has been of the most unequivocal order.

In politics the Doctor is a staunch adherent of the Republican party, and while a resident of Harrison county he served for three years as government pension examiner. He and his family are earnest members of the First Baptist church of Covington, in which he has served as deacon for several years. Aside from his profession Dr. Huffman has business interests of a wide and varied nature. He is a director and was one of the organizers of the Commercial National Bank of Covington. In the year 1880, at Berry, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Huffman to Miss Ellen Perkins, who is a daughter of Thomas Perkins, an old settler of Harrison county. He married a Miss Brooks, who passed to the great beyond when Mrs. Huffman was a child of but four years of age. Mr. Perkins served as a gallant soldier in the Union army throughout the war between the states. Dr. and Mrs. Huffman are the parents of four children,



whose names are here entered in order of birth,—Herman B., William Felix, Lucile and George S. Herman B. is a dentist by profession, being a graduate of the Cincinnati Dental College, and he conducts a most successful business in his fine dental parlors at Covington. William F. is taking his third year in medicine at the medical department of Cincinnati University. Lucile is the wife of Frank Michels, of Cincinnati, who is general time keeper for the Cincinnati Traction Company. George S. is attending school in Covington.

BURREL HOPSON FARNSLEY, attorney, was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, on March 23, 1872. His father was Alexander Pericles Farnsley, who was a native of Jefferson county, Kentucky, born on the home farm, "Fern Lea," on the Eighteenth Street Road, in 1832, and he was the son of Alexander Farnsley, who was also born on the above farm. Our subject was born on the same farm, thus making it the place of nativity for three generations in the Farnsley family, and it is now owned by Mr. B. H. Farnsley, it having descended to him from his great-grandfather. This great-grandfather was born in Virginia, in the western portion, and now known as West Virginia, and he was married to a Miss Guffy at Lancaster, Pennsylvania. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and at one time was owner of three hundred acres of land upon which the city of Pittsburg now stands. This land he sold and invested the amount received in flour, which he brought down the Ohio river in a flat boat, and, selling it at Louisville, bought the home farm in Jefferson county, paying for the farm the amount of ten shillings (\$2.40). Going to Vincennes, Indiana, he purchased six thousand acres of land in what was French Donations. Later the United States government held that this title was defective and the old gentleman losing this land returned to Jefferson county, Kentucky, to the home farm he had purchased for ten shillings, and made it his home thereafter. He was not destined to live always in peace and quietness, as the Indians were particularly troublesome at that period, so that he with others made his home in the old fort at Louisville, where some of his children were born.

The father of our subject engaged in agricultural pursuits, working the old Farnsley place. The mother was Mary E. Thurman, who was born in Louisville. She was the daughter of Burrel H. Thurman, a native of Springfield, Kentucky, of the prominent old Kentucky family of that name, the son of William Thurman, a native of Lynchburg,

Virginia, who was the Kentucky settler. Burrel H. Thurman was born in 1809 and when nineteen years old came to Louisville and engaged in the lumber business, being a pioneer in that line in the city. The father of our subject died in 1902, the mother in 1906.

Burrel Hopson Farnsley was reared on the old farm where he now lives. His early education was obtained in the Louisville schools, graduating from the high school, after which he read law and took a course at Cornell University and then immediately went into practice, becoming a member of the strong and well known firm of Dallam, Farnsley & Means, in the Equitable Building, Fourth & Jefferson streets. Mr. Farnsley is a member of the Louisville and Kentucky Bar Associations and the Tavern and Filson Clubs.

He married Anna May, the daughter of the late Charles R. Peaslee, one of Louisville's most prominent business men, of the firm of the Peaslee-Gaulbert Company. Mrs. Farnsley was born in Louisville. From this union there are two children, Charles Peaslee, aged three years, and Eleanora Peaslee, aged one year.

PETER P. MAC VEIGH.—The fine old land of hills and heather has contributed a most valuable element to the complex social fabric of our Republic, and from this source much has been gained and nothing lost. Among the sterling citizens of Scottish birth and ancestry who have been prominently identified with business and civic activities of Kentucky is the venerable and honored gentleman whose name initiates this paragraph and who is now living retired in the city of Covington, where he enjoys the fullest mede of popular confidence and regard.

Peter P. Mac Veigh was born in Dumfries, Scotland, on the 1st of January, 1833, and thus became a welcome New Year's guest in the home of his parents, Patrick and Ellen (O'Hare) Mac Veigh, both of whom were likewise born in Scotland, where the father became a prosperous merchant and acquired a substantial competency. Patrick and Ellen Mac Veigh became the parents of eight children, the elder of whom received excellent educational advantages in Scotland and on the European continent. One of the sons of Patrick Mac Veigh was graduated in Valladolid University, Spain, one of the oldest and most celebrated educational institutions of that country. In the same he eventually became professor of languages and for eight years he was closely identified with the executive and instructive affairs of the University, besides which he came into close association with the king of Spain, of whose history his life work

is an integral part. He died in the city of Madrid several years ago and one of his sons, Alfred Mac Veigh, now holds a commission in the Spanish army. James Mac Veigh, one of the sons of Patrick Mac Veigh, gained distinction for his fine literary and scholastic attainments and passed the major portion of his life in the city of Edinburgh, Scotland, where his death occurred a few years ago. Patrick Mac Veigh, father of the subject of this review, finally met with severe financial reverses, owing principally to his generosity in offering security for monetary obligations of others, and in 1848, accompanied by his wife and five of his children, he came to the United States, passing the first two years in the city of Buffalo, New York, and then removing to Ohio, where the father secured a farm in Meigs county, near Pomeroy. Two years later he went to St. Louis, Missouri, with the intention of there establishing his home but he did not find conditions to his liking and soon afterward, in 1852, he located in Covington, Kentucky, where he became a successful dealer in hardware and where he continued to reside until his death, at the venerable age of seventy-eight years. His cherished and devoted wife, who preceded him to eternal rest, was seventy-three years of age at the time of her demise. Of the eight children two are now living and of these the subject of this review was the sixth in order of birth.

Peter P. Mac Veigh gained his early educational training in his native land and was a lad of fifteen years at the time of the family removal to America. He was reared in the city of Covington and through self application and association with men and affairs he has become a man of broad and exact information, thus effectively supplementing the somewhat limited educational advantages of his youth. Soon after the family home was established in Covington Mr. Mac Veigh entered into a contract to do transfer work between Cincinnati and Covington for the old Kentucky Central Railroad, whose line is now a part of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad system. At that time no bridges had been constructed across the river between Covington and Cincinnati and the old Kennedy ferry afforded the only means for the transportation of commodities. About the year 1861 the Kentucky Central Railroad went into the hands of a receiver and the government assumed control of the same shortly after the inception of the Civil war. In the employ of the government Mr. Veigh continued his transfer work and later the government constructed a pontoon bridge across the river, between the points previously mentioned. This bridge was established for

the transfer of soldiers and freight during the war. Mr. Mac Veigh found this a busy period in his life as he had the supervision of the transportation of large amounts of provisions and supplies for the government from the warehouses to forts in the interior. He developed a large business and after the pontoon bridge was abolished his ferry revenues often reached one hundred dollars per day. He gave employment to about one hundred men and utilized two hundred head of horses. It is pleasing to record that Mr. Mac Veigh kept pace with the march of progress and that he continued successful in the transfer business for many years, building up an enterprise that had important bearing upon the commercial and industrial affairs of both Covington and Cincinnati. In 1908 he retired from active business after years of earnest toil and endeavor and turned the business over to his sons. It may be said without fear of legitimate contradiction that no citizen of Covington is better known than Peter P. Mac Veigh and that none has a more secure place in popular confidence and esteem. He has ever given his support to all legitimate measures and enterprises projected for the general welfare of the community, is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party and though frequently importuned to become candidate for public office he has refused to listen to such overtures. Both he and the members of his family are communicants of the Catholic church and he has long been an earnest and liberal supporter of its work, both local and general.

In the year 1854 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Mac Veigh to Miss Mary Sweeney, who was born in Stark county, Ohio, and who is a daughter of Andrew and Mary (O'Brien) Sweeney, both of whom were born and reared in Edinburgh, Scotland, whence they came to America soon after their marriage. They resided for several years in the city of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and then moved to Ohio and located in Jackson county, where the father secured land and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, with which he continued to be identified during the rest of his active career. Both he and his wife continued to reside in Ohio until their death. Two of their sons were soldiers in the Civil war—Andrew, the elder, was a soldier of the Confederacy and James gave his support to the cause of the Union. The latter died two years after his enlistment, having been at the time with his regiment at Vicksburg, Mississippi. Andrew continued in active service until the close of the war and he was a resident of St. Louis, Missouri, until the time of his death. Mr. and Mrs. Mac Veigh became the parents

of ten children, all of whom are living and in the enjoyment of excellent health and all of whom are well established in life. Their names are here entered in order of birth—Mary Ellen, Charles, Isabelle, Peter, Emma, Margaret, Agnes, James A., Josephine and Bernadetta. Mr. and Mrs. Mac Veigh celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on the 30th of May, 1904, and on this memorable occasion all their children were with them for the first time in a period of twenty years, besides which fifteen grandchildren also contributed to the pleasure of the noteworthy event.

JUNIUS CALDWELL.—It has been truly said that the real estate dealer may make or mar a city. If he has a deep interest in the welfare and improvement, not only because of the prosperity which may accrue to him, but also because of a loyal and progressive public spirit, he will so conduct his transactions that the beauty of the city will be enhanced and the improvements carried on along those lines which bring substantial upbuilding and material progress. In this respect Mr. Caldwell is an ideal citizen and his labors have been of much benefit to Louisville. He is both widely and favorably known here and his life history cannot fail to prove of interest to many of our readers.

For four generations the Caldwell family has been prominent in Kentucky, the date of the settlement of the family in Kentucky going back to the time when the state still belonged to Virginia. The Caldwells are of Scotch-Irish stock and in the second generation intermarried with the Trabue family of French-Huguenot extraction, thus uniting two old Virginia families who furnished soldiers for the Revolutionary war and became Kentucky pioneers. William Caldwell, the grandfather of Junius Caldwell of Louisville, was a native of Virginia and came with his parents to Kentucky. He married Anna Trabue, also a native of Virginia, and who likewise came to Kentucky with her parents. The home of William Caldwell was in that part of Kentucky which became Adair county, and upon the organization of that county in 1801 he became clerk of the circuit and county courts, which office he held continuously for forty years. He tendered his resignation of the office in 1841, but continued to serve until 1850. Four of his sons became identified with the history of Louisville: George Alfred, Isaac and Junius became brilliant members of the bar, while William B., became distinguished as a physician and man of affairs. Dr. William B. Caldwell was born in Columbia, Adair county, Kentucky, April 3, 1818, and died in Louisville May 19, 1892. He secured a good

academic education in the local schools, read medicine in his home town and was graduated from the medical department of Transylvania University in 1841. He took post-graduate courses in medicine at the University of Philadelphia and the University of Louisville. Dr. Caldwell practiced in Columbia until 1846, then returned to Louisville, and for the next twenty-five years was a prominent and successful member of that city's medical profession, giving up the active practice only when failing health compelled it in about 1870. Outside his profession Dr. Caldwell was a leading man. In 1869 he became a director of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad (now the Pennsylvania system); he succeeded James Guthrie, his father-in-law, as a director in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, serving as such until 1881; he also succeeded Mr. Guthrie as president of the Louisville Cement Company; and he was one of the organizers of the Birmingham Roller Mill Company, becoming a director of that company. In 1869 he was elected from Jefferson county to the lower branch of the Kentucky Legislature and served one term, declining a re-election. He became a member of the Baptist church in 1837 and was active in church affairs the remainder of his life. He took a leading part in the movement which resulted in the union of the First and Second Baptist churches of Louisville and the organization of Walnut Street church, which became one of the famous Baptist churches of the South. For many years he was president of the board of managers of the Louisville Baptist Orphans Home and was officially connected with other church benevolent and charitable organizations. In 1847 Dr. Caldwell married Ann Augusta Guthrie, a daughter of the Hon. James Guthrie, who was distinguished as a cabinet officer and United States senator and was Kentucky's candidate for the presidency in the Democratic convention of 1860 and was secretary of the treasury under President Buchanan, and, besides, was Louisville's foremost citizen during his time. Mrs. Caldwell died in 1872. To Dr. and Mrs. Caldwell children were born as follows: William B., who married Mary Norton and died in 1880; Lawrence S., who died, single, in 1880; Annie Eliza, who married J. Norton; Augusta Guthrie, who married Horatio S. Bright; Mary Phoebe, who married R. P. Johnston; James G., who married Nannie Standiford; Junius, the immediate subject of this sketch.

Junius Caldwell, son of the late Dr. William B. Caldwell, was born in Louisville, Kentucky, April 4, 1864. He was educated in the Lou-

isville public and high schools and Georgetown (Kentucky) College. He began his business career in 1885, with the real estate firm of W. C. Priest & Company of Louisville. In 1888 Mr. Caldwell, and Hardy Burton, formed the real estate firm of Caldwell & Burton, but in 1890, on account of poor health, Mr. Caldwell was compelled to give up active business and for the next seven years he engaged in farming. He then spent one year in the real estate department of the Louisville Trust Company, at the expiration of which time he and Mr. Burton again formed the firm of Caldwell & Burton, which connection continued for seven years, following which Mr. Caldwell carried on the real estate business for himself for four years. In 1898 he organized the Real Estate Department of the Commercial Bank and Trust Company, and has since had charge of that department.

Mr. Caldwell is a member of the board of trustees of the Southern Baptist Seminary and is chairman of the board of trustees of Highland Baptist church. He is a member of the Commercial Club and Board of Trade and of the Country Club. He married Ella Payne of Georgetown, Kentucky, and they have two children: Julia Smith and John Payne. There is need of remarkable confidence and clear foresight in many realms of business, and the development of business interests has given him the first denomination. He possesses these qualities in large measure. Men of marked ability and breadth of business scope have taken hold of the existing conditions in various towns and localities and have been the instigators of many enterprises which have developed the natural resources of the country and materially promoted its growth and development along the line of substantial and lasting improvement. No name is better known in connection with real estate transactions in Louisville than that of Junius Caldwell, who, with a firm belief in his fellow men, with firm faith in the future, has worked with and for his fellow citizens, and at the same time has promoted his individual interests until today he stands among the successful few, having long since left the ranks of the many.

JOSEPH J. MOSER.—Worthy of consideration in this publication as one of the representative business men of Covington Mr. Moser is president of the Moser Brothers Company, which carries forward a flourishing enterprise that was established many years ago by the honored father of the three brothers now associated under the above corporate title. Joseph J. Moser is a progressive and liberal citizen and has done much to further the upbuild-

ing of West Covington, where he is the owner of valuable property.

Joseph J. Moser was born at Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania, on the 17th of March, 1860, and is a son of Gottlob and Mary (Schwartz) Moser, both of whom were born in the city of Stuttgart, the capital of the kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, where they were reared to maturity and whence they came to America when young, their marriage having been solemnized in the state of Pennsylvania. The father, a skilled steel engraver, established his residence in West Covington, Kentucky, in 1866, having resided in Cincinnati, Ohio, for the two preceding years. He served for three years as a member of the Second United States Cavalry prior to the Civil war and with this same command he gave valiant service during the greater portion of that memorable conflict between the north and south. He received his honorable discharge in 1864. He worked at his trade in Cincinnati for a number of years and in 1880 he there established a factory for the manufacturing of tin tobacco tags, dies and metal stamped goods. He built up a prosperous enterprise and in 1897 he removed the same to Covington, where he continued to be actively identified therewith until 1902, since which time he has lived virtually retired in this city, being seventy-eight years of age at the time of this writing, in 1910, while his venerable wife is also living. Since his retirement the business has been conducted by his three sons and in 1907 the business was incorporated under the title of the Moser Brothers Company, with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars and the officers of the corporation are as here noted,—Joseph J. Moser, president; William Moser, vice-president; and George Moser, treasurer.

Joseph J. Moser was about six years of age at the time of the family removal to Covington, where he was reared to maturity. His brother William was born in Cincinnati and the younger brother, George, is a native of West Covington. They received the advantages of the public schools and all became identified with their father's business when they were young men, thus gaining a thorough knowledge of all the details of the same. They are known as reliable and energetic business men and their personal reputation for integrity and fairness constitute the best asset of their thriving enterprise.

Joseph J. Moser is a staunch advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party and he served for twenty-two years as mayor of West Covington, an office from which he finally retired on the 1st of January, 1910. He assisted in the organization of the

Merchants' National Bank of Covington and was president of the same until it was consolidated with the First National Bank, of which latter he is still a director. His home is located in West Covington and, as before noted, he has done much to further the material upbuilding of the place, where he is the owner of valuable real estate. The factory of the Moser Brothers Company is located in Covington, Kentucky. Mr. Moser is affiliated with the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias.

In 1880 Mr. Moser was united in marriage to Miss Ann Dominick, whose death occurred in 1891 and who is survived by four children, May, Eliza, Joseph and John. For his second wife Mr. Moser married Miss Lillie May Craner and they have one son, Clarence.

CLARENCE DALLAM.—It is a matter of no slight significance to be numbered among the successful and essentially representative members of a bar of so much brilliancy as may be claimed for the city of Louisville, and such prestige is unmistakably held by Clarence Dallam, who is a native son of Kentucky and a scion of one of its honored pioneer families. He has attained strong vantage ground as an able and versatile trial lawyer and well fortified counselor and he has gained prominence in the domain of corporation law, in which connection his clientage is of important order. In this history he is well entitled to consideration as one of the able exponents of his profession in his native commonwealth.

Clarence Dallam was born in Henderson county, Kentucky, on the 14th of April, 1863, and is a son of Lucien C. and Elizabeth (Soaper) Dallam. The original progenitor of the Dallam family in America was Richard Dallam, who immigrated from Wales in 1680 and settled in Maryland, where was solemnized his marriage to Elizabeth (Betty) Martin. Their son William, passed his entire life in Maryland, and the latter's son, Francis Matthew Dallam, was the founder of the Kentucky branch of the family. Francis M. Dallam came to Kentucky in the early pioneer epoch and settled in Caldwell county, to whose development and upbuilding he contributed a due quota. He married Cassandra Smith and their son, Colonel Nathan Smith Dallam, was the grandfather of him whose name initiates this sketch. Colonel Dallam became a citizen of prominence and influence in Christian county, which he represented in the state legislature for several terms, and in 1819 he served as lieutenant colonel of the Ninety-seventh regiment of the state militia. He was well known in connection with public affairs in Kentucky, was an old-line Whig in his

political proclivities and was a warm personal friend of Henry Clay. He married Miss Sarah Hicks, of Winchester, Kentucky, who was born in the state of Virginia. Their son, Lucien Clay Dallam, father of the subject of this review, was born at Princeton, Caldwell county, Kentucky, on the 17th of May, 1829, and he was reared to manhood in that county, where he received excellent educational advantages as gauged by the standards of the locality and period. In 1842 Lucien C. Dallam assumed the position of deputy in the office of the county clerk of Caldwell county, and in 1846 he established himself in the general merchandise business in his native town, where he remained until 1854, when he disposed of his interests in that line. In 1865 he became one of the organizers of the Henderson National Bank, of which he was elected president at the time of its incorporation, and he continued incumbent of this office until 1892. He was the first president of the Henderson Bridge Company, served for many years as chairman of the board of sinking-fund commissioners of the city of Henderson and for a long period he gave efficient service as a member of the city council. He was president of the Henderson Humane Society and he long held the office of senior warden of St. Paul's church, Protestant Episcopal, in Henderson, of which both he and his wife were devout and zealous communicants. He was a man of broad mental ken, of inflexible integrity and of most generous attributes of character, so that he ever held a secure place in popular esteem. He was, in short, one of the most honored and influential of the citizens of Henderson, where he resided for many years. In 1855 was solemnized his marriage to Miss Elizabeth H. Soaper, daughter of William and Susan F. (Henderson) Soaper, of Henderson. Her mother was a relative of Colonel Richard Henderson, in whose honor the city and county of Henderson were named. She was a granddaughter of Samuel Henderson and Elizabeth (Betsey) Calloway, both early settlers in Kentucky.

Clarence Dallam is indebted to the public schools of his native city for his early educational discipline, and from 1881 to 1884 he pursued his studies in an excellent preparatory school conducted under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal church at Alexandria, Virginia. He then entered the historic old University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, in which institution he completed his classical course in 1885. The following year he completed the prescribed course in the law department of the same institution, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws, in

1886. In the fall of that year he was admitted to the bar of his native state and initiated the practice of his profession by opening an office in the city of Paducah, Kentucky, where, in 1888, he formed a professional partnership with Henry Burnett, under the firm name of Burnett & Dallam. He turned his attention more especially to corporation law, in which connection he represented some of the largest corporations in the western part of the state. With cumulative success and prestige attending his earnest and well directed endeavors, Mr. Dallam finally deemed it expedient to seek a wider field, and on the 1st of February, 1897, he severed his partnership with Mr. Burnett and removed to Louisville, where he has since continued in the active work of his profession and where he has gained distinctive success and precedence both as a trial lawyer and as a discriminating and admirably fortified counselor. His clientage is of representative order and he has been an attorney for the Louisville Railway Company since 1902. One familiar with his career has given the following appreciative estimate: "In his profession Mr. Dallam is an untiring worker, preparing his cases with the most scrupulous care and with the utmost regard for the detail of fact and the law involved. He never loses sight of any minor point that may advance his client's cause, and at the same time gives full weight to the important point upon which the decision finally turns. His argument is incisive and logical, his enunciation clear and distinct, his diction pure and perspicuous, and his delivery forceful. He stoops to no questionable methods, as he has deep respect for the dignity of his profession and is a close observer of its unwritten code of ethics, and thus he is invariably fair and just to the opposition and retains the sincere respect of the members of the bar. In manner he is ever courteous and genial, and his deportment at all times bespeaks the gentleman of breeding and instinct."

Though never an aspirant for public office and finding ample demands upon his time and attention in connection with his large and important professional business, Mr. Dallam accords a stanch allegiance to the cause of the Democratic party and is an effective exponent of its principles and policies. He is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, being a vestryman of the parish of Calvary, and while a resident of Paducah he served as a member of the vestry of Grace church.

THOMAS H. HOLLINSHEAD, M. D., is a native of New Jersey, born in Moorestown, in the neighborhood of Camden of that state, on the 2d day of October, 1869. He received his education in the public schools of New Jersey,

and was graduated from Peddie Institute, at Hightstown, New Jersey, in the class of 1892. Having determined upon the profession of medicine for a life work, Mr. Hollinshead then matriculated at the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1898 with the degree of M. D. Dr. Hollinshead, after graduating, spent some time in hospital work in Philadelphia, Atlantic City and New York city. He came to Louisville, Kentucky, in 1899 and engaged in practice, at the same time becoming demonstrator of anatomy in the Homeopathic Medical College of this city. He also taught surgery in that institution. He is a member of the Falls City Medical Society, the Jefferson County Medical Society and the Kentucky Medical Society, as well as the American Institute of Homeopathy.

Dr. Hollinshead married Lelia Applemon, who was born in Ohio, and they have three children, as follows: Thomas Brock; Jane Tarris and Theodore Higbee. The parents of Dr. Hollinshead are Thomas and Mary (Garwood) Hollinshead, both being of English Quaker stock.

ROBERT B. FRANKLIN, incumbent of the office of Commonwealth's Attorney for the Fourteenth Circuit Court District, composed of the counties of Bourbon, Franklin, Scott and Woodford, is recognized as one of the most talented and brilliant representatives of the legal profession in the state that has ever maintained a bench and bar of the highest standard. By the strongest ties, Mr. Franklin is bound to his home city of Frankfort, Kentucky, where he was born on the 19th day of October, 1859. There the greater part of his life has been passed and there have been marked and most important incidents and episodes in his interesting and successful career. He is a son of Walter Roland and Agnes Louisa (Brawner) Franklin.

Walter Roland Franklin was born at the old town of Pleasureville, Henry county, Kentucky, on the first day of October, 1823. His father, Amasa Franklin, of an old Maryland family, came from Port Tobacco in that state to Kentucky at an early day and settled in Henry county, where he married a Virginia lady who bore the maiden name of Wilson, and whence with his wife and son he later removed to Frankfort, where he became the owner and operator of a ferry across the Kentucky river at the point where the bridge of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad now spans that stream. The son, Walter Roland Franklin, by his native aptitude and trustworthiness, soon won the favor of Mr. Philip Swigert, then Clerk of the Franklin Circuit court.

whose admiration for the young man was such that he made him a deputy in his office. He was long in public service, enjoying the unqualified confidence and regard of all who knew him. He was for fifty-two years in that office, where he served as deputy clerk for more than twenty years and for thirty years as clerk. The records he made, preserved in the archives of the court, are splendid specimens of accuracy and fine penmanship. Not many lives have been marked by so few vicissitudes in the matter of vocation as was that of Walter Roland Franklin. He continued to reside in Frankfort until the date of his death, July 19, 1899.

Mrs. Agnes Louisa (Brawner) Franklin survives her honored husband and still maintains her home in Frankfort. She is one of the remarkable women of her native commonwealth, and her gracious personality has won for her the affectionate regard of all who have come within the sphere of her gentle and kindly influence. She was born in Franklin county, Kentucky, on the 10th of January, 1833, a daughter of Robert A. and Mary Catherine (Murray) Brawner. Her maternal grandfather, James Galbraith Murray, was a man who figured most prominently in the business annals of the state. Mrs. Franklin received an education of considerably wider scope than that afforded to the average young woman of the locality and period, and at sixteen years of age she began teaching in Frankfort. She continued to be identified with the cause of education in the capital city in one capacity or another from August, 1849, until June, 1904, and her retirement from the work was made with extreme reluctance, necessitated by the infirmities of advancing age. She has always been the valiant champion of good schools, has done much to make the local educational institutions progressive, and of the highest standard, and has deservedly been styled the Founder of the Frankfort Public Schools. Her own early education was acquired near Frankfort in one of the most noted private schools for girls ever established in the South, then conducted by Rev. Philip S. Fall, a successful teacher and a scholarly, eloquent and much-beloved member of the ministry of the Christian church. Mrs. Franklin has been an appreciative student of the best in literature, and now venerable in years, she still maintains a deep interest in educational work and in the questions and issues of the day.

On the maternal side, Robert B. Franklin is descended from the great patriot, Robert Bruce, of Scotland. Among his forbears have been men who devoted their lives to the betterment of humanity. He is entitled to claim

kinship with Benjamin Franklin and other great American statesmen, including James Buchanan and James G. Blaine. None of his antecedents has been known to acquire great wealth and none has been a pauper,—thus maintaining the golden mean of neither poverty nor riches.

The subject of this sketch was third in order of birth in a family of four children, of whom three are living. Mary Catherine is the wife of Mr. James N. Miles, of Frankfort; Walter Murray is a resident of the city of Chicago, and the other, Philip, was drowned in the Kentucky river when about five years of age.

Robert B. Franklin received instruction under the guidance of his distinguished mother until he was old enough to attend the best private schools in Frankfort, where he received thorough preparation for college. In 1877 he matriculated in Hampden-Sydney College, at Hampden-Sydney, Virginia, and it is worthy of note that in 1910, more than thirty years after he entered that institution, he was invited to deliver the address before its alumni,—an honor infrequently bestowed after the lapse of so many years.

Upon returning to Frankfort at the conclusion of his collegiate course, Mr. Franklin became his father's deputy in the Franklin Circuit Court Clerk's office, where he remained several years. In the meanwhile he began reading law under effective preceptorship and incidentally he received exceptional technical advantages, as his official associations and duties were ideally adapted to aid in preparing him for the profession of his choice. In 1883 he was admitted to the bar, but he continued in the office of the circuit court clerk until 1885. In that year he went to the territory of New Mexico and located in the village of Raton, Colfax county, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession for one year. He was then induced by a friend to go to the city of St. Paul, Minnesota, where he was actively and prominently engaged in the real estate business until 1888, when he returned to Kentucky.

Since 1892, Mr. Franklin has given his undivided attention to the practice of his profession and has continuously maintained his residence in Kentucky's capital city. In 1897 he was elected Commonwealth's Attorney, on the Democratic ticket, for a term of six years, and the popular estimate placed upon his services was significantly shown when he was elected his own successor in 1903, without opposition within his own party or from the Republican party. The same conditions prevailed in 1909, when he was again elected for a third term.

The wisdom and diplomacy displayed by Mr.

Franklin during the crucial period following the assassination of Governor William Goebel attracted widespread attention, and his able and unfaltering efforts as the state's representative during eight and one-half years in the prosecution of those charged with that crime, gained for him unstinted admiration and commendation on the part of his professional confreres and the general public. Particularly admirable were the courage and fortitude with which he performed his official duties, in the face of political foes both within and without the borders of Kentucky, when threats against his life were of common occurrence. Under these conditions he remained undaunted and unintimidated in the fulfillment of his duties. He was strong enough to make personal application of nothing said to or concerning him in regard to his official acts,—in fact he seems to have inherited a full share of the qualities implied in his ancestral motto—"strong from opposition," which centuries ago was inscribed upon the family escutcheon.

In his official capacity, by his ability, zeal and eloquence he has accomplished much toward upholding and enforcing the law. Corporations that have failed to render timely and legal reports and pay franchise taxes, as the result of prosecutions instituted and conducted by him have been required to pay many thousands of dollars in the way of penalties into the treasury of Kentucky. His knowledge of the law is accurate and profound, he has won fame as a strong advocate and effective forensic orator, and his success in civil cases has gained him a reputation that is state wide. In politics Mr. Franklin is known as an able and loyal advocate of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor, and he has given effective service in his cause in his own and other states in many campaigns. For four years Mr. Franklin was chief secretary to the State Board of Equalization, and was the Democratic presidential elector on the ticket in 1896 from the old and historic "Ashland District of Kentucky."

He is a member of the Episcopal church, and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On the 28th of November, 1881, in Atlanta, Georgia, was solemnized the marriage of Robert B. Franklin to Miss Mary B. Wiard, daughter of William L. P. and Lavinia Blackburn Wiard. Of this union were born four sons and four daughters, of whom one son and two daughters are living—Bessie Gaines is the wife of Mr. Howerton H. Feamster, of Frankfort; Miss Mary Cornwall and Walter Roland remain at the parental home. As a man and

citizen Mr. Franklin is entitled to the high esteem in which he is held in his old Kentucky home.

JAMES BRECKENRIDGE SPEED, though born in Missouri, is a thorough Kentuckian and represents one of the most noted of the Blue Grass families. His paternal grandfather, Judge John Speed, of Jefferson county, Kentucky, was one of the best representatives of the sturdy pioneer stock, and he was the father of a number of sons who became prominent in the state's history. They included the Hon. James Speed, United States attorney general; Joshua F. Speed, the early friend of Abraham Lincoln; and Major Philip Speed. The maternal grandfather of James B. Speed was Captain John Shallcross, one of the leading owners and commanders of steamboats on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers during the palmy days of steamboating on those streams, and contributed greatly towards the development of their navigation and commerce.

James Breckenridge Speed was born near Booneville, Missouri, January 4, 1844, a son of William P. and Mary Ellen (Shallcross) Speed. His mother died when he was a small boy and he was reared by a paternal aunt, Mrs. Lucy Speed Breckenridge, widow of Hon. James D. Breckenridge, a representative in Congress from Louisville from 1821 to 1823. The young lad attended the schools of Louisville, and began his business career as a clerk in a banking house in this city, subsequently holding a similar position with a Chicago bank. He was in that city at the breaking out of the Civil war, and descending as he did from an intensely loyal family, Mr. Speed at once enlisted in the Union army as adjutant of the Twenty-seventh Kentucky Infantry, and with his command served until the close of the war, returning to Civil life in 1865. He embarked in business in Louisville, and for nearly half a century has been closely identified with the business interests of this city and stands to-day as in the years past one of Louisville's most prominent and successful men. He is the head of the firm of J. B. Speed & Company, dealers in lime, cement and kindred commodities. He has also served as the president of many companies and corporations, including the Louisville Cement Company, the Louisville Street Railway Company, and the Ohio Valley Telephone Company, and is at the present time a member of the directorate of the German Bank and a member of other important corporations.

Mr. Speed married in 1867 Cora, daughter of George W. Coffin, of Cincinnati, and in 1905 he wedded Miss Hattie Bishop, of Louisville. His two children are: William S., vice

president and general manager of the Louisville Cement Company, and Olive, who married F. M. Sackett, president of the Louisville Lighting Company.

CRITTENDEN T. COLLINGS.—Mr. Collings is a representative of old and honored pioneer families of Kentucky, where both his paternal and maternal ancestors established their homes nearly a century ago, and he is at the present time first vice-president of the Standard Oil Company of Kentucky, with headquarters at Covington.

Crittenden Taylor Collings was born at Big Spring, Meade county, Kentucky, on the 20th of October, 1848, and is a son of James and Letitia (Beard) Collings, the former of whom was born in Bullitt county, this state, and the latter in Breckinridge county. The paternal grandparents of Mr. Collings came from Maryland to Kentucky about 1810 and the maternal grandparents established their home in this state about 1805, having moved hither from Virginia. The lineage of both families is traced back to staunch English lineage. In their removal to Kentucky both the paternal and maternal grandparents of Mr. Collings made their way down the Ohio river on flat-boats from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and they landed at the falls of the river. The Collings family settled in Bullitt county and the Beards in Breckinridge county, and both were prominently concerned in the development and progress of these sections.

Crittenden T. Collings was one year old at the time of his parents removal from Big Spring to the city of Louisville, where his father became a successful business man and where he continued to reside until his death, as did also his cherished and devoted wife. The subject of this review is indebted to the public schools of Louisville for his early educational training and he initiated his business career in the Second National Bank of Louisville. After sixteen years of service with this institution, in various positions, he accepted the position of district manager for the Standard Oil Company of Kentucky, with headquarters in Louisville, and he has since been continuously identified with this great corporation, of which he is now first vice-president, with headquarters in the city of Covington, as has already been noted. While a resident of Louisville Mr. Collings was prominently identified with its business and social interests and was one of its well known and highly honored citizens. There he was one of the organizers of the Pendennis Club, in 1881, and of this club he served as treasurer from its inception until 1900. He is a staunch Democrat in his

political proclivities and as a citizen is essentially loyal and public spirited.

In 1876 Mr. Collings married Miss Annie G. Bell, daughter of Robert and Annie E. (Garvin) Bell, of Louisville.

WILLIAM LEE LYONS. Jefferson county figures as one of the most attractive, progressive and prosperous divisions of the state of Kentucky, justly claiming a high order of citizenship and a spirit of enterprise which is certain to secure development and advancement in the material upbuilding of the state. The county is and has been signally favored in the class of men who have controlled its affairs, have promoted its business interests and thereby contributed to its prosperity, and in this connection the subject of this review deserves representation. He also has a fine line of ancestors, which is always a pleasing thought and a matter of pride.

William Lee Lyons is a native son of the Blue Grass state, being born in Louisville June 3, 1857, and is the representative of two prominent Kentucky families. His father, the late Henry J. Lyons, was elected clerk of the Jefferson county, Kentucky, courts soon after he reached his majority and served in that official capacity for a number of years, leaving the clerk's office to engage in banking business as a member of the old firm of Quigley, Lyons & Company, bankers and financiers. In 1862 he went to New York city and established the banking house of Henry J. Lyons & Company, and continued his business and residence in New York city until the time of his death, on April 11, 1867. He married Laura, the daughter of William and Ann (Lee) Simmons, both of whom were descendants of the first emigrants from Maryland into Kentucky, the Simmons settling in Bullitt county and the Lees near Bardstown. Mrs. Lyons died in Louisville on October, 25, 1878.

The life history of William Lee Lyons is simply that of a successful business man who owes his advancement to close application, energy, strong determination and executive ability. He has never allowed outside pursuits to interfere with the performance of business duties and thus he stands to-day one of the prosperous residents of Jefferson county. Mr. Lyons was five years of age when his parents moved to New York city, but since 1867 his home has been in Louisville. His educational training was secured principally at Highland Military Academy, Worcester, Massachusetts, and his first business experience was in the offices of the general freight and passenger department of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. In 1878 he engaged on his own account in the stocks, bonds and provision business,

and in that line has continued ever since, although he has various other business interests of importance. He has been an active and progressive member of the Board of Trade and the Commercial Club for years. He served as a member of the City Council for eight years, part of the time as president of the council and for six months was acting mayor of Louisville, by election of the council during the absence of Mayor Jacob.

Mr. Lyons is a member of Calvary Episcopal church, as was his father before him, and is a member of the Pendennis Club and of the Masonic fraternity. In 1881 Mr. Lyons married Belle, the daughter of Samuel and Mary (Rogers) Clay, of Lexington, Kentucky. In the paternal line Mrs. Lyons is descended from the old Kentucky families: James McCoun, Sr., James McCoun, Jr., and Rev. David Rice. James McCoun, Sr., was the father-in-law of General Robert McAfee, a contemporary with Daniel Boone in the exploration and settlement of Kentucky. Joseph McCoun, son of James Sr., as a lad of fourteen years of age, was captured and burned at the stake by the Indians, he having been one of the very first victims of the Indians in Kentucky. Both the McCouns took an active part in the early Indian warfare in Kentucky and both served in Captain Rowland's company in the Revolutionary war. James Sr., was the first elder of the First Presbyterian church established in Kentucky, and his wife, Margaret Walker McCoun, was the first person over whose remains a funeral sermon was preached in the limits of the present state of Kentucky. Rev. David Rice, a Princeton graduate, was a patriot of the Revolution and one of the founders of Hampden Sydney College, of Virginia. He became the father of Presbyterianism in Kentucky and established the first churches at the forks of Dick's River, Cane Run and Concord, now Danville. In his house also the first school in Kentucky was established, and out of that school grew Transylvania Seminary, now the Kentucky University. The Presbyterian church of Kentucky erected a monument to the memory of the Rev. Mr. Rice and his wife, who was a daughter of Rev. Samuel Blair, of Fagg's Manor, Pennsylvania, and her maternal grandfather, Judge Lawrence Van Hook, of the Knickerbocker family of that name, was the first Dutchman to hold an official position in the state of New Jersey. On the maternal side Mrs. Lyons is descended, through her grandfather, Captain W. S. Rogers, of the Confederate army, from Nathaniel Rogers, one of the framers of the second constitution of Kentucky, and also from Captain

Cobbs and Lieutenant Josiah Payne of the Revolutionary war.

To Mr. and Mrs. Lyons have been born four children: Samuel Clay, a member of the New York Stock Exchange, New York, the firm being W. L. Lyons & Company; Laura, who married Owsley Brown of Louisville; Mary Rogers, who graduated in 1909 from Miss Wright's Bryn Mawr School in Pennsylvania; W. L. Lyons, Jr., in Louisville University. Mr. Lyons stands to-day a man of marked influence in the city of his nativity, and which has also been chosen as his place of residence.

DONALD G. McVEAN.—A representative of a fine old family of the Blue Grass state and a collateral descendant of the early pioneer explorer, Daniel Boone, Hon. Donald G. McVean is well upholding the prestige of the honored name which he bears. He was born at Grant's Bend, Kenton county, Kentucky, on the 23d of September, 1879, and is a son of Peter and Julia (Grant) McVean, the former of whom was born in Oakland county, Michigan, and the latter in Kenton county, Kentucky, which was at that time an integral portion of Campbell county. William S. Grant, maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of North Carolina and when still a mere youth he accompanied his parents, who were relatives of Daniel Boone, to what is now Kenton county. They took up their residence at Grant's Bend in 1807, where Squire Grant was actively interested in surveying. He had a land warrant for twelve hundred acres of land and he located on the banks of Licking river, in the southern part of the county. Grant's Bend was named in his honor. William S. Grant was likewise a surveyor by vocation and he later turned his attention to agricultural pursuits on the old homestead, a portion of which is now owned and operated by Peter McVean, father of him whose name introduces this brief memoir. Peter McVean was prominent in his home county in public affairs and served for twelve years as a county commissioner in Kenton county. His wife, Julia (Grant) McVean, was summoned to the life eternal in 1908, at the age of sixty-eight years, and she is survived by four children, Donald G. being the youngest of the family.

Donald G. McVean was reared to the sturdy discipline of the home farm and availed himself of the advantages of the common schools of his home county. In 1897 he entered the University of Kentucky, at Lexington, and remained there for a period of four years. In 1903 he was matriculated in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in the law department of which he was graduated in 1905, with



the well earned degree of Bachelor of Laws. Immediately after his graduation he was admitted to the bar of Michigan and later to that of Kentucky. He located in Covington, where he has built up a large and lucrative practice and he is rapidly acquiring distinction as an able trial lawyer well learned in the technicalities of his profession. Aside from his law work his attention has been directed to various business enterprises of wide-scope and importance. He was one of the promoters and incorporators of the Cincinnati, Lexington & Licking Valley Railroad, which was recently chartered at a capital stock of five million dollars, for the construction of traction lines in Kentucky.

In politics Hon. Donald G. McVean is aligned as a staunch supporter of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor, and he has taken an active part in the local councils of the same. In the fall of 1909 he was given proof of the high regard in which he is held by his fellow citizens, in that he was then elected to the state legislature to represent the Eightieth district. He has been an influential member in the lower house and has served on various important committees. He was chairman of the committee on Universities and normal schools and served as a member of the judiciary committee and of the committees on circuit courts, public roads and highways, charitable institutions and others. He was an active factor in getting the bill passed for the appropriation of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars for schools; this measure was later vetoed by the governor. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America.

On the 20th of October, 1906, was solemnized the marriage of Hon. Donald G. McVean to Miss Clara Terry, who was born and reared in Independence, Kenton county, this state, and who is a daughter of James and Martha M. Terry, of Independence, Kentucky.

JOHN H. BRAMES.—Identified with a line of enterprise that has important bearing upon the material growth and development of every community John H. Brames is to be accorded recognition as one of the representative real-estate men of the city of Covington, where he has built up a large and prosperous business. Mr. Brames was born in the neighboring city of Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 7th of February, 1868, and is a son of Frank and Mary (Miller) Brames, both of whom were born in the Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, and both of whom came to America when young, their marriage having been solemnized in Cincinnati, where they maintained their home for

several years thereafter, finally removing to Covington, Kentucky, about 1869. In Covington the father was employed for a number of years as salesman in a hardware store and he was a man who ever commanded the implicit confidence and esteem of all who knew him. He died in Covington, in 1885, at the age of fifty-eight years, and his wife passed away in September, 1879, at the age of fifty years. They became the parents of nine sons and one daughter and of the number only two attained to years of maturity—John H. of this sketch and Benjamin H., likewise a resident of Covington.

John H. Brames was the seventh in order of birth of the nine sons and was about one year old at the time of the family removal from Cincinnati to Covington, in which latter city he was reared to maturity. Owing to the fact that he was fragile in health as a boy his educational work at this period of his life was much curtailed but later he effectually overcame the handicap by his own well directed studies, through which he became a man of broad and exact knowledge, the while he has duly profited by the lessons ever to be learned under the direction of that wisest of headmasters, experience. As a young man while actively identified with business pursuits Mr. Brames began the study of law under the preceptorship of Governor Goebel, but impaired health finally compelled him to abandon his educational studies. In 1904 he engaged in the real-estate and insurance business, in which his excellent initiative powers and progressive policy have brought him large and definite success, giving him prestige at the present time as one of the leaders in this line of enterprise in Covington. Mr. Brames has been the promoter of a number of sub-divisions to Covington and was especially prominent in the development and upbuilding of the beautiful suburb of Latonia, as well as Fort Mitchell sub-division, which is one of the finest residence suburbs in Covington. As a citizen he is essentially progressive and public-spirited and he is ever ready to lend his aid and encouragement in support of all measures and enterprises projected for the welfare and progress of his home city.

In politics Mr. Brames, though never a seeker of public office, is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party, and the only office of which he has been incumbent is that of member of the board of education, a position which he held for two years. He was at one time engaged as a commercial traveling salesman, and is connected with the United Commercial Travelers' Association. Both he and his wife are communicants of the Catholic

church and are members of the parish of Holy Cross church.

On the 12th of February, 1889, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Brames to Miss Anna Hewing, who was born and reared in Covington and who is a daughter of the late Bernard Hewing, long a representative business man of Covington, where he was for many years one of the most extensive manufacturers of brick in this section of the state, his death having occurred about twenty years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Brames became the parents of six children, of whom four are living—Cora, Elsie, Sadie and Howard. The deceased children are Mary and Ralph.

THOMAS H. BAKER, M. D.—Many accord to the practice of medicine the highest rank among the professions, believing it to be of more importance to mankind than any other calling to which an individual may direct his efforts. However this is, it is certain that all accord to the profession a position of marked prominence and acknowledge the worth of the physician who, true to the ethics of the profession and imbued with a strong humanitarian spirit, gives his life, thought and energies to the alleviation of human suffering and to the prolongation of life. Dr. Baker is a worthy representative of this class, and in Louisville has attained considerable distinction, the public recognizing his capability.

Thomas H. Baker was born at Big Bone Springs, Kentucky, on April 10, 1859, the son of A. Q. and Martha (Howard) Baker, both natives of Kentucky, of which state both the Bakers and Howards were early settlers, and the families have been in Kentucky a hundred years. The Bakers came to Kentucky from Pennsylvania. Both parents of the Doctor are deceased.

Dr. Baker came to Louisville in 1885. He was graduated from the Louisville Hospital Medical College in 1889, from the medical department of the University of Louisville and finally took post-graduate courses in New York and Chicago, having thus fully qualified himself in his chosen profession. In 1896 Dr. Baker was appointed postmaster at Louisville, and served until 1905. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention in 1906, and in 1907 was appointed health officer of the City of Louisville and served two years. He is a member of the Kentucky State Medical Society, the Jefferson County Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He also belongs to the Pendennis, Medical Chirurgical and Delmont Clubs. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Preston Lodge, No. 281, A. F. & A. M., Eureka Chapter, R. A. M., De Molay Commandery, K.

T., Kosair Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

In 1885 Dr. Baker was married to Kate Monroe, who was born in Madison county, Indiana, the daughter of Thomas Monroe. To them have been born one daughter, Ella.

Dr. Baker has shown himself well qualified for participation in the public affairs of his community as well as in the complications of professional life, and in both has proven himself a success and a credit to his family and numerous friends.

JASPER NICHOLAS BRADFORD, dentist, Covington, Kentucky, dates his birth at Boston Station, Pendleton county, this state, June 4, 1864, and is a son of Nicholas P. and Elizabeth M. (Brown) Bradford, both of Kentucky birth, the former a native of Pendleton county, the latter of Boone county. John Bradford, his grandfather, was born in Pennsylvania, of English parents, and when a young man came to Kentucky and made settlement among the pioneers of Pendleton county, where he accumulated considerable property, including one thousand two hundred acres of land, and was prominently identified with the history of the locality. To him belongs the distinction of having donated the site for and built the first public school at Boston Station. The second school there was built by his son, Nicholas P., who donated the ground for the purpose, and who, like his father before him, was a public spirited citizen and prosperous farmer, owning and operating a fine farm of two hundred acres. He died March 11, 1904, at the age of seventy-six years; his wife died July 3, 1891. They were the parents of eight children, Jasper N. being next to the youngest and one of the four who are now living.

Jasper N. Bradford was reared on his father's farm, and gave his time to agricultural pursuits there until he was twenty-three years of age. After the death of his father he purchased the home farm, which he still owns. He received his education in the public schools and the normal school at Butler, Kentucky, and on leaving the farm prepared himself for his profession at the Cincinnati College of Dentistry, where he graduated in 1896. Following his graduation he opened an office in Cincinnati and practiced there four years. In 1900 he came to Covington, where he soon established a successful practice and where he has since remained.

From time to time Doctor Bradford has become interested in various business ventures including mining industries in Colorado, British Columbia and Washington, some of which have proved very remunerative. He is a director in the Gilpin Eureka Mining Com-

pany, which has a capital stock of \$3,000,000, and valuable property in Gilpin county, Colorado. Recently this company completed a stamp mill, at a cost of \$75,000, and with a capacity of 200 tons daily.

In 1895 Doctor Bradford married Miss Virginia Chesterman, a native of Covington and a daughter of John Chesterman, who was for years a contractor and builder of this place. To them have been born three children, Vera Doris, Jasper N. Jr. and Gordon Hillard. In his political affiliations Doctor Bradford is Democratic. While he has never sought official preferment, he has always taken an interest in public affairs and especially those of an educational nature. During the past four years he has been a member of the Covington School Board, one year serving as president. He has fraternal relation with the Masonic Order, the Elks, the Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of the World, and both he and his wife are members of Scott Street Methodist Episcopal church, South, of which for several years he has served as trustee and steward.

HON. JOHN WHITE STEVENSON gave the best of an essentially strong, noble and loyal nature to the services of the state of Kentucky and the nation; his life course was guided and governed by the highest principles of integrity and honor; he was humanity's friend and labored with all of zeal and devotion for the uplifting of his fellow men. No name is more honored in the history of Kentucky than his. His influence permeated the public life of the commonwealth, of which he became governor and which he represented in both the house and senate of the United States congress. He was one of the distinguished members of the bar of Kentucky and in his profession and public and private life he wielded large and beneficent influence in the state of his adoption. His consecrated and noble efforts as a churchman of the Protestant Episcopal church stretched forth until his name became familiar and revered by the clergy and laity of the church throughout the entire nation. Above all and dominating all was the personal exaltation of character which denoted the man in all relations of life. His was the faith that makes faithful, and this fidelity to duty in every form is what made his character distinctively noble and inspiring. His lineage was one of distinguished and most interesting order and greatly did he himself add to the honors of the name which he bore. Strong in his convictions but not intolerant, always firm in the right but with no room in his heart for revenge, compassion and pity dwelt with him as constant guests. Flattery

could not cajole him into compromise nor power awe him into silence. His life services and character are pre-eminently entitled to careful study and this investigation cannot but beget the fullness of appreciation, reverence and incentive. He well exemplified the truth of the statement that, "The bravest are the tenderest; the loving are the daring."

John White Stevenson was born in the city of Richmond, Virginia, on the 4th of May, 1812, and was a son of Andrew and Mary White Stevenson. His father was for eight consecutive years speaker of the house of representatives in congress and was the compeer of Madison, Monroe and Jackson. Under the administration of President Jackson he was representative of the United States as minister to the court of St. James. In the maternal line Mr. Stevenson was a great-grandson of Carter Braxton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and his maternal grandfather, John White, a man of influence and wealth in Virginia, was a graduate of William & Mary College, in which he secured one of the eight gold medals ever given at the institution and presented by Queen Anne. Mr. Stevenson's mother died at the time of his birth and thereafter he lived in the home of his maternal grandmother in King William county, Virginia, until his father's second marriage,—to Sally Coles, of Albemarle county, Virginia. He was afforded the best of educational advantages, having attended William & Mary College and also the historic old University of Virginia, in which latter institution he was graduated. After leaving the university Mr. Stevenson began the study of law under the preceptorship of his cousin, Willoughby Newton, of Westmoreland county, Virginia, one of the most distinguished members of the bar of the Old Dominion commonwealth. Upon the completion of his technical studies, at the advice of James Madison, former president of the United States, he decided to engage in the practice of his profession at some point farther west than his native state. He journeyed to Vicksburg, Mississippi, where he engaged in practice. By right he was heir to a large estate through his mother, but the laws of Virginia gave his father control of this valuable property, which included plantations, one hundred slaves and a considerable amount of money. He showed his independence by his determination to win a place in the world through his own efforts. It is related that one evening, in passing an Episcopal church, he entered the edifice, where he heard a sermon by Bishop Polk addressed to a class of candidates for confirmation. He was moved to join the class, was duly con-

firmed and immediately determined to make his faith manifest in good works, as well as to devote his attention to the profession for which he had prepared himself without thought of the fortune that had been left him by his mother. After remaining for a time in Mississippi he decided to return to Virginia, but enroute he stopped in Cincinnati, Ohio, whence he crossed the river to Covington, where he was prevailed upon to establish his home and where he associated himself in practice with Jefferson Phelps, who had married a kinswoman of Mr. Stevenson. After the death of Mr. Phelps Mr. Stevenson formed a professional alliance with the Hon. James T. Morehead, who had previously served a term as governor of the state. After the death of Mr. Morehead he was associated in practice with William B. Kinkead, who later moved to Lexington, Kentucky, his former home. Mr. Stevenson's next partner was Harvey Myers. This association continued until the death of Mr. Myers and thereafter the professional alliance of Mr. Stevenson was with Judge James O'Hara, with whom he was associated until he virtually retired from active practice, about five years prior to his death.

A man of most alert mind and broad intellectual ken, Mr. Stevenson manifested a lively interest in public affairs from the time of establishing his home in Kentucky until he was called from the scene of life's mortal endeavors. He was soon recognized as one of the leading members of the bar of the north-eastern part of the state and was marked as most eligible for offices of public trust. In 1845 he was elected to the lower house of the state legislature, of which he continued a member, by successive re-elections, until 1849. He was one of the three commissioners appointed to revise the civic and criminal code of the state. He was elected a member of the convention called in 1849 to amend the state constitution, and in this body he represented Kenton county. The labors of the convention were concluded on the 11th of June, 1850. In 1856 Mr. Stevenson was elected by the voters of the Tenth congressional district of Kentucky as presidential elector, and in that capacity he supported James Buchanan for president and John C. Breckinridge for vice-president. In 1857 he was elected to represent the same district in the house of representatives in congress and he continued a valued member of congress until 1861, when, not being candidate for re-election, he was succeeded by John W. Menzies, who was chosen at the special election held under the proclamation by President Lincoln for the called session of

congress, which met on the 4th of July in that year. Mr. Stevenson was a delegate to the Philadelphia National Convention in 1860, and in the following year he was elected lieutenant governor of the state, at the same time that Hon. John L. Helm was elected governor. Governor Helm took the oath of office on the 8th of September of that year, when on his deathbed, and expired within a few hours thereafter. The lieutenant governor was inaugurated governor on the 13th day of the same month. There being more than two years of Governor Helm's term unexpired, under the constitution it became necessary to elect his successor by vote of the people and in August, 1868, Mr. Stevenson was elected to fill the vacancy, receiving the largest majority ever given to a candidate for the office of governor in the state up to that time. He gave a most able administration as chief executive of the state and within his regime the public-school system of the state was reconstructed with a liberal endowment for the support thereof. Governor Stevenson continued in office until the 13th of February, 1871, when he retired, as he had been elected United States senator in the preceding December, thus resigning the gubernatorial office. He continued a member of the senate until March 3, 1877, and was a member of the committee on Indian affairs, as well as the judiciary committee and the committee on appropriations. He wielded much influence in the senate and here, as in all other official positions, he commanded the unqualified confidence and esteem of his associates.

Concerning the professional career of Governor Stevenson the following pertinent words have been written and are worthy of reproduction in this sketch: "During the entire time from his admittance to the bar Governor Stevenson was an unremitting laborer in the business and study of his profession, especially from the time he came to Kentucky and throughout his official life, except for a brief period in 1881-2. He was a great lover of his chosen profession, so much so that upon his retirement from the United States senate he accepted a professorship in the Cincinnati Law School, where he occupied the chair of contracts and commercial law. Of this position he continued incumbent until his death." Governor Stevenson was unwavering in his allegiance to the Democratic party and was a delegate to its national conventions in 1848, 1852, 1856 and 1880, in which last assembly he had the distinction of being the chairman of the convention. The high appreciation of his professional confreres is adequately in-

dedicated when it is stated that in 1884-5 he was president of the American Bar Association.

What the Protestant Episcopal church in Covington and Kentucky owes to Governor Stevenson can never be expressed in words and few laymen have been more prominent and influential in the work at large than was he. For fully one half a century he was a delegate to each of the general conventions of the church and he was most intimately connected with all departments of church work and he ever retained the confidence and personal friendship of the bishops and clergymen. In Covington he was a member of the parish of Trinity church and he was most liberal and earnest in his support thereof, having been its senior warden at the time of his death. His fidelity to duty was almost sublime and, as a strong, true, noble man, it is certain that "his works do follow him." Concerning him the following appreciative estimate has been given: "It can be said to his honor that he was exceptionally and eminently a Christian man, with an abundance of charity for his fellow men, with a noble heart overflowing with unbounded generous impulses toward all who were in need of his offices." He was a gentleman of culture and refinement and his home and heart were ever open with a kind and generous hospitality. Governor Stevenson was summoned to the life eternal on the 10th of August, 1886, at his home in the city of Covington, and the entire state mourned the loss of one of its most honored citizens, while the people of his home city manifested a deep sense of personal bereavement.

Mr. Stevenson married in 1843 Sihella, daughter of Samuel Winston, Esq., of Newport, Kentucky. Her mother was a daughter of Major Thomas Martin, first commandant of the Newport Military post and one of the original members of the Order of the Cincinnati. Samuel Winston was a Virginian and a first cousin of Patrick Henry. Mr. Stevenson had the following children: Mary W., second wife of Edward Colston, of Cincinnati; Sally Coles, Mr. Colston's first wife; Samuel Winston, who died in infancy; Andrew; Judith White, who married John F. Winslow, a lawyer in Cincinnati; and John White, a physician and surgeon living in Cincinnati.

ALFRED E. STRICKLETT.—At this juncture is entered a brief record concerning the career of one of the representative members of the bar of Kenton county, and he is engaged in the active and successful practice of his profession in Covington.

Alfred Elwood Stricklett was born in Lewis

county, Kentucky, on the 19th of October, 1875, and is a son of William G. and Margaret A. (Campbell) Stricklett, the former of whom was born in this state and the latter in Pennsylvania. The parents still reside on their homestead farm in Lewis county, and the father has long been numbered among the representative agriculturists and influential citizens of that county. Of the seven children all are living except one, who died in infancy, and the subject of this review was the third in order of birth. Mr. Stricklett was reared to the invigorating discipline of the home farm and was afforded the advantages of the public schools of his native county. That he made good use of his opportunities in this line is assured when cognizance is taken of the fact that at the age of seventeen years he began teaching in the public schools and that he continued a successful and popular representative of the pedagogic profession for a period of five years. At the age of eighteen years Mr. Stricklett began the reading of law under the able preceptorship of Robert D. Wilson, of Vanceburg, Kentucky, a representative member of the bar of that section of the state. He made rapid progress in his absorption and assimilation of the science of jurisprudence and was admitted to the bar of his native state in January, 1898. His health, however, had become somewhat impaired and on this account he returned to the old homestead farm, where he remained about eighteen months, within which he finally recuperated his energies. He then opened an office in the city of Covington, where he has since been engaged in the active practice of his profession and where his success has been of the most unequivocal order. He has been identified with much important litigation in the state and federal courts in this section of Kentucky, and his close observance of the unwritten code of ethics, as coupled with his prominent abilities, has gained to him the high regard of his professional confreres. He became a member of the Kenton County Bar Association at the time of its organization and has served as secretary of the same for two years. He also identified himself with the Kentucky State Bar Association soon after its organization and is still an active member of the same.

In politics Mr. Stricklett has ever been found arrayed as a staunch and well fortified advocate of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor, and he has been an active factor in connection with the councils and work of the party. While still a resident of Lewis county he was nominated for representative in the legislature, but failed of election as the county is strongly

Republican in its political complexion. In the Masonic fraternity he has advanced to the chivalric body and is identified with the lodge, chapter and commandery in Covington, besides which he is also affiliated with the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Both he and his wife are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church and take an active interest in all departments of the parish work.

In the year 1906 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Stricklett to Mrs. Emily (Blemmer) Whitehead, who was born near the city of Columbus, Ohio, and who is a daughter of James W. and Matilda Blemmer, the former of whom is still a resident farmer in Ohio and the latter of whom is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Stricklett have no children.

GEORGE L. POPE, M. D., was born in Louisville on February 20, 1856, a native son of the Blue Grass state. The Doctor is the scion of a family that dates its American history as far back as 1612, in which year it was founded by Colonel Nathaniel Pope, an Englishman, who commanded an English regiment. He was a King's Counsellor in England, and for three years lived in Maryland and then removed to his country seat "The Cliffs," on Pope's creek, Westmoreland county, Virginia, on a tract of one thousand fifty acres given to him by the King, where he spent the remainder of his days. He was sent over to America by the King as one of the commissioners to adjust the differences then existing between Lord Baltimore and the people of the Island of Kent in Maryland. He was afterward, under the same colonel's commission, given command of the Westmoreland county troops. He settled in Virginia, but all of his children save two returned to England. Anne Pope, his daughter, married Major John Washington. His son Nathaniel, 2d, married a Miss Sessions, and they had one son, Nathaniel, 3d, who married Jane Brooks Brown, daughter of Original Brown, and they had a son, Worden, and his two sons and one daughter were the original Kentucky settlers, they coming here in about 1777.

Among these descendants was Colonel William Pope, who commanded a regiment in the Revolutionary war, and settled just above Louisville, there spending the remainder of his life. Benjamin Pope also served in the Revolutionary war, and came to Louisville in 1777 and built the first house in Louisville, in April, 1778, outside of Fort Nelson, which house stood at what is now the corner of Ninth and Main streets. The daughter was Jean, sister to the above, who married Thomas

Helm and became the mother of Governor Helm of Kentucky.

Benjamin Pope married Behtheland Foote, a Virginian from Fauquier county, and their children were Benjamin, Worden, George Foote, Nathaniel, Frances and Mary. Of these George Foote Pope was the grandfather of Dr. George L. Pope, subject. He was the first county clerk of Bullitt county, Kentucky, and afterward for a number of years and only a few years before his death was clerk of all of southern Indiana, with offices at Corydon, Indiana. He married Martha Lancaster De Ozier, daughter of Captain John De Ozier, a Frenchman, who came over with Lafayette and fought as a captain in the Revolutionary war. Captain De Ozier married Martha Lancaster, a Baltimore lady connected with the Carroltons and other prominent Maryland families, and then came into Kentucky. Their children were William Foote, Colonel John De Ozier, Worden, Charles Wickliffe, Elizabeth Ellen and Sallie.

Colonel John D. Pope was born in Shepherdsville, Kentucky, September 5, 1822, educated privately by his uncle, James I. De Ozier, a prominent lawyer of Louisville, attended the law department of the University of Louisville, and then practiced law in Louisville. He became first sergeant of the Louisville Legion, which company enlisted for the Mexican war and of which Captain Godfrey Pope, his cousin, was captain and was lost at sea in the passage over; the first lieutenant became sick immediately upon the arrival of the company in Mexico and soon died, and John D. Pope commanded the company as acting captain for a time, then was elected captain and commanded the company during the remainder of that war. He continued as captain of an organized militia company until the breaking out of the war between the states, when he raised what was the First Battalion of the First Regiment of Kentucky Volunteers for the Confederate Army and was commissioned major. He commanded that battalion for the first year of the war, then was transferred to General Harder's staff, with the rank of colonel, and so served until the close of the war. His only wound was a sabre cut over the shoulder, received in a cavalry charge, which wound did not disable him for service. After the war Colonel Pope practiced law in Louisville for a time, then became adjusting attorney for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, which position he held for over thirty years, or until his death, which occurred January 12, 1902. He married Euphemia N. Parkhurst, who was born in Richmond, Virginia, the daughter of David

and Eliza Ann (Laughton) Parkhurst. David Parkhurst was born in Scotland. Eliza A. Laughton was the daughter of Captain John Laughton, commodore of a fleet of Scotch merchantmen, and she was born on board his ship, the iron-clad "Isabella," on the voyage to America. Mrs. Pope, mother of Dr. Pope, died April 18, 1905, at the age of eighty-six years. The children of Colonel John D. Pope and wife were: Dr. Clarence T., who was graduated from the Louisville Medical College, and is practicing in Louisville, and George Laughton, M. D.

Dr. George L. Pope was born in Louisville February 20, 1856. He was trained for life's work in the public schools and high school of Louisville, graduating from the medical department of the University of Louisville, class of 1881. He began practicing medicine in Mississippi and continued in that state until April, 1900, when he returned to Louisville and engaged in practice in this city, general practice and surgery. Here he has since remained, gaining an enviable position in the ranks of the medical fraternity.

Dr. Pope is a member of the Jefferson County Medical Society, the Kentucky State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is a member of several fraternal orders, in which he takes a great deal of interest and endeavors to exemplify their helpful and beneficent principles in his every day life. He is a past master of Shibolet Lodge, No. 750, F. & A. M., and a member of Highland Chapter, No. 50, R. A. M. He is a past noble grand of the Odd Fellows and past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, and he is also surgeon of the First Regiment of Uniformed Rank, Knights of Pythias.

The marriage of Dr. Pope and Genevieve Greenley occurred in 1880. She was born in West Point, Kentucky, the daughter of T. B. Greenley, M. D., LL. D. Dr. Greenley received his M. D. degree from the University of Louisville and his LL. D. degree from Georgetown (Kentucky) College, and practiced in Jefferson county for sixty-five years, dying at the age of ninety-one years. Their children are: Genevieve E., born in 1881, graduated from Blue Mountain (Mississippi) Female College, and married Dunbar Archer, a merchant of Greenville, Mississippi. John Greenley Pope graduated from the Louisville High School, also from the University of the South, Seewanee, Tennessee, with the degree of B. A., and is now a student in the medical department of the University of Louisville. Few men are more popular personally than Dr. Pope, while as an expert physician he has

a reputation second to no other member of his profession in the entire locality.

JAMES S. CHENOWETH, M. D.—The medical fraternity in Louisville has an able representative in the person of Dr. Chenoweth, a well known physician and surgeon, whose life has been one of marked devotion to the work of his noble profession, in which he has attained distinction, and his career is properly taken under review in a compilation of this nature.

Dr. James S. Chenoweth was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, on the 6th day of November, 1867, the son of the late Dr. Henry Chenoweth, who for many years was one of the leading physicians of Jefferson county and a descendant of one of the oldest families of the county.

Dr. J. S. Chenoweth attended Rugby School, Louisville, and graduated from the medical department of the University of Louisville in 1889. He took post-graduate courses in New York city and in Europe and began the practice of medicine in Louisville in 1890, being at that time only twenty-three years of age, this fact being in itself significant, as showing that he had thoroughly improved the advantages which had been afforded him, and he was particularly well-equipped for the active work of his profession while still a youth, when his judgment and wisdom had been singularly matured by the discipline which had been his and by his devotion to study. He has served in several important and responsible positions, filling them to the unqualified satisfaction of all concerned. For six years he was demonstrator of anatomy at the University of Louisville, and he has served as visiting and consulting surgeon to the Louisville City Hospital. At the present time he is surgeon to the Deaconess Hospital. Dr. Chenoweth was a member and president of the Louisville Surgical Society during the existence of the same, the membership of which was limited to twelve. He is a member of the Jefferson County Medical Society, the Kentucky State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and in social relations is a member of the Tavern, Country and Salmagundi Clubs.

Dr. Chenoweth married Mary, the eldest daughter of Buckner M. Creel, of Louisville, and they have two daughters, as follows: Nancy Creel and Helen Bullitt. The Doctor is known as an able and progressive business man as well as a leading member of the medical fraternity.

CHARLES A. J. WALKER.—In view of the "wanderlust," which seems to run rampant in the blood of so many of our American citizens and which makes them so eternally responsive

to the "call of the road," causing them to move about continually, it is more than gratifying to enter in this publication the history of a man who has spent his entire life in the place of his nativity, where his past life is open to the keenest scrutiny and can be read like an open book. The eminent success to which Charles A. J. Walker has attained contradicts the scriptural passage that "A man is not without honor save in his own country."

Mr. Walker was born in the City of Covington, Kenton county, Kentucky, on the 28th of November, 1867. In this city he availed himself of the advantages of the common school and was graduated from the High School of Covington. Later he was matriculated in the University of Cincinnati, in the law department of which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1890, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In 1891 he was admitted to the bar of his native state and immediately thereafter he began the practice of his profession in Covington and Cincinnati, with offices in the latter city, just across the Ohio river from Covington. He has admission to all the Courts in Kentucky and Ohio, and has proved himself a most capable trial lawyer, well versed in the science of jurisprudence.

Mr. Walker is a most appreciative member of the time-honored Masonic fraternity, in which he has passed all the chairs of the Blue Lodge and Commandery and has attained the thirty-second degree in the Ancient & Accepted Scottish Rite. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Phi Alpha Delta legal fraternity, in the University of Cincinnati. He is a member of the Queen City Club of Cincinnati, Ohio, and of the Fort Mitchell Country Club in Covington. He served two years as president of the Kenton County Bar Association and is a member of the Kentucky State Bar Association, as well as of the Cincinnati and Ohio State Bar Associations. He is one of the trustees of the Methodist Orphan Asylum at Berea, Ohio, and is a member of the board of trustees of Bethesda Hospital in Cincinnati, for both of which institutions he is acting attorney, besides which he represents several Kentucky and Ohio corporations in a legal capacity. He is connected with the Emanuel Methodist Episcopal church of Covington, in which he is an active church and Sunday-school worker, having served for seven years as superintendent of the Sunday-school. He was a delegate to the general church conference held at Baltimore in 1908, and served upon the judiciary committee of fifteen members, to which was referred every legal question and appeal from

decisions of the lower church courts during the preceding quadrennium.

JOHN I. JACOB.—The Jacob family is one of the oldest, most prominent and wealthiest in Louisville. The founder of the family in Kentucky was John I. Jacob, who was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1778, and died in Louisville April 1, 1852. On the paternal side he came of English stock. He lost his parents by death when an infant and was reared and educated by an uncle for whom he was named, John I. Jacob, of Oldtown, Maryland, who was a Revolutionary officer of the old Maryland line.

In 1806, when about twenty-eight years of age, John I. Jacob (the subject) started for Kentucky, and had the good fortune to fall in with Thomas Prather of Louisville, who was also on his way west to his home in Louisville, where he was already established in a large mercantile business. This meeting was the crisis of Mr. Jacob's life and was the turning point in his business career. These two soon formed the partnership of Prather & Jacob, which became noted throughout the south and west. For several years Mr. Jacob was obliged to reside in Shepherdsville, Bullitt county, in order to give his personal attention to the manufacture of salt, which was part of the extensive business of the firm and which was the chief source of supply of this commodity for Kentucky for over thirty years. When Mr. Jacob returned to Louisville from Shepherdsville he made a permanent home in Louisville, where he continued to reside until his death. He was extremely fortunate in all his business ventures, accumulated a large fortune and became one of the wealthiest men in Kentucky. When the disturbed financial condition which marked the early thirties called for the best of fiscal skill, Mr. Jacob was made a director in the branch of the United States Bank and was its president when the charter of the mother bank expired. He assisted in the organization of the Bank of Kentucky in 1835 and was chosen its first president, resigning from that position in 1837. In 1840 he became a member of the City Council, serving in that body several years. He was very prominent in the founding of the Blind Asylum, donated a lot on Broadway four hundred by one hundred and forty feet deep, upon which the first building was erected, and for a long time was a member of the Board of Trustees. He was elected a director of the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company at its projection and devoted his personal energies towards the building of the road and was the second president of the road.

On January 11, 1811, Mr. Jacob was united in marriage to Ann Overton Fontaine, who died August 13, 1819, leaving the following children: Mrs. Curran Pope, Mrs. John W. Tyler and John I. Jr. Mr. Jacob's second wife was Lucy Donald Robertson, of Jefferson county, Kentucky, a granddaughter of Commodore Richard Taylor and a relation of President Zachary Taylor. The children of this marriage were: Lieutenant-Governor of Kentucky R. T. Jacob; Mrs. James B. Clay, of Lexington; Ex-Mayor Charles D. Jacob, of Louisville; Thomas P. Jacob; William R. Jacob; Mrs. R. A. Johnson; and Mrs. S. H. Jones.

Thomas Prather Jacob, son of John I. and Lucy Donald (Robertson) Jacob, was born in Louisville, Kentucky, March 22, 1827. He was educated in private schools, and took an extensive course of study in Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, Hanover College, Indiana, and finally was graduated from Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky, in 1846. Subsequently he studied law in Lexington with the Hon. Henry Clay and upon the organization of the law department of the University of Louisville, he entered the junior class and in 1848 was graduated. In the interval, between leaving Hanover College and entering Transylvania University, he made a trip with his brother Richard to Brazil. In 1849 he went abroad with the family of his brother-in-law, Hon. James B. Clay, Minister to Portugal, Mr. Jacob acting as secretary of legation, where he spent two years.

After his return home he became the agent and advisor of his father in the management of his large estate which, following his father's death, occupied his time as executor to such an extent as to prevent his entering the practice of law. In 1857 he went abroad with his younger sisters and his brother Charles D. and spent a year in Europe. In 1879 he was elected president of the Cave Hill Cemetery Company, of which he had previously been a director. He was instrumental in securing the incorporation of the Cave Hill Investment Company, whereby perpetual endowment was provided for the care of the cemetery. In 1869 Mr. Thomas P. Jacob was elected a manager of the house of the Industrial School of Reform, in which duty he served until his death, being vice-president a part of the time and declined the presidency. In January, 1884, he was elected president of the Kentucky & Mutual Insurance Company.

Mr. Jacob was a Whig in politics and was a strict Union man during the war of the states. In early life, on account of his mother's religion, he was a Presbyterian and a trustee of

the First Presbyterian church. His father's family were Episcopalians, and he became attached to that faith to the extent that in 1865, during the absence of the Bishop of Kentucky upon canonical business Mr. Jacob was confirmed by Bishop Quintard of Tennessee. In 1869 he was made vestryman of Christ church, a position he held the remainder of his life. He was also chairman of the building committee for the enlargement of the church; member of the Board of Diocesan Missions and delegate to the Diocesan Council for many years. Upon the incorporation of the Morton Church Home and Infirmary, its founder, John P. Morton, requested that Mr. Jacob be one of the trustees, and when the building was commenced that he be chairman of the Building Committee, in which capacity he served until his death.

On September 28, 1859, Mr. Jacob married Henrietta, daughter of William H. and Mary E. Pope, and they had ten children, five of whom died in infancy. Lucy Robertson, the youngest died November 27, 1894; Charles P. died in March, 1896; and Rev. Thomas P. died in 1898. The surviving children are: John I., of Louisville and Donald R., of San Antonio, Texas.

Hon. Charles D. Jacob, an ex-mayor of Louisville, was born June 1, 1838, the son of John I. Jacob and Lucy Donald (Robertson) Jacob. His preliminary education was secured in the best home schools and he was prepared for Harvard University at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in which he entered, in 1857, the junior year. Ill health prevented him from following his course at Harvard and he was obliged to leave and spend two years traveling in Europe for rest and recuperation. Upon his return to Louisville he spent some further time in rest and when his health permitted, took an active interest in the political affairs of the city and in 1870 was elected to the City Council from the Eighth ward, being re-elected without opposition. In 1872 Mr. Jacob was elected mayor of the city, and in 1875 a memorial, signed by four thousand citizens, called for his re-election, and he was elected by over one thousand majority. He continued as mayor until 1879, when a change in the city charter made him ineligible to re-election. In 1871 he was made president and general manager of the Central Savings Bank and in 1881, at the solicitation of many friends, he again became a candidate for mayor and was elected without opposition.

President Cleveland appointed Mr. Jacob minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary to the United States of Colombia, which office he held for a year and then resigned.

He then became president of the Southern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Louisville. In 1887 he was again elected mayor of Louisville, after a hot and spirited contest.

Mr. Jacob was married on January 12, 1859, to Addie Martin, who died in 1878. Mr. Jacob married in 1897 for his second wife Edith Bullitt, of Louisville. He died December 25, 1898, leaving one daughter by the first marriage, Mrs. Jennie Jacob.

GEORGE GRIFFITH FETTER.—As a prominent citizen and business man of Louisville, a native born Kentuckian and a representative of one of Louisville's oldest families, it is certainly fitting that Mr. Fetter be accorded definite recognition in a compilation of the province ascribed to this work, and in connection with his genealogical record are to be found many points of distinctive interest. He is the incumbent of several responsible positions, is known as one of the able financiers of the state, and during the long years of his residence in Kentucky has retained unqualified confidence and esteem on the part of those with whom he has come in contact in the various relations of life.

Mr. Fetter is a representative of families long identified with the annals of American history, the same having been founded in the early Colonial days. The Feters are of old "Knickerbocker" and Revolutionary stock and the family was founded in Louisville over one hundred years ago by George Fetter, grandfather of George G. He was a native of New York, where he married Lydia Griffith, who was of Welsh descent. George Fetter left New York at an early date and settled in Baltimore, Maryland, from which city he later moved into Pennsylvania and from that state came to Louisville. In this city his wife died in 1814, and he again married, but lived only a few years afterward.

George G., the son of George and father of George G., the subject of our sketch, was born in Wellsburg, Virginia, on October 6, 1809, and came with his parents to Louisville when a small boy. He was sent by his uncle, Daniel Fetter, to college at Bloomington, Indiana, but returned to Louisville before his college course was finished and took a position in the post office in Louisville under John T. Gray, postmaster, whose daughter he afterwards married. Later he became teller in the Bank of Louisville. In 1840 he and his brothers Daniel and Roderick engaged in the wholesale grocery business under the firm name of George G. Fetter & Company. Still later he entered the pork packing business, in which he was very successful and in which he became very prominent. He invented several useful

appliances for use in the pork packing business, one of them being a circular railway, which by its rapid movement brought a more expeditious handling of the product, thus saving both time and labor. Mr. Fetter continued in the packing business until his death, on May 21, 1883.

On February 11, 1841, Mr. Fetter was married to Catherine A. M. Gray, the daughter of John Thompson and Mary (Ormsby) Gray. John T. Gray was the first postmaster of Louisville, under appointment from his cousin, President Monroe, and held that office for nearly a quarter of a century. Mrs. Gray's father, Peter Benson Ormsby, was an honored member of one of Louisville's pioneer families. She was the founder and in a great measure the supporter of the Girl's Episcopal Orphan Asylum of Louisville. Peter Benson Ormsby, great-grandfather of our subject, was a man of fine Irish stock, highly educated and of large means. He was a native of county Sligo, Ireland, and with his brother, Judge Stephen Ormsby, another prominent citizen of Louisville, came to America to escape from the English government on account of their participation in the war of Robert Emmet. Ormsby Avenue, Louisville, was named for the family. The business house now occupied by the George G. Fetter Printing Company, on Main street, was used as a residence by Peter B. Ormsby over a hundred years ago. He and his daughter Mary gave the ground for Christ Church Cathedral on Second street and also for Grace Church on Gray street, and the family has since given the ground for All Saints Church in Park street, Louisville. Mrs. Fetter died in 1907, leaving children as follows: Mary, who married Robert Steele, of Louisville; Lydia married Major James Wharton, of Springfield, Kentucky; Virginia married General Amos Stickney, United States engineer corps, now of New York city; Ormsby G. married Fanny Smith, of Cincinnati, Ohio; George G.; Selena G. married Edwin Milton Royle, actor and play-wright of note. Mrs. Royle was for a number of years on the American stage and attained distinction in histrionic work, she developing in a remarkably brief period the highest genius and ability both as an actress and creator of popular roles.

George Griffith Fetter, president of the George G. Fetter Company, publishers and printers, and president of the George G. Fetter Lighting and Heating Company, was born in Louisville, February 18, 1857. He was graduated from the Louisville Male High School, and began his business life in the employ of George H. Hull & Company, pig iron dealers of Louisville. Later he became a trav-



eling salesman for the firm of Rogers, Brown & Company, of Cincinnati, and in 1882 was given the management of that company's Chicago branch house. In 1885 he returned to Louisville and organized the George G. Fetter Printing Company, which had a very modest beginning on a limited capital, was incorporated July 1, 1891, and has since grown into the largest house in its varied lines in Kentucky. In 1907 he organized the George G. Fetter Lighting and Heating Company.

Mr. Fetter's business interests are of wide scope and importance and demand in their management marked financial and administrative ability. He has proved altogether capable of discharging the varied duties devolving upon him, and his integrity and fidelity are proverbial, no business man in the city ever being held in greater confidence. He is a director in the Citizen's Life Insurance Company; president of the Majestic Theater Company, of which he was one of the organizers; a director in the Louisville Automatic News Vending Company; and was public printer of Kentucky from 1896 for ten years. He is a member of the Pendennis Club, of the Kentucky Sons of the Revolution and of the Society of Colonial Wars, and of the Commercial Club and the Board of Trade. He is a vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal church.

Mr. Fetter married Miss Amanda Burks, who was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, the daughter of John Burks, a prominent and wealthy man of Jefferson county, Kentucky. They have two children: George Jr. and John Burks. Mr. Fetter is widely known throughout the state and his reputation for reliability in business circles is unassailable, while in all life's relations he commands the respect of those with whom he has been brought in contact. He is a most progressive man, of great energy and force of character and is a recognized leader in many lines of business, which result not only to his own profit but also add to the general prosperity.

JOHN HENRY KRUSE.—Holding the dual office of secretary and treasurer of that thriving industry, the Bavarian Brewing Company of Covington, and one of the city's most loyal and public-spirited citizens, having served her interests faithfully for twenty years, is John Henry Kruse. Mr. Kruse is bound to Covington by the particular tie of birth within her borders, his eyes having first opened to the light of day on June 7, 1862. He is only one generation away from Germany, his parents, John George and Elizabeth (Meimann) Kruse, having been both of them born in the Kaiser's empire. There they were reared and married and soon after that event they became

part of the grand army of emigration to the United States, whose charms and opportunities has been painted to them with a graphic brush. Soon after crossing the Atlantic they located in Covington, and here they still reside, the father being seventy-six years of age and the mother some four years his junior. They have resided in Covington over half a century, and four years ago (1906) celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. The father has been engaged in the wholesale and retail grocery business for many years. He was thus engaged at the breaking out of the Civil war, not long after he took up his residence in the land of the stars and stripes, and he was one of those who were commissioned by the government to furnish the commissary department of the army with supplies. He served as city and county jailer for three terms and was active for many years in the affairs of St. John's Orphan Asylum, having served for some time as president of the board of managers. He was, in fact, one of the founders of this large philanthropical and charitable institution, which has come to be one of the principal ones of its kind in the state. Like his son, he has always been public spirited, always putting the good of the whole community ahead of individual preferment, is the friend of good schools, and has been ever very active in church work, being a liberal contributor to both of these good causes. He and his wife are the parents of ten children, three sons and one daughter living at the present time. Mr. Kruse is the third in order of birth and the oldest living.

John Henry Kruse has spent virtually all his life in the town in which he was born. He received an excellent education at the Mother of God School of Covington and supplemented it with attendance at St. Mary's College. He afterward took a commercial course at Martin's Business College in Covington, in the meantime lending his assistance in the grocery business of his father. In 1878 he was appointed deputy county clerk under Julius L. Bristow, and served in this office for one year, resigning to accept a position with the L. H. Bracken Cigar Company of Cincinnati in a managerial capacity. He was engaged thus for one year and in 1881 he accepted a position as bookkeeper with the Bavarian Brewing Company, which step was to have a greater influence upon his career than was at first apparent, for he has ever since been connected with this prosperous and ever-growing industry in various capacities. He has, in truth, been intimately identified with this same growth and development, and his loyal endeavors in its behalf have very appro-

privately resulted in his elevation to the offices of secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Kruse gives effective support to the policies and principles promulgated by the Democratic party and has to his credit a score of years' service for the city and county. He was for six years president of the board of trustees of the South Covington magisterial district and served thus for awhile after its incorporation as Latonia, a city of the sixth class (it had for a time been known as Milldale). He was a member of the council of Latonia and for ten years was president of the same, during which time it became a city of the fourth class, and at the time of Latonia's annexation to Covington, was a member of the before-mentioned body. Few have been more active in the upbuilding of that charming suburb, and he has also accomplished much in the line of real estate improvement. He is interested in the progress of the public schools and served for two terms as treasurer of the school district.

As to his fraternal relations Mr. Kruse holds membership in the Eagles, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and in the several benevolent societies connected with the Catholic church and under the supervision of that august institution. He is one of the founders of the Knights of St. Henry's Commandery of Covington and is active in furthering its most commendable work.

Mr. Kruse has been married twice, his first union being contracted with Elizabeth Massmann, in the year 1884. She died in 1893, no children having been born. He was married on the 15th of October, 1895, to Catherine Younger, a native of Covington, by whom he has become the father of four children, by name: Margaret, Helen, Elizabeth and George Clifford. He and his family are members of the Holy Cross Congregation at Latonia suburb.

ALEXANDER G. METHVEN, of the firm of Beach & Methven, decorators and dealers in glass and paints, 825 Madison avenue, Covington, Kentucky, is one of the enterprising and prominent young business men of this place. Mr. Methven is a native of Covington. He was born here May 7, 1876, son of James and Nora (O'Connor) Methven, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of Ireland, who came to the United States when young with their parents and were reared and married in Cincinnati. Soon after their marriage James Methven and wife settled in Covington, where he followed his trade, that of grainer, and where they passed the remainder of their lives and died, his death occurring in 1906, at the age of sixty-eight years, hers, in 1905, at

the age of fifty-six years. To them were born eight children, of whom six are living, Alexander G. being the third in order of birth.

In the public schools of Covington Alexander received his early training, and when he had finished his high school studies he began work at the painter's trade, which he followed for several years. In 1906 he formed a partnership with George T. Beach, under the name of Beach & Methven, and opened a retail store at 825 Madison avenue, where they have since dealt in paints and glass. They also do all kinds of painting and decorating, taking large contracts and maintaining a reputation for doing first class, artistic work. Their firm is the leading one of its kind at Covington.

On October 16, 1906, Mr. Methven married Miss Ella Leobker, a native of Covington, and their home has been blessed in the birth of two children, Lucy and Norma.

Mr. and Mrs. Methven are devout members of St. Mary's Catholic Church, and he is a member also of the Knights of Columbus. Politically he is a Republican, active and enthusiastic in local politics, and since 1907 has represented the Second ward in the City Council.

FERDINAND KRUETZKAMP, president of the board of aldermen of Covington, Kentucky, and one of the prominent business men of the town, is a fine type of the German-American citizen. Mr. Kruetzkamp was born in the kingdom of Hanover, Germany, October 4, 1846, son of David and Annie (Landwehr) Kruetzkamp, who were born, passed their lives and died in Hanover. By trade his father was a stone mason, at which he worked all his life. In the Kruetzkamp family were ten children, Ferdinand being the seventh in order of birth and the only now living in the United States. Another son came to America, and died here in 1868. Ferdinand was seventeen when he landed here, having made the journey alone from the old country, and upon his arrival took up his residence in Covington. Until he was fourteen he had attended the common schools in Germany, after which he served an apprenticeship in a rug and twine factory. In those days everything was hand made. Young Kruetzkamp learned every detail of the business during the three years spent in the factory, and after coming to this country he went to work at his trade in Covington. For five years he was a wage-worker, after which he was in business for himself three years. Then he was appointed United States storekeeper, under President Cleveland's administration, and later was gauger for the sixth district of Kentucky, a position he filled four years. On his retirement from the

government service in 1888 he opened a grocery and cafe, which he has since conducted very successfully. Another enterprise with which he is connected is the Kentucky Perpetual Building & Loan Association, of which he was one of the founders and organizers in 1885, and with which he has since been actively identified, having been its treasurer during the past twenty-two years. This is one of the oldest and most successful associations of its kind in Covington.

Mr. Kruetzkamp's political affiliations have always been with the Democratic party, and he has since his early residence here taken an enthusiastic interest in public affairs. He was first elected alderman in 1907, and two years later was re-elected and made president of the board. He is a Catholic, devoted to his church and generous in its support, as well as in the support of various charitable organizations. For twelve years he has served on the board of St. John's Orphanage; is vice president and director of the Mother of God Cemetery, having served in this capacity five years; and is president of Branch No. 716, Catholic Knights of America, of which he is a charter member. Also he is president of St. Benedict Benevolent Society.

In 1870 Ferdinand Kruetzkamp and Theresa Heikerfeld were united in marriage at Covington, and as the years passed by sons and daughters to the number of eight came to bless their home, namely: Lizzie, Theresa, Fred, Mamie, Katie, Annie, Frances and Bernard. All are living except Frances. Mrs. Kruetzkamp, like her husband, is a native of Germany. She came to the United States when eighteen years of age with her parents, and settled with them at Covington, where she has since resided.

THE COCANOUGHES FAMILY.—It can not be other than gratifying to note in the series of personal sketches appearing in this publication that there are to be found in Kentucky so many representative citizens who are native sons of the state and scions of honored pioneer families. And one of the most important functions of this compilation is that of presenting data concerning families whose names have been prominently identified with the civic and industrial development and upbuilding of this favored commonwealth. To such special attention the Cocanougher family, of Washington county, is eminently entitled, and for the information here offered the publishers are indebted to M. D. L. Cocanougher, of Washington county, concerning whom individual mention is made in the article immediately following the one here presented.

Jacob Cocanougher was born about 1745,

had seven brothers; all were handy in woodcraft. He with his brothers came to America from Switzerland when he was a young man, establishing their home at the foothills of the Allegheny mountains, on the extreme southern border of the state of Pennsylvania in Westmoreland county. Jacob Cocanougher was not regularly enlisted as a soldier in the war of the Revolution, but he served as wagoner for the Continental forces but was a tory in sympathy. He married Miss Neley Silvertooth of just over the Maryland line, who was born in 1744 of Dutch parentage.

They became the parents of four sons and one daughter: John, who went to southern Illinois when a young man and there lived to a venerable age. Christopher, who was killed by lightning on the west bank of Beech Fork, west of Texas, when a young man; Jacob, Jr., who was for many years a resident of southern Indiana, where he remained until his death, at an advanced age; and Susan, who married a Mr. Ellis: they removed to Illinois and located near Cairo, where their descendants are still living; and George of whom more specific mention is made in the following paragraph. Jacob Cocanougher, Sr., came from North Carolina, established his home in Boyle county, Kentucky, about the year 1791 and he and his wife passed the residue of their lives secure in the esteem of all who knew them. His wife died July 31, 1822, he dying from a burn in the fall of 1831.

George Cocanougher, son of Jacob and Neley (Silvertooth) Cocanougher, was born on the old homestead farm on Salt river, in Boyle county, Kentucky, in 1793, and was but four years of age at the time of his parents' removal to Washington county, where his father secured a large tract of land on Long Run and established the family homestead, which is still owned by his descendants. Here George Cocanougher was reared to manhood under the scenes and influences of the pioneer days and here he continued to reside until his death, his entire active career having been one of close and successful identification with the great basic industry of agriculture. He enlisted for service as a soldier in the war 1812 and on the 8th of January, 1815, when twenty-two years of age, he participated in the battle of New Orleans, where he was in the command of General Andrew Jackson. He was an industrious and thrifty farmer of Washington county, was a wagoner of some note, and with a team of six horses hauled hand sawed lumber from the Long Run and Deep Creek hills to Springfield and Perryville. On the 1st of March, 1824 was solemnized his marriage to Miss Martha Hilton, who was

born in 1800 in Washington county, Kentucky, where she was reared. Concerning their children the following brief record is entered. Christopher died in Washington county in his seventy-third year; William died in this county on the 9th of June, 1902; and Jacob, George and John likewise continued to reside in Washington county until their deaths; Andrew J. and Marion F. died in Collin county, Texas; Melvina is the widow of M. D. L. Young, and resides in Washington county; Henry H. is a resident of the state of Oklahoma; Letitia Frances married Turner Davis, of Madison county, Kentucky, and died in that county at the age of twenty-seven years; and Adam died in infancy. George Cocanougher was summoned to life eternal August 20, 1845, at the age of fifty-two years, and his wife died December 21, 1860.

William Cocanougher, son of George and Martha (Hilton) Cocanougher, was born in Washington county, on the seventh of February, 1826, and was reared on the old homestead plantation on Long Run. He received such educational advantages as were afforded in the common schools of the locality and period and his entire active career was identified with agricultural pursuits and stock-growing. He was not a wealthy man, but maintained the golden mean of neither poverty nor great riches. He lived a "godly, righteous and sober life," was inflexible in his integrity, and was well known throughout this section of the state, where he ever commanded unequivocal confidence and esteem. He passed the closing years of his life on his fine homestead, now occupied by his widow and son, M. D. L. Cocanougher, and his death occurred from heart failure on the night of the 9th of June, 1902, as has already been noted in a preceding paragraph. He was a Democrat in his political adherency and was a consistent member of the Beech Grove church, as is also his widow who was born June 22, 1830, and who retains her physical and mental faculties to a remarkable degree, and who is held in affectionate regard by all who have come within the sphere of her gentle influence.

On the 29th of November, 1849, was solemnized the marriage of William Cocanougher to Miss Elizabeth Young, who was born and reared in Washington county and who is a daughter of John and Ann (Lawson) Young, who here continued to reside until their death. Of the seven children of William and Elizabeth (Young) Cocanougher the two youngest (twins) died when one month old, and five are now living: George, who is a farmer and mechanic of Washington county; John, who likewise is identified with agricultural pursuits in

this county; M. D. L. Cocanougher, of whom specific mention is made in the article following this; Martha A., who is the wife of John M. Coyle of Washington county; and Letitia, who is the wife of Woodson Reynolds of Marion county.

M. D. L. COCANOUGH is a son of William and Elizabeth (Young) Cocanougher, of whom mention is made in the foregoing sketch.

M. D. L. Cocanougher was born in Washington county, this state, on the 21st of October, 1855, and his early educational advantages were those afforded in the public schools of this county.

He continued to be associated in the work and management of the home farm until the death of his honored father, and since that time has had the entire management of the place, where his widowed mother still maintains her home and where she is accorded the utmost filial solicitude.

Mr. Cocanougher is a strong advocate of the prohibition of the liquor traffic. He is a zealous and valued member of the Beech Grove Baptist church, in which he is clerk and deacon, taking an active part in all departments of the church work, both in a local and general way. He is a man of broad mental ken and well fortified opinions and is local correspondent for the *Springfield Sun and Leader*. Mr. Cocanougher is well and favorably known in his native county and his sterling attributes of character have given him a secure place in popular confidence and esteem. He is a bachelor.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM WALLACE HERR, of Owensboro, was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, June 9, 1834, and is descended from German ancestors. The first of the name to come to America was Hans Herr, a native of Schwaben, Germany, where his forebears held vast estates. He was a preacher of the Mennonite faith, who emigrated in order to obtain religious freedom. It was in 1709 that he came over, as the leader of a colony of Mennonites, locating in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where he and his companions were granted several thousand acres of land as a condition to their permanent settlement. The line of descent from Hans, the preacher-emigrant, to Alfred, father of the immediate subject of this notice, may be stated as follows: Hans (1), Abraham (2), Rudolph (3), John (4), Michael (5), John (6), Alfred (7). The first five lived and died in Pennsylvania. John, grandfather of Captain Herr, moved to Kentucky in 1794, accompanied by George Rudy, his father-in-law, and settled where is now a suburb of Louisville, where he bought land and immediately began

to improve a farm. He made other land purchases from time to time till he owned a considerable estate. There he lived out his days and died honored by all who had known him. He passed away April 3, 1852, aged eighty-one years. Susan Rudy, who became his wife, was born in Pennsylvania, came as a pioneer to Kentucky and spent the latter part of her life on the Herr homestead in Jefferson county. She reared four sons and four daughters. Alfred, the father of Captain Herr, was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, November 20, 1806, was brought up to agricultural pursuits and won success as a farmer and as a business man. He died in Jefferson county, January 20, 1884. His wife, Mary A. Shirley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Shirley, was born in Virginia July 13, 1813. Lewis Shirley and his family moved from Virginia to Kentucky about 1820 and lived some years in Jefferson county, then removed to Texas, where he lived during the remaining years of his life. The wife, who died April 16, 1884, reared four sons—John, William Wallace, James A. and Robert W.

William Wallace Herr was educated at an academy under the tutelage of Professor John B. Anderson. He was brought up to a practical knowledge of farming and stockraising and would have settled down in his young manhood to a quiet and peaceful agricultural life had the Civil war not intervened to change his plans. Then, as a member of the First Kentucky Cavalry, he had a stirring career, which has been thus touched upon by Ed Porter Thompson in his "History of the Orphans' Brigade." "In 1860 he was active in organizing Captain Benson Ormsby's Jefferson county company of cavalry of the state guard, and was elected its second lieutenant. In September, 1861, he went to Bloomfield and thence with other mounted men to Munfordsville and thence to Horse Cave, where he was sworn into the Confederate service. From that time on he was on active duty until the fall of 1864, except for a few weeks while he was sick. In the meantime he had at different times been on detached service on important missions, and was in 1862 commissioned first lieutenant and made aide de camp to General Helm. He took an active part in many of the more important battles and was near General Helm when the latter fell and assisted in carrying him from the field, after which he reported to his colonel. In the fall of 1864 he returned to Kentucky, expecting to do recruiting work there, but finding that impossible he made his way to Canada and joined Captain Hines in Toronto and recruited there a number of sol-

diers, and then returned again to Kentucky, intending to march south with these recruits and reorganize his command, but while he was making preparations the war came to an end and he went to his home."

After the war Captain Herr resumed farming in Jefferson county, where he operated successfully till he removed to Daviess county, near Owensboro, in the center of an excellent farming and stockraising district. There he remained until he retired from active life and located in Owensboro, where he is passing his declining years. He married, January 1, 1866, Miss Kittie B. Todd, born October 7, 1841, a daughter of Robert S. and E. L. (Humphries) Todd and a half sister to Mary (Todd) Lincoln, wife of Abraham Lincoln. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Herr—Hardin Helm Herr, born November 11, 1866; Robert Todd Herr, born April 24, 1868; John Shirley Herr, born March 18, 1870; Mattie, born September 16, 1872; Walter Chenoweth Herr, born April 7, 1875. Robert Todd Herr died July 24, 1869; Mattie Herr died July 1, 1885; Walter Chenoweth died July 19, 1875. Mrs. Herr died September 17, 1875.

In all the years of his manhood Captain Herr has been a man among men, interested in all that has been of importance that has interested his fellow citizens, and no man in any community with which he has cast his lot has surpassed him in the exhibition of that admirable public spirit which always responds to any worthy call for the general good or for the uplifting of the fellow man. He has been actuated by the belief that the prosperity of one is in a sense the prosperity of all and that to help your brother is to help yourself. He has been a liberal supporter of educational and religious movements and in a private way has shown himself to those in trouble such a friend in need as is truly a friend indeed.

INGRAM CROCKETT.—In the financial circles of Henderson, Kentucky, Ingram Crockett is well known, for he is now acceptably filling the position of cashier of the Planter's State Bank in that city. This bank was organized first in 1883, with the charter as a national bank and was conducted under this charter for seven years. When it was re-organized as a state bank, with capital stock of \$150,000, it was incorporated under the name of the Planter's State Bank, with the capital stock of \$200,000, and a surplus of \$100,000. The bank does strictly a commercial business. The present officers are Montgomery Merritt, president; John O'Byrne, vice-president; and Ingram Crockett, cashier.

Mr. Crockett is a native of Kentucky, born

in the city of Henderson February 10, 1856, a son of Hon. John W. Crockett, one of the most noted lawyers of the state. Ingram Crockett received his preliminary education in the public schools of Henderson, which was supplemented with attendance at a private school. His mother was Louisa M. (Ingram) Crockett.

Mr. Crockett has published three books that have received favorable notice here and abroad: "Beneath the Blue Skies and Gray," 1900; "A Year Book of Kentucky Woods and Fields," 1901; "The Magic of the Woods," 1907. On May 17, 1887, he married Miss Mary Cameron Stites, of Henderson, a daughter of Richard Stites. To this union three children have been born: James Barrett, Louise Ingram, and Richard Stites.

WILLIAM P. McCLAIN.—Application of the scriptural aphorism that "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country" cannot be made in the case of Judge McClain, for he is now incumbent of the office of prosecuting attorney of his native county and is recognized as one of the representative members of the bar of Henderson county. He was born at Henderson, the capital of this county, and is a son of William and Virginia (Pollitt) McClain, both of whom were born and reared in Henderson county, where the father became an extensive farmer and land holder and a prominent and influential citizen. Prior to the Civil war he owned one hundred and eighty-five slaves. He was one of the wealthy men of the county, where he owned a large landed estate and other property, and it may be noted that his tobacco crop for one year alone sold for seventy-five thousand dollars. He died in the year 1885, at the age of sixty-one years, and his wife was a daughter of James Pollitt, who was one of the first merchants in Henderson, where he died of cholera in 1832. Mrs. McClain's mother was Elizabeth Cabell, who was a member of the distinguished Cabell family of Virginia, which has taken special pride in having been descended from the historic Indian princess, Pocahontas. After the death of her first husband she became the wife of Hon. Archibald Dixon, who later served as lieutenant governor of Kentucky and succeeded Henry Clay in the United States Senate. Mrs. Virginia (Pollitt) McClain was summoned to the life eternal in 1893, at the age of 62 years, and of the children four sons and five daughters are now living. William McClain was a son of James and Annie (Butler) McClain, the former of whom was born in Kentucky, whither his father came from Maryland in the pioneer days, and who was a brother of Colonel Jack-

son McClain, who served as colonel on the staff of Governor Powell.

William P. McClain gained his early educational discipline in the schools of Henderson and then entered Notre Dame College, at South Bend, Indiana, in which noted institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1869, and from which he received his degree of Bachelor of Arts. In fortifying himself for the work of his profession he entered the law department of the historic old University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, in which he was graduated in 1872, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He then went to the state of Missouri, where he was licensed to practice by the supreme court and in 1879 he returned to Henderson, where he has since been successfully engaged in the work of his chosen profession. He was elected city attorney in 1880, but resigned this office in the following year to accept that of county attorney, of which position he remained incumbent for fourteen consecutive years, during which he also gave his attention to his ever increasing general practice, which became one of broad scope and importance. He was again elected prosecuting attorney in 1909, and is now serving in this office.

Mr. McClain has long been one of the leaders in the ranks of the Democratic party in his section of the state and has given yeoman service in behalf of its cause. His political career has been modest, and he has assayed to hold no office save that of county attorney, except in 1894, when he made the race for congress in this district. In this race, however, he was badly handicapped by the candidacy of another eminent attorney also of Henderson; the consequence being that a three cornered race resulted, which naturally split the vote of the nominating convention so that the choice fell on a Christian county man.

As an orator Mr. McClain is acknowledged to have few peers. With his clear and convincing logic, and his commanding appearance, together with his splendid command of language and fluent speech, he makes a formidable friend or an opponent to be feared.

Mr. McClain has been engaged in many of the most important cases that have come up for trial in Henderson since he became a member of its bar. He is a man of strong will and indefatigable industry, quick at retort, fertile and resourceful in the trial of a case, and his extensive knowledge of the law with power of readily applying such knowledge to the points in controversy have made him a successful practitioner at the bar. Mr. McClain was reared in the faith of the Presbyterian church but he attends and supports the Prot-

estant Episcopal church, of which Mrs. McClain is a communicant.

In the year 1882 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. McClain to Miss Mary Maury Garland, who was born and reared in Henderson, and who is a daughter of Dr. Richard Garland, a native of Virginia, long numbered among the representative physicians and surgeons of Henderson county.

From a previously published history of the Lawyers & Law Makers of Kentucky are taken the following pertinent statements,—“Mr. McClain belongs to no societies but is a man of domestic tastes and finds his greatest pleasure at his own fireside, where is dispensed the hospitality for which the southern homes have so long been noted. His scholarly attainments and generous culture, combined with his courteous and genial manner, have made him a favorite in social circles. He is a man of broad scholarship and is recognized as a ripe student, not alone in the law but also in general lines of thought and investigation. He is a man of fine physique, has a musical and harmonious voice and possesses a personal magnetism which attracts attention both on the platform and in the court room, while his logical arguments and earnest utterances never fail to carry conviction.”

He is a “gentleman of the old school” in the highest sense of the term, combining courtesy of manner and grace of form in a high degree. And he brings to the bar that sense of honor without which no man can be truly great.

CLIFTON WOOD BRANSFORD.—For a lifetime this sterling citizen and honored business man of Owensboro, Kentucky, has been a resident of this city, which is also his birthplace and in which he has been engaged in various enterprises, in all of which he has been successful and each one seemingly better than the last until he has arrived at a most enviable position, a fact which a slight sketch of his life will demonstrate.

Owensboro, Kentucky, was the birthplace of Clifton Wood Bransford, on the 24th of January, 1858, his parents being Benjamin and Mary Eleanor (Athy) Bransford, his father a prominent citizen and tobacco exporter of Kentucky. His business dealings and financial enterprises were of great extent and he was well known for his benevolence and large hearted and never failing kindness. It was at the Bransford Institute, founded by his father at Owensboro, and at the city high school that Mr. Bransford received his preliminary education, after which he matriculated at the Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee, and was graduated in 1877 with

the degree of A. B. That same year he began the study of law in the University of Louisville, Kentucky, and continued there for a year. In 1878 he received an honor that had never before been accorded to a junior, that of being elected to deliver the salutatory address, and meantime he had accepted a position with Clarke & Crutcher, tobacco stemmers. In October, 1878, he purchased a half interest in the Owensboro *Messenger* of James A. Munday and was associated with him for three years in the editorial and executive department of the paper. He bought Mr. Munday's interest in March, 1881, and remained sole editor and proprietor until in the following October he associated himself with Urey Woodson, to whom he sold out six years later. During these nine years Mr. Bransford's connection with the *Messenger* caused it to grow from an eight-column weekly to a thorough daily, with telegraph service and the best modern office equipments. A contemporary remarked of him in regard to his work as an editor: “His style of writing possesses a degree of profundity far beyond his years when he is handling editorial subjects.”

In June, 1887, Mr. Bransford engaged in the milling business, purchasing the Fourth Street Mills of J. C. Terrill & Company and enlarging them until they produced three hundred barrels daily. He was associated for years in this business with A. E. Davenport, under the firm name of Davenport & Bransford, and in 1893 he became the sole proprietor of the business, which he has continued under the name of the Bransford Mills and Elevator, and the ordinary country grist mill has developed into one of the most important industries of the city. The output amounts to about sixty thousand barrels annually, which is shipped to all the leading markets in the south and to England, Ireland and Scotland. He helped organize in 1890 the Owensboro Banking Company, of which he was the first president, and he has continued in that position. He was the first president of the local Board of Trade, and is connected with several business enterprises and corporations.

Mr. Bransford is known throughout the state as one of the most brilliant campaign orators in the Democratic party, and since his youth has been interested in politics. In 1896 he was chosen as elector for the Second congressional district on the Bryan and Sewall ticket, but resigned this position in favor of Judge H. F. Turner, of Henderson, in order to promote fusion with the Populists, but at the same time he made a thorough canvass of the eight counties of the district, and this was by the special request of the State Central

Committee. In this he made a great impression, as his first speech in the campaign, which was delivered at Owensboro, was published by the committee and twenty thousand copies printed. The free coinage of silver was not a popular question among bank officers at that time, and Mr. Bransford was the only bank officer in Kentucky in its favor, but the cause has so greatly spread since that the Democrats carried the state election by a majority of eighteen thousand in 1897. In 1897-99 he was chairman of the Daviess county election commission under the Goebel law, and in 1900 was a delegate-at-large from Kentucky to the Democratic National Convention which renominated William J. Bryan for president. He has always been a strong advocate for good government and official integrity, and for such ends his influence has always been used both on the stump and through the columns of his newspaper. In 1884 Mr. Bransford had reason to suspect that the accounts of the state treasurer, James W. Tate, needed investigation, although he had been highly esteemed hitherto in Democratic circles, and Mr. Bransford, through the columns of the *Messenger*, demanded an investigation and even persisted in it, although he was strenuously opposed and bitterly criticized by the leaders of his own party from the governor down. But to this he gave no heed and triumphed in his course when Tate, three years later, absconded with two hundred and seventy thousand dollars of public money, much of which would have been saved had his advice been heeded.

Mr. Bransford's business duties have been manifold and his studious habits have engaged his attention to the extent that he has had no time for a public career, although his name has been frequently mentioned for congressman, such is the regard in which he is held. He is a highly esteemed and active member of the Filson Club of Louisville, which was founded for the purpose of preserving the historical material of Kentucky, and is also a member of the Southern History Association of Washington, D. C., whose object is to conduct researches in the history of the south.

Mr. Bransford and Miss Virginia Lee, daughter of Dr. William M. Finley, of Lebanon, Tennessee, were united in marriage on the 21st of December, 1882. Mrs. Bransford is the granddaughter of Colonel Obadiah Gaines Finley, of Lebanon, Tennessee, who served under General Jackson during the Creek war, and the great-great-granddaughter of George Finley, a Scotch-Irish emigrant who settled in America in 1734. Mr. and Mrs. Bransford have had three children, two daughters, Mary Boyd, who is the wife of Sherwood H. Stand-

ish, of Racine, Wisconsin, and Virginia Lee, and one son, Benjamin Amonette, who died in 1907, at the age of eleven years. Mr. Bransford delivers many addresses during the campaign times and his oratorical ability is widely recognized, making him an entertaining speaker. His scholarly attainments, his reliable judgment and his charming powers of conversation would enable him to fill any position, however exalted, and he is no less honored in public than loved in private life.

Mr. Bransford's father, Benjamin Bransford, was a man of such strong personality and grand character that it is only due to Mr. C. W. Bransford to enclose a sketch of a parent of whom he is so justly proud and of whose characteristics and virtues he has inherited many, although modestly borne.

Benjamin Bransford was born in Cumberland county, Virginia, December 1, 1819, the son of Benjamin and Lucy (Hatcher) Bransford, his father being an extensive planter of Cumberland county, a man of strong character and an active member of the Methodist church. His mother was a daughter of Frederick Hatcher, who was a member of the Cumberland county committee of safety during the Revolution, a vestryman of Littleton parish and owned large plantations. The American founder of the family was John Bransford, a native of London, England, who in 1730 settled on a plantation in Orange county, Virginia, from where he went to Richmond in 1742. His son was John Bransford, the father of Benjamin Bransford I, and he married Judith, daughter of Andrew and granddaughter of Jacob Amonette, a French Huguenot emigrant of 1700 and vestryman of King William parish, Henrico county, Virginia.

John Bransford II was a wealthy planter, and being converted to the Methodist faith under Wesley, became one of the pioneer Methodists of that section. He was imprisoned for allowing Henry Clay's father, a Baptist minister, to preach in his house, and he subsequently built a church on his own plantation. The Hatcher family are also a notable family, their pioneer ancestor being one William Hatcher, a burgess of Virginia who participated in Bacon's rebellion and came from England in 1635. The line of descent from him is through Benjamin and Henry and Frederick Hatcher.

Benjamin Bransford II was educated in the public schools of Cumberland county, Virginia, declined his father's offer of a collegiate education and at the age of nineteen settled in Owensboro, Kentucky. In partnership with his cousin, W. H. Bransford, he engaged in



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the business of rehandling tobacco for the European markets, he personally assisting in the practical work. This was continued until their factory was burned in 1850, after which he accepted a position with the firm of Hugh Kerr & Company, in the same line of business in which he had been engaged, and became the manager of the firm of John A. Dunlap & Company, of Owensboro, in 1852. In the fall of 1856 Mr. Bransford entered into partnership with Samuel W. Wing, in which they combined the dry-goods and tobacco trade, and later, in 1863, he engaged in the tobacco business on his own account and so continued until 1873, when he retired from active business life. During these many years of activity in business circles Mr. Bransford was connected with a number of other corporations, having been first president of the Savings Bank and vice-president of the Deposit Bank, both of Owensboro; president of the Ohio River Telegraph Company, whose line followed the Ohio river shore from Louisville, Kentucky, to Shawneetown, Illinois; and a member of the first board of directors of the Evansville, Owensboro and Nashville Railroad.

Mr. Bransford was elected mayor of Owensboro and during his administration made a record that few have ever equalled for justice and thorough business probity. He founded the Bransford Institute in 1862, which he supported from his own private means, at a cost of nearly sixty thousand dollars, during the six years that it existed, its demise owing to the fact that the public school system was adopted in the state and it was therefore no longer needed. This school was for the benefit of his fellow citizens that they might have educational advantages for their children, and his only personal satisfaction from it was the pleasure he derived from the knowledge that he and his means had contributed to the furtherance of education when there was a need for it. When there was no longer a need for this school the building was sold to the corporation for a city hall. Again Mr. Bransford figured in a most favorable and prominent light in regard to the foundation of the Young Men's Christian Association of Owensboro, which is doing a good work for morals and religion among the young men of this city. They have an elegant and commodious building, erected in 1897, and a membership of three hundred.

Mr. Bransford was a devoted member of the Cumberland church and gave his support to its many activities with both money and personal action. The "Cumberland Presbyterian," a paper published at Nashville, Tennes-

see, was in such financial difficulties in the panic of 1873 that it was feared that it would go under, but Mr. Bransford mailed a check for a thousand dollars, proposing that he be one of ten to subscribe a like amount and thus save the paper. His benevolence was wide and far reaching, and many noted men of this generation express their obligation and gratitude for assistance rendered them by him. He was thoroughly consistent in his sense of the dignity of labor, and his children were all trained, as he was himself, in practical manual work, that should the time ever arrive that there would be a necessity for it they would not be helpless, and in this he showed himself the true gentleman of the real old school, who values culture and refinement above mere wealth and social prestige. He was naturally beloved by all classes and with all he was the same kindly, hospitable, lovable friend that all who knew him felt it a privilege.

In politics he carried out the same principles. He was active in behalf of pure and high toned public morals, but exercised his right to independence by never being a partisan in any sense. Formerly he belonged to the Whig party, to which he continued faithful until the breaking out of the Civil war, having been an adherent of that party since the Harrison campaign of 1850. His sympathies were with the southern cause, although he regretted the cause for a war and took no part in it, and during the remainder of his life was a Democrat.

Mr. Bransford was married in June, 1846, to Mary Eleanor, daughter of Elisha Athy, the pioneer wholesale dry-goods merchant of Louisville, Kentucky. Mrs. Bransford was a granddaughter of John Athy, a planter of Caroline county, Virginia, and a corporal in Captain Phillip Richard Francis Lee's Company, Virginia line, during the Revolution. She was a great-great-granddaughter of Captain George Athy, who was formerly an officer in the British army, and who settled in Maryland in 1675, having received a large grant of land from Lord Baltimore. Mr. and Mrs. Bransford were the parents of ten children, and of these seven arrived at maturity: Ada A., wife of Frank J. Clarke, of Owensboro; Lucy L., wife of Gabriel W. Crutcher, of Henderson, Kentucky; John D.; Clifton W.; Mary C., wife of David A. Nisbet, of Evansville, Indiana; Robert E.; and Mortimer F. Mr. Bransford died at his home in Owensboro, Kentucky, June 11, 1892, and his widow is living, a resident of Owensboro.

CAPTAIN CHARLES J. VANMETER is a scion of an old Virginia family founded in the Old Dominion commonwealth in the early pioneer

days and he traces his ancestry back to stanch German and French extraction. Though he has now attained to the venerable age of eighty-four years, he is still hale and hearty and retains in all their vigor the splendid health and keen mental activity of his youth. He was born at Bowling Green, on the site of the Old Van Meter hall, on College street, Warren county, Kentucky, and the date of his nativity was May 22, 1826. He is a son of Jacob and Martha Usher (Shrewsbury) Vanmeter, the former of whom was a native of Virginia, where his birth occurred on the 24th of January, 1788, and the latter of whom was born in the state of Virginia, in Bedford county. Henry Vanmeter, grandfather of him whose name initiates this review, was born in Virginia, as was also the great-grandfather, Jacob Vanmeter. Jacob Vanmeter, the father of Charles J., was reared to maturity and educated in Fincastle county, Virginia, whence he emigrated to Charleston, North Carolina, and thence to Kentucky in 1818, establishing his home at Bowling Green. His marriage was solemnized in 1816 and he and his wife became the parents of eight children, of which number Charles J. was the sixth in order of birth. The father engaged in the general merchandise business in Bowling Green and at the time of his death he had the reputation of being the oldest merchant in the state. His early educational privileges were of the most meagre type and in order to give his children better advantages than those afforded him in his youth he constructed a small frame school-house in the close vicinity of his home and to this school is Charles J. indebted for his rudimentary education. Jacob Vanmeter was summoned to the life eternal on the 7th of February, 1874, at the venerable age of eighty-six years, and his cherished and devoted wife also passed away in 1874. They were both highly esteemed citizens in this section and their contribution to the progress and development of Warren county was of distinctive order.

Aside from his mercantile interests Mr. Vanmeter also owned a large landed estate and many slaves, the general management of which he consigned to his son, Charles J. It is most interesting to note at this juncture that the old homestead on this plantation is still occupied by the immediate subject of this review. In 1856 Charles J. Vanmeter, together with his brother William S. and Captain A. Liter, had a steam boat completed to ply between Bowling Green and Evansville, Indiana, on the Green and Barren rivers. This was practically the beginning of navigation on these rivers and at one time the brothers

owned as many as eight boats; they built warehouses and wharves at Bowling Green and did much toward the development of this water course. For a period of thirty years Captain Vanmeter was actively identified with this line of enterprise and about 1885 he disposed of his interest in the river in order to give his entire time and attention to his extensive property holdings, he and his brother's family owning as much as ten thousand acres of valuable land in Warren, Grayson and Edmononton counties. Captain Vanmeter is a director in the Bowling Green National Bank and he has other financial and industrial interests of broad scope and importance in this section of the state.

Captain Vanmeter was an old-line Whig in politics and though he has never sought or desired the honors or emoluments of public office he now gives a staunch support to the cause of the Democratic party. He was at one time affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a strong temperance man. His wife holds membership in the Presbyterian church, to whose charitable organizations he has been a most liberal contributor. After fire had destroyed the Old Van Meter hall, he furnished money with which to erect a splendid edifice which will stand as one of the fine monumental structures in this city. He is a man of fine mental equipment and broad humanitarianism and as a loyal and public-spirited citizen he has ever given his aid in support of all projects advanced to promote the general welfare of the community. In his business relations he is known as a man of most extraordinary executive ability and as one of unquestioned honesty and integrity.

On the 1st of October, 1878, Captain Vanmeter was united in marriage to Mrs. Kate (Moss) Overall, a daughter of Thomas S. T. Moss, of North Carolina, where he spent many years as a prosperous merchant. The mother of Mrs. Vanmeter was Judith (Bullock) Moss, who was a sister of Irwin Bullock, a member of the commission selected to revise the statutes of Kentucky. A brother of Mrs. Vanmeter served for a number of years as attorney general of the state.

WILLIAM IRVING THOMPSON, D. D. S., has the distinction of being incumbent of the office of mayor of his native city of Henderson and he has given a most progressive and admirable administration of the municipal government. His interests in Henderson are of varied order and in his native city he was engaged in the practice of his profession about ten years, at the expiration of which he virtually retired therefrom. Dr. Thompson was born at Henderson on the 17th of July, 1868.

and is a son of Dr. Pinkney and Nannie (Holloway) Thompson. Dr. Pinkney Thompson was long numbered among the representative physicians and surgeons of Henderson county, where he continued to be actively engaged in the work of his profession for nearly half a century. He was graduated in the Louisville Medical College. After his graduation he established his residence at Henderson, where he continued to devote his attention to the work of his noble profession until his death, which occurred in 1898. His practice was widely disseminated and he ever maintained a strong hold upon the confidence and affectionate regard of the community, in which he so long lived and labored to goodly ends. His wife survived him and was summoned to the life eternal in 1904. Both were zealous members of the Presbyterian church and Dr. Thompson was a staunch Democrat in his political proclivities.

Dr. William Irving Thompson is indebted to the public schools of Henderson for his early educational discipline, which included a course in the high school. After leaving school he began reading medicine under the able preceptorship of his father and later he entered the Philadelphia Dental College, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1890, and from which he received his degrees of M. D. and Doctor of Dental Surgery. He forthwith opened an office at Henderson, where he was successfully engaged in the practice of his profession for a decade, since which time he has given his attention to other interests. In 1898 he was elected mayor of Henderson and in this office he served four years. In 1909 he was again elected mayor of his native city and his administration has been carried on along progressive lines, with the result that he has effected many valuable improvements in the various departments of the city government, including the extension of the sewer system and the improvement of streets. The city owns its own water works and electric light plant and is thoroughly metropolitan in its public equipments. The mayor is aligned as a stalwart supporter of the cause of the Republican party and has been an active and effective worker in its ranks. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

JOHN C. WORSHAM.—This well known and essentially representative member of the bar of Henderson county is engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Henderson and has the distinction of being a native of the state of California. He was born in Los Angeles county, California, on the 25th of May, 1878, and is the eldest son of Andrew

J. and Florence (Rhorer) Worsham. His father was born in Henderson county, Kentucky, about the year 1850, was afforded the advantages of the public schools of Henderson and he is now manager of the United States Kelaston Manufacturing Company in the city of Louisville, this state. On other pages of this work is given a detailed record concerning the Worsham family, so that repetition of the data is not demanded in the present connection.

John C. Worsham was about three years of age at the time of the return of the family to Henderson, where he prosecuted his studies in the public schools until he had completed the curriculum of the high school. He then assumed a position as clerk in the postoffice, his father having been incumbent of the office of postmaster at the time. This position he retained eight years, under the administrations of Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt. In the meanwhile he had taken up the study of law, under effective preceptorship, and upon retiring from his position in the postoffice he continued his technical studies with the result that he proved himself eligible for and was admitted to the bar in 1905. He then entered into partnership with John W. Lockett, under the firm name of Lockett & Worsham, and this alliance continued until the death of Mr. Lockett, in 1908, since which time Mr. Worsham has conducted an individual practice. He is known as an able advocate and well fortified and duly conservative counselor and his clientage is of distinctively representative order.

Mr. Worsham has been active in political affairs in his section of the state and accords an unwavering allegiance to the cause of the Republican party, of whose principles and policies he is an effective exponent. He was made the nominee of his party for representative of the second congressional district in 1908, and he made an admirable campaign for congress but was unable to overcome the large and normal Democratic majority in the district, being defeated by Hon. A. O. Stanley. Mr. Worsham is a most appreciative member of the time-honored Masonic fraternity and has been a close student of its noble teachings and also of its history. He has passed the various official chairs in the Masonic bodies, with which he is affiliated, and these include: Henderson Lodge, No. 9, Free & Accepted Masons; Henderson Chapter, No. 65, Royal Arch Masons; Henderson Commandery, No. 14, Knights Templars; and Rizpah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Madisonville, Hopkins county. Both Mr. and Mrs. Worsham are members of St. Paul's Episcopal church.

On the 3rd of July, 1908, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Worsham to Miss Annie P. Soaper, who was born and reared in Henderson county and who is a daughter of Robert C. Soaper, an honored representative of one of the old and prominent families of this county.

ROBERT L. CINNAMOND.—Among those prominently and successfully identified with educational interests in Kentucky is Robert Lee Cinnamond, who is the able and popular incumbent of the office of superintendent of public schools for Henderson county. Prior to assuming his present position he had been a successful teacher in the schools of this county and he is well known to its people, who accord to him unqualified esteem. As superintendent he has done much to advance the standard of the schools of Henderson county and he is known as a discriminating and effective executive in this connection.

Robert L. Cinnamond was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, on the 9th of June, 1862, and is a son of William C. and Elizabeth (McGaughey) Cinnamond, the former of whom is likewise a native of Shelby county, where he was born on the 15th of July, 1836, and the latter of whom was born in Anderson county on the 30th of July, 1830. William C. Cinnamond is a man of sterling integrity and strong mentality. He received a good common-school education. He had been for many years identified with the great basic industry of agriculture and is now one of the progressive and successful farmers of Shelby county. He is a staunch Democrat in his political allegiance and is a member of the Baptist church. Mrs. Cinnamond's father was numbered among the early settlers of Henderson county. William H. Cinnamond, paternal grandfather of him whose name initiates this review, was a native of Kentucky and was one of the prosperous farmers of Shelby county. He was thrice married and William C. Cinnamond was a son of the first marriage, to Miss Frances Lunsford. William H. Cinnamond was a son of John Cinnamond, who was born and reared in Ireland, where he received a liberal education and whence he emigrated to America and established his home in Shelby county, Kentucky, where he taught school for a number of years and where he became the founder of the family in this state.

Robert Lee Cinnamond is indebted to the public schools of Corydon, Henderson county, for his early educational training. Shortly afterward he initiated his career in connection with the pedagogic profession. He began teaching in the district schools of Henderson county in 1882 and he has been actively iden-

tified with educational work for nearly a quarter of a century. Fourteen years of this time were passed as a teacher in but two schools—seven years at Dixie and seven years at Spottsville. In 1908 there came a definite recognition of the eligibility and personal popularity of Mr. Cinnamond in that he was nominated as the Democratic candidate for the office of county superintendent of schools, a position to which he was elected without opposition in 1909. He assumed the duties of this office on the 3d of January, 1910. He is indefatigable in his efforts to systematize the work of the schools in his jurisdiction and his earnest and effective labors have gained to him the co-operation of teachers in the county, so that the work of advancement is sure to continue. In politics, as already intimated, Mr. Cinnamond is a staunch advocate of the principles and policies of the Democratic party and he has taken an active part in political affairs, in which connection it may be stated that he was a delegate from Henderson county to the Democratic state convention which nominated Hon. William Goebel for governor. He is affiliated with Spottsville Lodge, No. 182, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and he holds membership in the Henderson Baptist church.

Mr. Cinnamond has been twice married. In 1888 he wedded Miss Betty Smith, who was born and reared in Henderson county and who was a daughter of John and Agnes (Brash-ear) Smith. Mrs. Cinnamond was summoned to the life eternal on the 30th of May, 1902, and is survived by two daughters,—Bessie and Edwin. On the 31st of March, 1909, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Cinnamond to Miss Mary McMullin, who likewise was born and reared in Henderson county and who is a daughter of John H. McMullin, a representative citizen of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Cinnamond have one son, Robert Lee, Jr.

CHARLES E. SUGG occupies a commanding place among Henderson's public men. Possessed of a rare aptitude for affairs, he at an early stage in his career entered public life and has since stood in the political arena a leader growing in political stature and in personal esteem. In the discharge of his duties in his official positions he has manifested a spirit of reliability which, taken in connection with his promptness and fidelity, has made him a most valuable official.

Charles E. Sugg was born in Henderson county, Kentucky, October 21, 1867, the son of Samuel A. and Sarah E. (Sutton) Sugg. His father was born in Henderson county, Kentucky, in 1835, and was one of the pros-

perous farmers of that country, remaining upon the farm all his life and prospering not only as a farmer but having other business interests as a merchant, which line he conducted in connection with the farm. From his various kinds of business he became well known throughout Henderson county. He was the son of George A. Sugg, one of the early settlers of Henderson county, who married Elizabeth Walker and who was the son of Allen Sugg, who moved with his father to Henderson county from North Carolina and settled on a farm fourteen miles south of Henderson. Allen Sugg married Miss Dupre, a French Huguenot.

Our subject, Mr. Charles E. Sugg, acquired his preliminary education in the public schools and afterwards took a special course of study at the State University of Kentucky. Having the requirements as well as the taste for a political life he entered into the contest as a Democrat and was successful, as in 1897 he was elected county superintendent of the schools of Henderson county for the term of four years. Having served with satisfaction to his constituents he was re-elected and served eight years in all. At the expiration of his term of office he accepted a position in the Farmers' Bank, being manager of the real estate department.

In 1909 Mr. Sugg was elected county clerk of the Henderson county court for the term of four years. Interested in the needs and possibilities of the municipality he has studied the questions bearing upon its welfare with the result that his official prerogatives are exercised in support of many progressive measures, the value of which have already been proven.

In 1898 Mr. Sugg married Miss Carrie Sights, of Corydon, Kentucky, daughter of U. E. Sights and Genella (Pruitt) Sights, of Henderson county. The following named children were born to this union: Catherine and Robert W. B. Mr. Sugg was prominently brought before the state Democratic primary in 1903 as a candidate for superintendent of public instruction and received a good vote, but was defeated. He is widely and favorably known in Henderson and adjoining counties from the active part he has taken in politics, local and state.

RICHARD C. CLARKSON, senior member of the firm of Spalding & Clarkson Company, dealers in dry goods and clothing, Lebanon, Kentucky, has been identified with the business interests of this place since 1879. A brief review of his life is as follows:

Richard C. Clarkson was born in Washington county, Kentucky, February 5, 1849, and is of the third generation of the family resi-

dent in this state. Knotley Clarkson, his grandfather, a descendant of an English sire who had settled in Maryland on coming to this country, and himself a native of Maryland, emigrated to Kentucky at an early day and made settlement among the pioneers of Washington county. His old homestead, on the Springfield and Lebanon turnpike, five and a half miles from Lebanon, has been kept in the family and is now the property of Richard C. Here was born Lloyd Clarkson, Richard C. Clarkson's father, who passed his life in Washington county and died February 7, 1863. Lloyd Clarkson married Elizabeth Duncan, daughter of Thomas Duncan, a native of Kentucky, whose parents had come to this state from Culpeper Courthouse, Virginia. Henry Duncan and Thomas Duncan, great-grandfather and grandfather respectively of Mr. Clarkson, were natives of Virginia, descendants of Thomas Duncan, who was married in 1816 in the "Old Dominion." The Duncans are of Scotch origin. Lloyd Clarkson and his wife were the parents of six children, of whom Richard C. was the third born and is the only survivor. His mother died February 25, 1901.

After a boyhood and youth spent on his father's farm and with an education received in the country schools, Richard C. Clarkson, at the age of twenty-one years, went to Springfield, Kentucky, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He remained there until 1879, when he came to Lebanon. Here he entered the employ of L. A. and W. F. Spalding & Company, as clerk, and for three years was associated with the firm in that capacity, after which he was given the position of traveling salesman, and spent six years on the road, representing the firm. In 1888 he formed a partnership with William R. Spalding and W. G. Buckner, under the name of Spalding, Buckner & Company, which succeeded the previous firm. In 1894 Mr. Buckner withdrew and the firm became Spalding & Clarkson Company, at that time taking in Mr. F. R. Abell. Mr. Spalding died in December, 1904, since which time Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Abell have continued the business. For probably seventy-five years their building has been occupied by a Spalding in this line of business, and as Mrs. Clarkson was a Spalding, the Spalding family is still represented in the business. And during all these years this business has enjoyed a steady growth and has never suffered a failure or a fire. Mr. Clarkson still conducts operations on the old homestead above referred to, a farm of two hundred acres, and is a director in the Farmers National Bank of Lebanon.

He married, in April, 1885, Miss Mary Car-

lisle, daughter of Charles Carlisle, and granddaughter of L. A. Spalding, who was a brother of Archbishop Spalding of Baltimore and an uncle of Bishop Spalding of Peoria. Her father is a member of the firm of J. B. Carlisle & Company, of Lebanon, Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson have seven children, namely: Richard, Charles, Mary Prudence, Elizabeth, Virginia, Thomas, and William.

Politically Mr. Clarkson is a Democrat. He and his family are Roman Catholics, and he is a member of the Knights of Columbus.

PETER MANION.—The life of Peter Manion has been a practical one, in which his business career has been marked by nothing visionary. Endowed by nature with excellent mechanical genius, he has improved his talents and by his unfaltering industry he has advanced to a fine position in the business world. Few men in the state have been more important factors in the development of this section of the country, and the work which Mr. Manion accomplished in connection with railroad building is of itself sufficient to class him among those whose enterprise has been the foundation of the prosperity and the progress of the community. His knowledge of the scientific principles which underlie the work, together with a thorough understanding of the practical construction, has enabled him to advance to a position prominent in the line of his specialization, that of railroad construction.

Mr. Manion was born in Cannelton, Indiana, December 28, 1852, the son of James Manion, a native of Ireland, who came to America in his twenty-first year. He was a railroad contractor and built the railroad from New Albany to Salem, which is now known as the Monon System. In 1853 he moved to Cloverport, Kentucky, and built the narrow gauge railroad to Cloverport and to Bennetsville, and in 1857, moving to Henderson, he became a city contractor and later built five miles of the Louisville & Nashville Railway from Henderson south. He built also the railroad from Mt. Vernon to southern points. James Manion was born in the county Longford, Ireland, and his wife, Mary Shearn, also a native of Ireland, was born in Queens county. The husband died in 1872, but the wife is still living, in her eighty-fifth year, making her home in Henderson, Kentucky.

Peter Manion, our subject, was educated in the common school of Henderson, Kentucky, and later attended a private school. Upon leaving school he engaged in farming, raising grain and stock and continuing this until 1885, when he became connected with the grading and construction of railroads and street work. He built the first five miles of

the Ohio Valley Railroad, now a part of the Illinois Central. He was also employed on the construction of the iron and steel bridge spanning the Ohio river at Henderson, in sinking and preparing the foundation of the piers, which were settled down to the solid rock, after which he was employed by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company as a contractor in doing construction work from Cincinnati, Ohio, to New Orleans, at the various intermediate points and divisions of the road.

In 1905 Mr. Manion introduced a variety in his business. In connection with Mr. Dorsey he purchased a farm of eight hundred acres and handled and bought and sold various farms. He still owns a farm of two hundred and sixty-seven acres in Henderson county, which is cultivated along profitable and scientific lines, every acre being utilized to the best advantage. He has used the latest improved machinery in carrying on the farm work, and the land is in a good state of cultivation, the buildings in good repair and he now makes a specialty of the raising of live stock and grain.

In 1880 Mr. Manion married Miss Frances A. McAbry, a native of Indiana, the daughter of James McAbry, an old resident of Indiana, and a native of Ireland. To Mr. and Mrs. Manion the following named children have been born: James Leo, chief clerk and commercial agent for the Illinois Central Railroad at Evansville, Indiana; Mrs. C. B. Jacobs, of Owensboro, Kentucky, her husband being manager of the Cumberland Telephone Company; and Florence E., a teacher of science. While in his farming operations Mr. Manion has largely reached the ideal, following the most advanced methods and instituting many new ideas which have proved practical and valuable he has at the same time found opportunity to devote to public interests. In 1891 he was appointed on the staff of Governor Brown, serving four years. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and he and his wife are acceptable members of the Holy Name Catholic church.

CAPTAIN ALEXANDER SCOTT MCGRORTY.—The name of McGrorty is an abbreviation of the Celtic name Mac Robhartiagh, meaning "son of the strong man," and all who bear this name are descendants of Niall of the Nine Hostages, an ancient king of Ireland. Among the representatives of this family in America is Captain Alexander Scott McGrorty, a retired druggist of Danville, Kentucky.

Captain McGrorty was born in county Donegal, Ireland, May 21, 1820. His father, William McGrorty, who was educated in Dublin, was professor of mathematics in a Royal

school in the north of Ireland. He was born in 1777, and died in his native land in 1876. The Captain's mother, Sarah (Speer) McGrorty, also died there. They were the parents of five sons and two daughters, of whom three sons came to America, and two of them served in the wars of this country—William, in the Mexican war and Joseph Parkhill, in the Civil war. One son, Rev. John McGrorty, was an Episcopal minister in Ireland.

Up to the time he was seventeen, Alexander S. had the advantage of his father's instructions and acquired a good education. Then he left home and came to America. That was in 1837. He came direct to Danville, Kentucky, and here, in 1840, he engaged in the drug business, which he continued successfully for a period of fifty-seven years, until 1897, when he retired. During the war he was connected with a private bank at Danville, but with that single exception his whole time and attention have been devoted to the drug business.

While the Captain has always voted the Democratic ticket, he has never been active in politics. He is both a Mason and an Odd Fellow, and all his life has been identified with the Episcopal church, in which during the past fifty years he has served as senior warden.

On October 24, 1842, in Danville, he married Miss Rose Bradford Yeiser, daughter of Frederick Yeiser, a veteran of the war of 1812. She died August 20, 1903, after having traveled life's pathway with him for over sixty years. Their union was blessed in the birth of nine children, of whom three are still living: Mrs. A. L. Ormsby, of Florence, Italy; Mrs. William E. Bryce, of Ashland, Ohio; and Mrs. William Dick-Peddle, of Emmetsburg, Iowa.

REV. ALFRED CHAMBERS GRAVES, D. D., pastor of the First Baptist church of Lebanon, Kentucky, is a native of Bullitsville, Boone county, this state, and belongs to a family whose identity with this country dates back to early days in the "Old Dominion."

Captain Thomas Graves, the original progenitor of the Graves family in America, came over from England in the ship "Mary and Margaret" in 1607, and settled on the James river, Virginia, from whence his descendants scattered. He had a large plantation on the Eastern shore, and was a Representative in the Virginia Assembly. One branch of the family came from Culpeper county, that state, to Kentucky, in 1797, and pioneered on territory out of which Boone county was subsequently formed, bordering on the Ohio

river. Absalom Graves, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was the first clerk of Boone county, and he also served as clerk of the quarter-sessions court. In middle age he became a Baptist minister, and from that time until the close of his life he figured prominently as the leading Baptist divine in his section of the country, wielding an influence for good that was far reaching. "Graves' Hymns," of which he was the author, was used for years in many a Baptist church. He died in 1826.

Captain John W. Graves, father of Dr. Alfred C. Graves, was a native of Boone county and spent his entire life here on a farm. For a number of years, however, up to the time of his death, he was engaged in flour-milling business in Cincinnati. His wife, Louisa (Cave) Graves, was a daughter of Jeremiah Cave, of Woodford county, Kentucky. She died in 1858. His mother was a sister of the famous Craigs of Virginia and later of Kentucky. Of the four sons and two daughters born to Captain John W. Graves and wife only two, the subject of this sketch and his sister, Mrs. W. C. Gaines, of Slater, Missouri, survive.

Alfred Chambers Graves was educated at the Georgetown, (Kentucky) College, and the Western Baptist Theological Institute. He was ordained in September, 1860, at Bullitsburg church in Boone county, during the sitting of the North Bend Association. Among the prominent ministers in the council were Dr. James A. Kirtly, William M. Pratt, D. D., Asa Drury, Andrew Broadus and Thomas J. Stevenson.

The first pastorate filled by Dr. Graves was at Harrodsburg. Afterward he was at Louisville and Stamping Ground, and in 1871 he was called to the First Baptist church of Manchester, New Hampshire, where he remained five years, during which time he built a new church, doubled the membership and more than doubled the Sunday-school attendance. The handsome church he built there, including the ground and the organ, cost over seventy-five thousand dollars, and the dedicatory sermon was preached by his life-long friend, Dr. George C. Lorimer, of Boston, famous throughout both America and England, and the father of George H. Lorimer, editor of the "Saturday Evening Post."

Leaving Manchester in March, 1877, Dr. Graves came to Lebanon, having accepted the pastorate of the First Baptist church, a position he has since filled with the exception of two years. One secret of his long pastorate as has been said of him, lies in doing the very best work of which he is capable every week,

and not attempting to straighten out all of the kinks in this world in a day. Here also he has doubled the church membership and has a flourishing Sunday-school. During his pastorate the church property has been greatly improved, a large parsonage adjoining has been acquired, and general harmony and prosperity reign.

During his long service as pastor Dr. Graves has always given more or less time to literary work. He is the author of some pamphlets, "La Rue's Ministry of Faith," which have been published in book form, and numerous addresses, lectures and essays. For a time he was editor of the "Western Recorder," and for several years has been reporting to that publication the Southern Baptist Convention and General Association of Kentucky Baptists. At various times he has had calls to larger churches in larger cities, and with large salaries for inducement to change, but he has declined them all, preferring to remain in Lebanon, where he is devoted to his people and his people to him.

On July 21, 1868, Dr. Graves married, at Stamping Ground, Scott county, Kentucky, Miss Annie Du Vall Smith, a niece of the late Judge Alvin Du Vall, at one time chief justice of the Kentucky Court of Appeals. It was often noted that in her mental and moral gifts she resembled the Judge, of whom she was very fond. She died July 19, 1903. Active and useful in all departments of church work, and especially gifted in dealing with children, she was highly appreciated and greatly loved by the parishioners, and has been sadly missed. To them were given two sons: George Lorimer, now with the Burly Tobacco Society, at Lexington, Kentucky, and Alfred Du Vall, a teacher in Doyle College, Doyle, Tennessee.

WILLIAM H. KLEE.—Henderson county would be incomplete without the record of this representative citizen, whose career has ever been one in which business activity has been blended with unbending honor and unflinching integrity, and his course is well worthy of emulation by those who would justly command the respect of their fellow men.

William H. Klee is a native of Evansville, Indiana, born in 1859, the son of Henry Klee, who was born in Germany, where he received his education and learned the trade of a cabinet maker and stair builder. He emigrated to the United States and settled in Evansville, Indiana, where he engaged in the cabinet making business, later adding the stair building and still later the undertaking business. Then he dropped the cabinet making business, turning his entire attention to stair building

and undertaking, and in the latter built up a large business and in which he continued until his death, in 1892. He married Miss Clara Kratz, a native of Germany, who was brought to the United States when six years old, a daughter of John and Clara Kratz. Her father was an active and enterprising citizen and for many years was president of the State Bank of Evansville, Indiana. She died in 1898, in her seventy-first year, having been the mother of five children. The three surviving children are John Klee, of Evansville, Indiana, William H., of Henderson; and Louis C., of Henderson. The deceased are Clara, who died at the age of one and one half years, and Harry J., who died at Poseyville, Indiana, at the age of twenty-nine.

William H. Klee was educated in the public and high school at Evansville, Indiana, and upon the conclusion of his schooling learned the undertaking business with his father, becoming thoroughly acquainted with every department. The business that Mr. Klee started in had already been organized in 1848 by Jacobs and Theobald, who were succeeded by Jacob Schaeffer, and after his death the firm was changed to Jacob Schaeffer & Company. Under this name it was continued until 1879, when the business was purchased by William H. Klee, who has made a great success and added many improvements. He built his fine barn in 1895, one of the first in the northern part of Kentucky. He carries a large stock of caskets, has three hearses, a number of fine hacks and fine horses and it is one of the best equipped concerns in the state. His business is conducted in the most unostentatious manner, his men are under the strictest directions in conduct and caring for the dead and in every way the feelings of his patrons are considered.

In 1879 Mr. Klee married Miss Jessie D. Bird, of Evansville, Indiana, the daughter of John Bird, a prominent citizen of that place. Mr. Klee is a prominent Mason, being a member of Lodge No. 9, F. & A. M., and a member of Henderson Chapter, No. 14, R. A. M. He belongs to Henderson Commandery, No. 14, Knights Templars, and to Rizpah Shrine. In 1899 he built his fine residence, a substantial brick, with all modern improvements. To Mr. and Mrs. Klee the following children have been born: Veronica C., wife of John G. Delker, of Henderson, and they have one child living, Mary Louise; Josie M., wife of Frank Kleiderer, of Evansville, Indiana; Louise F., wife of Frank Keck, of Mt. Vernon, Indiana; Evelyn R., and Katherine, at home.

REV. ALEXANDER STUART MOFFETT, D. D., pastor of the Second Presbyterian church of Lebanon, Kentucky, was born near Staunton, Virginia, September 12, 1847, a son of Virginia parents whose ancestry is traced back through several generations to Scotland. Robert S. Moffett, the Doctor's father, was a son of James and Mary (Stuart) Moffett, both natives of the "Old Dominion;" his mother, Margaret (Guthrie) Moffett, was a daughter of John Guthrie of Waynesboro, Virginia. They were married on December 13, 1829, and were the parents of nine children, of whom only two survive—the subject of this sketch and his brother Robert W., who lives at the old homestead in Virginia. The father died July 17, 1857, at the age of sixty-two years; the mother, March 3, 1886, at the age of eighty-four.

Both his father and grandfather were farmers, and the Doctor's earliest recollections are of farm life. His education, begun in Waynesboro Academy, was interrupted by the opening of Civil war, when, five of his brothers having enlisted in the army, he was called back to the farm. In September, 1864, at the age of sixteen, he, too, enlisted, joining Company A, 3d Battalion, Virginia Artillery, the fortunes of which he shared until the surrender at Appomattox Courthouse, April 10, 1865. Following his return from the army he spent a short time in a preparatory school, and then entered Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Virginia, where he graduated in June, 1871, receiving the degree of A. B. He taught classical school at Charlestown, Virginia, and served as principal of schools at Carrollton, Missouri, one year at each place, and then devoted his time and attention to theological studies. He graduated from the Union Theological University, Houghton-Sidney, Virginia, in April, 1875, and in that same month was licensed to preach the Gospel by Lexington Presbytery of Virginia. He supplied churches at Pine Ridge and Fayette, Mississippi, one year; was four years pastor of a charge at Churchville, Virginia, and four years at Round Hill, near Winchester, that state. In January, 1885, he became pastor at Stanford, Kentucky; four years later accepted a charge at Midway, this state; in 1893 went to Lexington, Missouri, and in 1897 came to Lebanon, Kentucky, where he has now been pastor of the Second Presbyterian church for a period of thirteen years. This church was organized in 1868, has had a steady growth, and is to-day in a flourishing condition. Among the improvements of the property is a fine parsonage, which has recently been erected.

On June 28, 1876, at Louisville, Kentucky, Doctor Moffett married Miss Cargs Lena Crawford, daughter of Robert I. Crawford, of that city. Eight children were born to them, two sons and six daughters: Rev. Lacy L., who went to China as a missionary in 1905; Rev. Harry M., a pastor at Leesburg, Virginia; Carrie L., missionary at Soo Chow, China, since 1907; Maud, wife of T. T. Walker, of Garrard county, Kentucky; Emma H., appointed missionary to China in March, 1910, and in June of the same year was united in marriage to Rev. Robert J. McMullen, both of whom are now laboring in Soo Chow, China; Mary C., a trained nurse in Elizabeth Hospital, Lebanon; and Martha Paxton and Nalalia C., attending school. The mother of this family died at Lebanon, July 10, 1898. In September, 1899, Doctor Moffett married Miss Clemmie McFadden, of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, and to them have been given two children: Cornelia M. and Alexander Stuart, Jr., five and two years of age, respectively.

In 1897, about the time he became identified with Lebanon, the degree of D. D. was conferred upon Rev. Moffett by the Central University of Richmond, and many times he has been honored by being invited to deliver important addresses at different places. His address on the "Life and Character of Robert E. Lee," delivered July 3, 1909, at Danville, Kentucky, received high commendation; and he has frequently lectured on his travels through Europe and the Holy Land, he having spent six months abroad in 1890. Occasionally the local press and religious publications receive contributions from his pen. Both as pastor and as a citizen he is held in high esteem by the people of Lebanon.

MARION DUNCAN.—A man's success in life should not be estimated by the position attained but rather by the difficulties overcome. The advantages of birth and early association, the opportunities open for acquiring an education, abundant resources in wealth, and accessories which can be bought, should all be considered in making comparisons between men of equal eminence. The most valuable prizes are won by industry, integrity and perseverance and the man who advances himself by praiseworthy effort is the one who commands the highest respect. Occasionally a man is found of whom this may be asserted with perfect propriety, and Mr. Marion Duncan is one.

Mr. Marion Duncan, one of the leading farmers in Henderson county and a director in the Farms Bank & Trust Company, Henderson, was born in the southern portion

of Henderson county, near the Union county line, on the 6th day of December, 1838. He was next youngest of a family of six children, of whom there were four girls and two boys. His father was Nathan Benjamin Duncan, of Virginia, his mother, Martha Tyree, of Caswell county, North Carolina. They were married in North Carolina and came to Kentucky at an early day. Mrs. Duncan died in 1879, aged seventy years. Mr. Duncan's grandfather, Nathan Duncan, of Virginia, emigrated to Henderson county and died near Corydon.

When Mr. Marion Duncan was less than two years old, his father died, leaving his widow and children in a badly embarrassed financial condition. She had no means to educate her children, and there were no public schools at that time. Young Marion was hired at hard labor before he was large enough to hold a plow handle, and this life was continued until he arrived at the age of twenty. His wages, amounting from two to thirteen dollars a month, were paid to his mother for her and his sisters' support. At the age of twenty, his sisters having all married and his mother having given up housekeeping, young Duncan started out into the world to seek his own fortune. He had inherited a good constitution and large mental capacity and his habits of industry and thrift had become fixed by training and the necessities of his early environments. Health, energy and a determined will was his entire stock in trade and without a dollar, influence or education he was obliged to accept the only employment for which he was fitted, and having grown up as a farmer and gained a reputation for industry, integrity and great capacity for directing and controlling labor, he was sought for by men of means to take charge of large plantations. The first two or three years he exercised the most rigid economy, saving every dollar he was not necessarily compelled to part with. Marion Duncan was observant and had now found out the value of an education and realized the helplessness of ignorance. Hitherto the necessity of gaining a livelihood allowed no time nor opportunity to gain an education, and although he was twenty-three years of age he determined at all hazards to educate himself. To this end, therefore, he entered school at Corydon and studied throughout two ten months' sessions, spending no idle time but applying himself with an assiduity of purpose that brought to him a good common-school English education. Besides this, during vacations, he studied at night and worked during the day in order to earn something to assist in paying his board and tuition. His

money fast evaporating in necessary expenses, and not having the means to take a collegiate course in order to fit himself for a professional life he determined to return to the occupation his early condition in life had forced upon him.

January, 1863, Mr. Duncan was employed to take charge of the farm and laborers of John W. Alves, in which position he remained for two years at a good salary. During the years 1866-67-68 he was in charge of William McClain's lands and business in the Horseshoe Bend, at a salary of \$600, \$700 and \$800 a year. In 1869 he was employed by Mr. George Atkinson, in charge of his Union county farm, opposite Shawneetown, Illinois, at a salary of \$1,300. At the beginning of 1870 Mr. Duncan was employed by Mr. Joseph Adams to take charge of Diamond Island, and remained in his employ for eight years, at annual salaries ranging from \$1,600 to \$1,800. The highest price ever paid a manager was paid the subject of this sketch.

At the end of this time Mr. Duncan determined to work no longer for others but to launch out for himself. During the entire fourteen years he had managed for others he had never an unpleasant word with any of the gentlemen for whom he did business, and he was so successful that it was only a question of salary as to who would or could secure his services. Furthermore, during the fourteen years he never demanded a price for his services that was not paid him willingly. At the close of 1877 Mr. Duncan formed a co-partnership with A. S. Nunn, of Henderson, and purchased Slim Island, lying in the Ohio river, in the upper or northwest corner of Union county, and containing four hundred and seventy-five acres of very fine land, for which they paid the sum of \$14,000 cash. Since that time they have purchased about eleven hundred acres of land near Henderson, and are working from forty to sixty-five laborers.

On the 19th day of April, 1871, Mr. Duncan was married to Miss Julia Elizabeth Mullen, in Henderson, Rev. Dr. Talbird, of the Baptist church, officiating. Mrs. Duncan was born on the 12th day of December, 1846, and is a woman of many most excellent traits. Mr. and Mrs. Duncan are members of the Episcopal church. He is an active Mason and one of great influence, has filled nearly every chair in the three lodges, twice elected worshipful master of the Blue Lodge, but declined, served as high priest of his Chapter and has been twice eminent commander of the Commandery, Knights Templars. He is also a Knight of Pythias. Mr. Duncan is a large grower of tobacco, corn and wheat, and a large

buyer and raiser of cattle. His life, though a hard one, has been crowned by a well deserved success that few men under similar circumstances have ever attained.

JOHN WATKINS CROCKETT, who for many years was connected with the bar of Henderson, was born in Jessamine county, Kentucky, May 17, 1818, and died in Madisonville June 20, 1874. His father, John W. Crockett, was a native of the same county and was a farmer by occupation. His grandfather, Joseph Crockett, was born near Charlottesville, Virginia, and was colonel of a Virginia regiment during the war of the Revolution. In 1782 he emigrated to Kentucky and took an active part in the organization of the state, serving as United States marshal for a time. The first of the family to come to America was of French-Huguenot extraction, members of the Huguenot band having fled from their native France in the days of the persecution and sought safety in Ireland, whence their descendants came to America. The name at that time was spelled Croquetaine. The sons of this family were sea-faring men and engaged in this calling in association with the Maury family before locating in Virginia. The mother of our subject was Louisa (Bullock) Crockett, of Jessamine county, Kentucky, a member of the prominent family of that name in this state.

John Watkins Crockett was educated in the common schools of Jessamine county, Kentucky, and in Hancock county, Illinois, while residing there with his sister, Mrs. Hannah (Crockett) Bell. At the age of twenty-one he returned to Hopkinsville, Kentucky, where he read law with his cousin, Joseph Crockett, an attorney of renown, who later became one of the justices on the supreme bench of California. Mr. Crockett was admitted to practice at Paducah, Kentucky, and removed to Henderson a short time before the inauguration of the Civil war. His symyathies were with the south, and his conscientious convictions of the supreme right of the states to sever their union with the national government led him to give his influence and support to the Confederacy. He was sent as a delegate to the convention held in Bowling Green, Kentucky, and there was elected to represent the second congressional district in the Confederate congress. He maintained the position during the greater part of the war, devoting his time and abilities to advancing the cause of the south, and when the war was over returned to Henderson, where he resumed the practice of law. To that work he devoted his energies until 1872, when failing health caused him to

leave the bar and he returned to Madisonville, where he died in 1874.

Mr. Crockett was twice married. He first wedded Mrs. Smedley, and of this union there are two surviving children,—John W. and Mrs. Lucy (Crockett) Thornberry, of Montgomery, Alabama. For his second wife Mr. Crockett chose Miss Louisa Ingram, daughter of Wyatt H. Ingram, a merchant of Henderson, Kentucky. The Ingrams came to this state from Virginia at a very early day. The only surviving child of the second marriage is Ingram Crockett, who is cashier in the Planters' Bank of Henderson, and who, aside from his duties in the bank, gives much attention to authorship, having written many beautiful poems which have appeared in such standard publications as the *Youth's Companion* and *Frank Leslie's* and have also been published for distribution and for sale.

John W. Crockett was a marvel and a mystery to the profession in many respects. He seemed to leap into the arena fully armed and equipped for the fiercest fight and legal battle with its most renowned barristers while nothing more than a boy in age and appearance; and soon the scalps of chieftains hung at his belt. His star shot up meteor-like, but not to fade, and it grew brighter and brighter as the years went by, and he was recognized as one of the masters of the craft throughout the state. He was strong, terse, logical, but neither ornate nor rhetorical in his speeches. He seized upon the strong facts in the case and so presented and welded them together in his argument, always keeping commanding facts in commanding position, and with such apparent sincerity and faith that he gained the confidence of the jury and generally won the case. He was rather morose in his disposition and not personally popular in his ways, nor sought the bubble reputation by handshaking, but rested himself upon his mental force and power.

In concluding the sketch of John Watkins Crockett it is but just to give an account of his forensic ability, which has seldom been equalled. He was by nature an orator. He possessed a vigorous intellect, wide information and keen wit, and his command of language was such as to make his speech apt and fitting at all times. Careful in arranging and preparing his cases, he was never at a loss for forcible and appropriate argument to sustain his position and he met in the arena of the courtroom and in public debate such men as Archibald Dixon, Lazarus W. Powell, and others of like calibre and was never worsted in the combat. He was of a genial, generous

nature, courteous and frank, and ready at all times to aid the unfortunate and needy. Though eighteen years have passed since he was laid in the tomb, his memory is still enshrined in the memory of many friends and his virtues and goodness still live in the recollection of those who knew him.

JAMES HARRISON MOORE, M. D., who was a representative physician and surgeon of his native state, devoted the major part of his career to agricultural pursuits and stock-growing in connection with which he gained a position of marked prominence and influence. He was a man of sterling integrity of character, and none was more deserving of that popular approbation which figured as the metewand of individual worth. Dr. Moore was born near Danville, Boyle county, Kentucky, on the 13th of October, 1819, and after availing himself of the advantages of Centre College, at Danville, he entered the medical department of Transylvania University, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1841 and from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Shortly afterward he removed to Warren county, Mississippi, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession for five years, within which time he married Mrs. Mary Sabrina Foster, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Bacon) Messenger, who moved from Berkshire county, Massachusetts, to Mississippi in an early day. Upon his return from Mississippi to Kentucky Dr. Moore engaged in the practice of his profession in Harrodsburg, but after a short interval he became associated with his brother, Collin C. Moore, in a mercantile business in this place, as a member of the firm of Moore & Moore. In 1851 he purchased the Major Hoard farm near Harrodsburg, and there he engaged in diversified agriculture and the raising of thoroughbred horses and Durham cattle. He was the first to import Morgan and Messenger horses into Kentucky, and thus did much to raise the standard so long maintained at a high point by this state in connection with the breeding of fine horses. He served for many years as president of the Mercer County Agricultural Society, and in this connection also did much for the development and advancement of live-stock interests. He was also extensively engaged in the raising of cotton, and in this connection was the owner of a large plantation on Deer Creek in the state of Mississippi. The Doctor was one of the organizers of the Mercer National Bank, of which he served as president, was originally aligned as a supporter of the Whig party, from which he transferred his allegiance to the Democratic party, and both he and his wife were

devout members of the Southern Presbyterian church, in which he held various offices, including that of elder. Dr. and Mrs. Moore became parents of two sons, Hon. Daniel L. Moore and Bacon Rochester Moore, both of whom are individually mentioned in this publication.

On the maternal side the lineage of Dr. Moore is traced back in a direct way to John J. Lawson, who was Lord of Fowlsgrave, in the first year of the reign of King Henry III, of England. From him have descended a long line of eminent men, including Roland Lawson, who came from England and settled in Virginia in 1637, in company with his brother William. Sarah Lawson, granddaughter of Roland Lawson, just mentioned, married William Moore, son of Thomas Moore, Gentleman, a native of England. Their grandson, Lawson M. married Elizabeth, daughter of John Rochester, of Westmoreland county, Virginia. The Moore family are descended from Sir Thomas Moore, of Chelsea, England, who was high chancellor for King Henry VIII.

DANIEL L. MOORE.—Measured by its beneficence, its kindly optimism and its definite accomplishment the life of Colonel Moore has counted for much, and no citizen of Mercer county commands a more secure place in popular confidence and esteem. He is distinctively a man of affairs, his capitalistic and industrial interests being of wide scope and importance, but above all this his course has been marked by generous impulses, freedom from ostentation, deep human sympathy and tolerance and unequivocal public spirit, so that he well merits the high regard in which he is uniformly held.

Daniel Lawson Moore, whose beautiful homestead is located one half mile distant from Harrodsburg, on the Lexington Pike, was born in Harrodsburg, Mercer county, this state, on the 31st of January, 1837, and is a son of Dr. James Harrison Moore, to whom a memoir is dedicated on other pages of this work. His early educational training was secured under the direction of private tutors and later he continued his studies in Centre College, at Danville. Thereafter he studied law under the preceptorship of Colonel Philip B. Thompson and was admitted to the bar, though he has never engaged in the active practice of his profession, preferring to devote his attention to his large agricultural, industrial and financial interests. Besides his large farming interests in his native state Colonel Moore owns several thousand acres in Sharkey county, Mississippi, these lands being devoted to cotton growing. His cotton plantations in





Mississippi include the "Eggremont," "Baconia," and "The Mounds," on the last mentioned of which is located his magnificent winter home. In Issaquena county, Mississippi, he also owns four thousand acres of timber land, together with extensive saw milling interests. In 1881 Colonel Moore acquired a ranch of six thousand acres of the famous North Park of Colorado, where he has demonstrated, as did former President Roosevelt in Montana, Wyoming and Idaho, that the native breeds of cattle and horses could be improved and perfected by the importing of thoroughbred stock from Kentucky, thus breeding up the original lines. Colonel Moore has also been most conspicuously identified with the great distillery industry of Kentucky. In 1873 he founded the D. L. Moore Distillery, near Burgin, Mercer county, and this he operated until 1899, when, upon the death of his father-in-law, Judge William H. McBrayer, he was appointed administrator of the latter's large estate and, as lessee, assumed charge of the famous "Cedar Brook" distillery, that had been founded by Judge McBrayer in Anderson county. He conducted this distillery during the most successful period of its existence, and about 1897 the same was included in a consolidation of the leading distilleries of the state.

Colonel Moore has ever maintained a most lively interest in all that has touched the welfare of his native city and county, and from 1892 until 1908 he served as president of the Mercer National Bank, one of the strongest financial institutions of the state and one in which he is still a director and the largest stockholder. He has always accorded an uncompromising allegiance to the cause of the Democratic party and has been liberal in his contributions to its work. In 1881 he was elected to represent the Twentieth, or Capital, district in the state senate, and in the deliberative body of the legislature he manifested the same progressiveness and public spirit that have characterized him in all other relations of life. Though himself a distiller, he introduced and ably championed the bill levying a special tax on Kentucky whiskey for school purposes, and this bill was finally enacted. Mr. Moore is known as a man of broad mental ken and of great business capacity, and his career has been marked by unremitting energy, foresight and discrimination, thus enabling him to attain to a large measure of success in connection with the practical activities of life. He has contributed generously to worthy charitable and beneficent objects, and was associated with his father in presenting to the Presbyterian church of Harrods-

burg a fine organ, at an expenditure of twenty-five hundred dollars, the same having been given in memory of his devoted mother. He also contributed five hundred dollars to raise the indebtedness of the public library of Harrodsburg. Colonel Moore is a man of large literary appreciation and he finds great pleasure in his extensive library and select collection of fine paintings and other art objects. He is very fond also of sports afield and afloat, and his home is adorned with many attractive and valuable trophies secured on his various hunting expeditions. His magnificent home near Harrodsburg was erected at a cost of fifty thousand dollars, and is one of the many fine places that add to the attractiveness of his native state, besides which it is a recognized center of gracious and refined hospitality. Colonel Moore is a member of the Presbyterian church in Harrodsburg, and Mrs. Moore is a member of the Christian church, and both find their greatest pleasure and solace in their two beautiful homes,—the one in Kentucky and the other in Mississippi.

On the 15th of November, 1870, was solemnized the marriage of Colonel Moore to Miss Henrietta McBrayer, the only daughter of Judge William H. McBrayer, and she was summoned to the life eternal in 1882. She is survived by three children,—May, who is the wife of Percy Whilden, of Birmingham, Alabama; Wallace, who is the wife of Morris Bartlett, of Lawrenceburg, Kentucky; and William McBrayer Moore, of Woodford county, this state. On the 30th of June, 1891, Colonel Moore contracted a second marriage, being then united to Miss Minnie Ball, daughter of the late Dudley Mitchum Ball, of Woodford county, Kentucky. The two children of this union are : Anita Mitchum Moore, who is a member of the class of 1910 in Semple Collegiate Institute, in the city of Louisville; and Minnie Ball Moore, who is also a student of the same school.

REV. JOSEPH A. HOGARTY, rector of St. Augustine's, Lebanon, Kentucky, was born at Lexington, this state, January 9, 1860.

Martin Hogarty, his father, was a native of County Mayo, Ireland, and a son of William Hogarty, who died in England in 1849. In 1851 the father came in America and took up his residence in Cincinnati, where he remained until 1857, when he went to Lexington, Kentucky, to assist in the construction of the Henry Clay monument, he having learned the stone cutter's trade in Ireland and being an expert workman. He died at Lexington in 1880, at the age of sixty-four years. His wife, Mary (Fraser) Hogarty, was a native of Belfast, Ireland, and a daughter of an officer in

the English army. Of their children we record that Alexander, a stone contractor, resides at Lexington, Kentucky; Rev. William is pastor of a church at New Haven, Kentucky; Mary is deceased; Michael, who was band master in the Third Kentucky Regiment during the Spanish-American war, has since died; and Joseph A., the subject of this sketch, is the youngest of the family.

Joseph A. Hogarty spent the first thirteen years of his life in Lexington. Then he entered St. Joseph's College, at Bardstown, Kentucky, where he was a student from 1873 to 1880, taking a thorough course and graduating in the last named year. He pursued a theological course at Preston Park Seminary, Louisville, and is a graduate of that institution with the June class of 1883. That same year he was ordained priest, and became assistant pastor at the cathedral, a place he filled nearly a year. In October, 1884, he was transferred to Springfield, as assistant to Rev. A. McHenry, of St. Dominic's church, and in June, 1885, became rector of that church, where he remained till August 26, 1894. Under his ministration a new church was built, at a cost of seventeen thousand dollars, and the parsonage was remodeled. Since August, 1894, he has been pastor of St. Augustine's at Lebanon, and during the sixteen years of his labors at this place the good accomplished by him is inestimable. The parochial schools, which were sadly in debt, have paid the indebtedness and are now almost self sustaining. Three separate schools are maintained, one for white boys, one for white girls, and one for colored children, and plans are made for a high school, to be taught by the Xavierian Brothers. Improvements on the church property have been made to the amount of five thousand dollars, including the new parsonage, church windows, oil paintings, heating, etc., and still further improvements to cost double the amount named are under way which will practically make it a new church and one of architectural beauty. At his request, the ushers in the church are the choice of the congregation, and the congregation also made the rules governing conduct, thus establishing perfect order during services and at entrance and exit. Daily mass at St. Augustine's is attended by a large number of people, many of whom go daily to Holy Communion.

A work closely allied with the church and yet separate from it, and in which Father Hogarty has been a great factor for good, is the temperance work. He organized the Total Abstinence Society, which has brought about changes for betterment in many homes in Lebanon. He was president of the Anti-

Saloon League at the time of the local option contest in March, 1907, and to him belongs the credit of being the most potent force in abolishing the saloons of this place.

Another organization which has been a moral uplift to the city is the Holy Name Society, which he established. This society has hung posters in every public house in Lebanon, the effect of which is that little swearing and bad language have since been heard in these places.

In 1897 Father Hogarty was the originator and one of the founders of the "Midland Review," which was edited by the late Charles J. O'Malley, of the "New World" of Chicago. The Review was moved to Louisville in 1898.

Another organization which Father Hogarty established and with which he has since been prominently identified is the St. Vincent de Paul Society, which looks after the indigent of all denominations, and so efficient has been its work that since its organization not a single person in the parish has suffered for want of fuel, food or bed clothing.

He is an indefatigable worker. He has given separate spiritual retreats to married men, married women, single men and single women, which have worked wonders in his congregation. A large part of his time is spent in the confessional. At all hours of the day or night he is prompt to answer the calls of his parishioners, especially those of the sick, and he lives near to the hearts of his people. In return for his devotion to them, he has their esteem and love, and his popularity extends not only among his own people but also throughout the whole town. When he celebrated his Silver Jubilee, three years ago, the ceremony was imposing, and many were the valuable gifts he received, among them being a munificent gift from non-Catholics, presented in due form.

BEN T. WHITE is one of those enterprising, energetic and farseeing men who do not confine their talents to one line of industry alone, but who by judicious investments and the studying of business conditions extend their business relations in such varying directions that they became connected with extensive interests. Ben T. White is an agriculturist, coal operator and dealer in real estate in Henderson, Kentucky. He represents one of the pioneer families of Kentucky, and was born in Henderson June 18, 1873, the third son of Larkin and Lucy J. (Hicks) White, an extended sketch of whom appears in another part of this history.

Mr. Ben T. White received a good education, first in the public schools and later in Georgetown College, Kentucky, and Notre

Dame College, Indiana. On leaving school he put in his time on the farm and acquired a thorough understanding of the requirements of a farmer's life, and he is now the owner of a fine farm of two hundred and thirty-six acres in a high state of cultivation, well adapted for growing grain and well stocked with horses, cattle and hogs. In connection with his farming, he is largely engaged in the coal business and also in the real estate business, both city and country.

In 1899 Mr. White married Miss Etta Johnson, of Henderson, Kentucky, a daughter of C. Johnson, a prominent citizen of Henderson. To Mr. and Mrs. White have been born the following named children: Benjamin T. White Jr. and Frances Evans White. Mr. White is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He has a fine residence at 119 South Elm street, which, like his farm, is up-to-date and has every modern improvement.

EDWARD J. HALEY.—The men who daily concentrate their energies upon business interests are the real force of a nation, building up the legal status and laboring for the welfare and upbuilding of the community in which their interests are centered. Such a man is Edward J. Haley, president of the Henderson County Savings Bank and a dealer in furniture and queensware, Henderson, Kentucky.

Mr. Haley is a native of Kentucky, born in Daviess county, in June 1854, a son of Joseph Haley, who was born in Ireland and emigrated to America when quite young. He settled on a farm in Daviess county, to which calling he devoted the best years of his life. This farm occupied a hundred acres, upon which he erected buildings, stocking it with care and discretion and made it one of the model farms of the neighborhood. Joseph Haley, father of our subject, married Miss Bridget O'Donahue, a native of Ireland, who came to America when a little girl. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Haley were the parents of eight children, four of whom lived to maturity and Edward J. Haley was the second son.

Edward J. Haley received his primary education at the country schools in Daviess county and later entered Bardstown College, which was known as St. Joseph College, where he pursued his studies two years. Upon leaving school Mr. Haley went to Owensboro, Kentucky, where he was employed by Allen Gilmore, a tobacconist, with whom he learned the business and in which situation he remained four years. He then embarked in the grocery and feed business on his own account in Owensboro, remaining four years. In 1887 Mr. Haley came to Henderson and started in

the queensware business and notions, but later he dropped the notions department and added furniture, and at the present day he has a large and well selected stock in the three-story building, all floors being occupied in his business.

In the fall of 1889 Mr. Haley married Miss Mary C. Rutlinger, a daughter of William F. and Barbary (Fosse) Rutlinger. To Mr. and Mrs. Haley the following named children have been born: Mary Lillian, Blanche Louise, Josephine and Frederick William. Mr. Haley has been for years a director in the Henderson County Savings Bank, his occupancy of this position dating from its organization, and in July, 1910, he was elected president of the same. He was a member of the city council for some time; socially he is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Elks, the Royal Arcanum, and of the Catholic Knights of America. He served as a member of the city council two terms, four years in all.

WILLIAM A. BROWN, M. D.—After having been engaged in the active and successful practice of his exacting profession in Boyle county for a period of more than thirty years Dr. Brown is now living virtually retired in the village of Parksville, this county, though he has found it difficult to avoid responding to the insistent demands of the many representative families to whom he has so long administered with all of zeal and ability. He has long held a secure place as one of the leading physicians and surgeons of this section of the state and is held in affectionate regard in the community that has so long been his home and the scene of his earnest and effective labors.

Dr. William A. Brown was born in Rockcastle county, Kentucky, on the 12th of March, 1833, and is a son of John and Ellen (Henderson) Brown, both of whom were likewise natives of Rockcastle county, where the former was born in 1804 and the latter in 1807 and where both of them passed their entire lives, the father having devoted his active career to agricultural pursuits, in connection with which he gained a due measure of temporal success. Both he and his wife were most zealous and devout members of the Christian church and were veritable pillars of the church of this denomination in their home district. The mother died in 1859, at the age of fifty-two years, and the father died at the age of eighty-three years. He passed to the life eternal in 1887. Of their children, five sons and three daughters, three sons are now living.

Dr. Brown was reared to adult age on the old homestead farm, in connection with the work of which he secured his early training in

practical affairs. After availing himself of the advantages of the district schools he continued his studies in the more advanced schools of Mount Vernon, the judicial center of his native county. At the age of twenty-three years he went to the city of Louisville, where he entered the medical department of the University of Louisville, in which he continued his studies for one year. However, he did not graduate. He initiated the practice of his profession in Rockcastle county, where he remained for several years. Finally he returned to Louisville and completed a second course in the medical department of the university, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1873 and from which he received at this time his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. In April of the same year he came to Boyle county and located in Parksville, where he continued in the active practice of his profession until about 1905 when, after years of earnest and indefatigable labor in ministering to suffering humanity, he began to withdraw gradually from active professional work, believing that he had earned surcease of toil and that the burdens borne by him for so long a period should be placed upon younger shoulders. He finds it impossible to entirely give up his professional work, as he realized that many of the families in the community have a right to his services by reason of their long continued marks of confidence and esteem. The Doctor is the owner of a well improved farm of one hundred and seventy-five acres, lying contiguous to Parksville, on the Danville and Lebanon pike, and he gives a general supervision to its operation. The place is devoted largely to the raising of high-grade horses, mules, jacks and cattle. The Doctor is vice-president of the First State Bank of Junction City, Boyle county. In politics he is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party, and both he and his wife are zealous members of the Christian church in their home city and he is an elder in the same. The Doctor is a member of the American Medical Association, the Kentucky State Medical Society, the Central Kentucky Medical Association and the Boyle County Medical Society, besides which he has long served as medical surgeon for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad.

On the 18th of March, 1858, at Mount Vernon, this state, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Brown to Miss Elizabeth Smith, who was born and reared in Rockcastle county and who was a daughter of Thomas J. and Paulina (Evans) Smith, the former of whom was born in Rockcastle county and the latter in Pulaski county. Dr. and Mrs. Brown became the parents of nine children, six of

whom are living: Henderson is a resident merchant of Parksville; Molly is the wife of J. Henry Hanklu, postmaster at Junction City, Boyle county; Kiziah is the wife of John Hayes, of Boyle county; Ellen is the wife of Robert Harbison, of Perryville, this county; Josie E. is the wife of A. B. Humble, of Seaman, Ohio; and Sallie B. is the wife of Charles A. Blanford, of Boyle county, Kentucky.

JOSEPH HENRY COVINGTON, of Franklin, has been prominently identified with political and educational affairs in Simpson county, Kentucky, for the past twenty years and his contribution to the progress and development of this section of the state is of most insistent order. He was born in this county on March 18, 1860, and is a son of Madison and Mary (Wright) Covington, both of whom were likewise born and raised in Simpson county, where the father was identified with agricultural pursuits on Hickory Flats. He died in February, 1897, and the mother died in 1898.

During his early youth Joseph H. Covington was associated with his father in the work and management of the home farm and his preliminary education discipline was that afforded in the public schools and at an academy of the county. In 1886 he entered the Lebanon Normal University, at Lebanon, taking a special course therein as a member of the class of 1886. He returned to Franklin, where he put his scholastic attainments to good use, as is evident when it is stated that he immediately secured a position as a teacher in the high school. For fully a score of years he has been keenly interested in educational affairs in the county and state and at present is a member of the school board and chairman of the board of trustees of the Franklin Female College. He has been a most beneficial and influential factor in raising the standard of the local school system and to him are due many innovations and facilities introduced to heighten and retain the interest of the students in their work. In 1890 he was elected county clerk of Simpson county and was again elected in 1894, serving in all eight years in the position. In 1898 he became actively interested in the banking business and he is now incumbent of the office of vice president of the McElwaine McGuire Bank and Trust Company, of Franklin, and he is also serving as a member of the board of directors of this popular and substantial financial institution. The bank was incorporated under the laws of the state of 1893, with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, and it is now recognized as one of the most progressive monetary concerns in southern Kentucky. In politics Mr. Covington is aligned as a stalwart supporter of

the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor and though never ambitious for political preferment he has been induced to serve as member of the city council and in 1905 he was given distinctive mark of popular appreciation in that he was then elected mayor of the city, in which connection he gave a most admirable administration of the municipal affairs of Franklin, introducing and effecting many important improvements of a local order. For four years he served as chairman of the Simpson county Democratic committee. In a fraternal way he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, being supreme past chancellor of Comet Lodge, No. 42. He and his wife are both zealous members of the Missionary Baptist church, in the various departments of whose work they are most enthusiastic and in the same he has been a teacher in the Sunday-school for a number of years.

In the year 1890 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Covington to Miss Mittie Reed, who was born in Simpson county, Kentucky, and who is a daughter of John W. and India (Granger) Reed, representative citizens of Simpson county, Kentucky, where the father was engaged in farming. Mr. Reed died in 1874, and his wife still survives him. Mr. and Mrs. Covington have two children,—Mary Reed and Rebecca S.

JOHN JESSE MILLIKEN.—Among the representative citizens of Franklin, Simpson county, Kentucky, John Jesse Milliken holds a secure vantage ground in the esteem of his fellow men and he has gained and retained to himself a high place on the roll of distinguished legists and jurists in this section of the Blue Grass commonwealth. Descended from staunch Scotch-Irish ancestry, his forebears were early settlers in North Carolina, whence his grandfather emigrated to Kentucky. Mr. Milliken was born in Simpson county, Kentucky, on the 5th of January, 1856, and he is a son of Robert Franklin and Eliza Thompson (Hail) Milliken. Robert F. Milliken was born on the Kentucky Purchase February 11, 1811. In the days before the war he was a prominent farmer and slave owner. He settled on the farm on which the subject of this review now maintains his home in 1821 and he was one of the early pioneers of Simpson county. Although his sympathies were with the south during the climacteric period of Civil war he strongly advocated the emancipation of the slave and would have given his own slaves their freedom had they had any place to go or the wherewithal to earn a decent livelihood. He was very much attached to his slaves and refused sixteen hundred dollars per head for

them, thinking that they might fall into the hands of cruel masters. He was a very enterprising and public-spirited citizen and built the first school-house in this section. He married Eliza Thompson Hail, who was born and reared in Simpson county and who was a daughter of John and Betsy (Wilkins) Hail. He was a native of New York and she was a native of Simpson county, Kentucky. They became the parents of nine children, four of whom survive and maintain their home in Franklin, namely—Mary Susan, Narcissa Frances, Melvina Angeline and John Jesse, to whom this sketch is dedicated. None of the above mentioned are married. Robert Franklin Milliken was summoned to eternal rest on the 31st of December, 1890, and his cherished and devoted wife passed away June 14, 1881.

John Jesse Milliken availed himself of the advantages of the public schools of his native county and he later supplemented this discipline by a course of study in Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tennessee, in which well ordered institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1875. He soon thereafter began the reading of law under able preceptorship and was given license to practice at the Kentucky bar prior to attaining his legal majority. He was also elected county attorney before his twenty-first birthday and he has continued in the successful practice of his profession during the long intervening years to the present time. He controls a large and representative clientage and has figured prominently in many of the most important litigations in the state and federal courts. In politics he accords a stalwart allegiance to the cause of the Democratic party and he has ever been alert and deeply in sympathy with all measures tending to advance the general welfare of the community. For a number of years he was incumbent of the positions of county judge and county attorney, in both of which offices he gave most distinguished service. He is a man of quick perception and remarkable executive ability and among his professional confreres and business associates he is known as a man of impregnable integrity and fair and honorable methods. His religious faith is that of the Baptist church and in a fraternal way he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Improved Order of Redmen, the Woodmen of America, the Woodmen of the World and in the time-honored Masonic order he holds membership in Bowling Green chapter, Royal Arch Masons. Aside from his other talents Mr. Milliken has considerable literary ability and has written locally for the *Courier-Journal* of Louisville and for the *Cincinnati Enquirer*. He also gives a large por-

tion of his time and attention to his finely improved farm of four hundred acres in this county, on which are grown grain, corn, wheat and tobacco.

CHARLES W. MILLIKEN.—Hearty and sincere appreciation of personal worth offered voluntarily during the lifetime of the man who has earned it, is perhaps the largest dividend that can fall to one. Hon. Charles W. Milliken is known as the "Grand Old Man" of southern Kentucky and he has ever stood exponent of the highest type of sterling American citizenship; he is great in his home life, great in his civic and patriotic life and great in his religious life. For three score years he has been engaged in the active work of his profession and no practitioner in the state has gained greater repute as an able and versatile trial lawyer and as one well versed in the minutia of the law. He possesses most wonderful powers as an orator, his frank, kindly humor relieving the more serious phases of his discussions and adding piquancy to and adequately illustrating his particular subject. He is even now in his advanced age one of the most popular speakers in this section of the state, to whose welfare he has contributed in such generous measure.

Charles William Milliken was born in Calloway county, Kentucky, on the 15th of August, 1827, and is a son of Jesse D. and Annie (West) Milliken, both of whom were natives of North Carolina, whence they came to Kentucky in the early days of the nineteenth century. Charles W. was the sixth in order of birth in a family of seven children and he is indebted to the district schools of his native county for his early educational training. As a boy he attended the old log school-house which was three miles distant from his father's farm, and his daily trudging to and from this place of learning, together with the sturdy discipline of the home farm, laid the foundation for the fine rugged physique on which the passage of years have left no mark and which to-day is as unright and muscular as in the days of his early manhood. In 1847 he was matriculated in Wirt College, in Sumner county, Tennessee, and in this excellent institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1850, duly receiving his degree of Bachelor of Arts. Immediately after his graduation he entered the law offices of Beverly L. Clark, in Franklin, Simpson county, Kentucky, and so rapid was his progress in the absorption and assimilation of the science of jurisprudence that he was admitted to the bar of the state in 1851. His former preceptor and friend ran for the office of governor of Kentucky in 1855, but owing to unforeseen po-

litical exigencies he was defeated in the ensuing election and some time later he was appointed minister to Guatemala, where his death occurred. Subsequent to his admission to the bar Mr. Milliken began the practice of his profession in Franklin and he has continued to be actively identified with the legal profession for a period of about sixty years. Time has not marred his fine mental faculties and his clientele to-day is larger and of more important order than at any other period of his connection with the law. His mind is singularly clear and active, his judgment sound and his style of expression forcible and elegant. In 1872 Mr. Milliken was given distinctive mark of popular appreciation in that he was then elected to represent his Kentucky district in congress. He was re-elected in 1874 receiving a majority of four thousand nine hundred and forty-five votes over his opponent, J. S. Golladay. In the lower house of congress he was one of the seventeen Democrats to vote against the electoral commission bill that seated Hayes as president of the United States. For six years Mr. Milliken served as a commonwealth attorney and in politics he wields a greater influence than any other man in southern Kentucky. He is a magnetic and eloquent public speaker and is called upon to make addresses on every occasion. As already intimated he is a staunch Democrat in his political convictions and in a fraternal way he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Masonic order, being a thirty-second degree Mason. He is a devout member of the Presbyterian church, South, as was also his cherished and devoted wife. He is deeply interested in church work and is superintendent of the Sunday-school in Franklin.

On the 11th of February, 1852, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Milliken to Miss Sallie Royster, who was a daughter of H. H. Royster, a native of Sumner county, Tennessee. Her birth occurred on the 12th of December, 1833, and she was summoned to the life eternal on the 26th of April, 1908, deeply mourned by an affectionate family and a large circle of admiring friends. She is survived by one child—John H. Milliken, who is district passenger agent for the Louisville & Nashville railroad, with headquarters at Louisville: He married Fannie Rudolph and they became the parents of one daughter, Mattie May. After the death of his first wife John H. Milliken wedded Miss Bertha Stigge, of Louisville.

NATHANIEL W. MUIR is one of the representative business men and sterling citizens of Bardstown and a member of one of the old and honored families of Nelson county. Here

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he is prominently identified with and actively engaged in the banking business. Mr. Muir was born on the historic old Wickliffe homestead, near Bardstown, Nelson county, Kentucky, on the 15th of November, 1853. He married Miss Cara May Shadburne, of San Francisco, and they have one son, George D. S., born November 7, 1901. Jasper W. Muir, father of Nathaniel W., was born near Charleston, Clark county, Indiana, on the 11th of December, 1823. His parents were natives of Kentucky and when he was an infant they returned to this state and established their home in Nelson county. Thereafter he continued to reside in or near Bardstown until the close of his life, becoming one of the substantial and influential citizens of this section of the state. He was educated at St. Joseph College and was an able member of the bar, actively engaged in the practice of his profession until the year 1882. He was an extensive land owner in Nelson county, and was prominently identified with the banking business until his death, which occurred on the 10th of April, 1907, as the result of a paralytic stroke which he suffered about four years previously. He was a staunch adherent of the Democratic party and was an influential factor in public affairs. He served as a valiant soldier in the Mexican war and was a delegate to the last constitutional convention of Kentucky. His father, William L. Muir, was born on the 2nd of January, 1792, and was one of the extensive agriculturists of Nelson county, where he died on the 12th of March, 1864. The latter was a son of Dr. William Muir, who was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, July 21st (old style) or August 2d (new style), 1753, and who came to America in 1769, first settling in Maryland, whence he shortly afterward came to Nelson county, Kentucky, where he passed the residue of his life and where he died on the 2d of November, 1838, the owner of large tracts of valuable lands and other property.

Jasper W. Muir, married December 14, 1852, Mary E. Wickliffe, a daughter of Nathaniel Wickliffe and Ann (Logan) Wickliffe, the latter a daughter of Colonel Benjamin Logan. His children by this marriage were six: Nathaniel W. Muir, J. Halstead Muir, Jasper Muir, living; and William Logan Muir, Charles Wickliffe Muir and James D. Muir, deceased. The children of Jasper Muir and Florida (Sloan) Muir, to whom he was married April 10, 1877, are: Joseph Muir, Henry L. Muir, and Mary, now Mrs. Robert J. Hagan, of Louisville, all living. Mrs. Florida (Sloan) Muir was of pioneer stock, born May 1, 1848, and she died January 25, 1910.

DELKER BROTHERS BUGGY COMPANY.—The business of which this present company is an offshoot was started in 1863 by George Delker and was later on carried on by his sons. After the death of the father in 1891 the three sons continued in this business for ten years and in 1901 the present company was incorporated, with Frank H. Delker, president, Alfred G. Delker, secretary and treasurer, and John J. Delker, vice president. The capital stock is one hundred thousand dollars and the surplus, fifty thousand dollars. The company has a large plant, well stocked with improved machinery and equipped with a system of dynamos. The annual output is seven thousand jobs, consisting of buggies and carriages.

The Delker Brothers Buggy Company is well established in business locally, and is represented on the road by traveling men covering the states of Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia and Arkansas. The horse power consists of dynamos which drives the machinery in the different departments of the plant. The size of the building is one hundred and fifty by two hundred feet, with warerooms one hundred and forty by one hundred and fifty feet. They employ a force of one hundred and fifty men, all white and many of them skilled workmen. The buggies and carriages are of fine finish, substantial and noted for their superior strength and wearing qualities.

Frank H. Delker, president of the company, is a native of Kentucky, born in the city of Henderson in 1878. He is the second son of George Delker, the founder of the business. He enjoyed the advantages afforded by the common and high schools of Henderson, after which he became an assistant in his father's shop, where he learned his present business. He possesses the enterprising spirit which is the dominant factor in producing the wonderful developments that distinguish this part of the country. He is a man of keen discrimination and sound judgment, and his executive ability and excellent management have brought to the concern with which he is connected a large degree of success.

Mr. Delker is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and also of the Knights of Columbus. The present officers of the firm now are Frank H. Delker, president, A. G. Delker, secretary, John J. Delker, vice-president. Mr. Delker is recognized as one of the active, leading and most enterprising citizens of Henderson.

BENJAMIN T. KIMSEY.—Prominent and prosperous, among the energetic, far-seeing and successful farmers and stock dealers of Henderson county, Kentucky, is the subject

of this sketch. His life history most happily illustrates what may be attained by faithful and continued effort in carrying out an honest purpose. Integrity, activity and energy have been the crowning points of his success and his connection with various industrial and agricultural pursuits has been a decided advantage to this section of the state, promoting its material welfare in no uncertain manner.

Mr. Kimsey was born in Tennessee, near the copper mines of Tennessee, February 24, 1858, the eldest son living of James B. Kimsey, formerly of North Carolina, who was born near Macon, Tennessee, in 1825, a farmer by occupation, which he followed the best years of his life, a man respected and noted for his sterling qualities. He married Rosanna Mann, who was born in 1824 at Asheville, North Carolina, and soon after this event they settled near the copper mines in eastern Tennessee. During the Civil war he removed to Georgia, remaining there three years and in 1868 moved to Henderson county, where he located on a farm which to-day is known as the Larkin White farm, where he engaged in farming and stock raising, remaining there a number of years and then going to Texas. But after remaining in that state a short time he moved back to Henderson county, Kentucky, locating on the Joel Lambert farm, three miles from the city of Henderson. On this farm he remained for some years and finally bought a farm in the vicinity of Spotsville, in Henderson county, and on this farm he remained until his death, in December, 1902, his wife surviving him until 1908. She was the mother of fourteen children, twelve of whom lived to maturity.

Benjamin T. Kimsey, our subject, received a common-school education in the country schools and assisted his father on the farm, remaining with him until he was twenty-one years old, when he began farming on his own account, as a beginning purchasing a hundred acres of land, which he farmed. A little later he married Miss Hattie Basket, a daughter of John Basket, a successful farmer and the owner of several tracts of valuable land situated five miles east of Henderson. After his marriage Benjamin T. Kimsey settled on a hundred acre farm near "Basket Station," where he engaged in general farming and stock raising as well as dealing, and added to this farm until he had two hundred acres. The principal crop on this farm was corn and tobacco, of which he raised in one season as high as fifteen thousand bushels, in connection with his dealing in cattle and hogs. Later he purchased what was known as the old Ed Funk farm, containing one hundred and ninety

acres, and Mrs. Kimsey, his wife, owns three hundred and ten acres adjoining this farm. At one time these lands were known as swamp lands and were ditched and tilled by Mr. Kimsey until they are now among the most productive lands of Henderson county. Upon this farm he has erected a good dwelling and some seven or eight barns for hay, cattle and hogs.

After the death of John Basket in 1905 Mr. Kimsey purchased three hundred acres, and this farm he rents out and it is managed by his brother, Lee Kimsey. This farm is well stocked with cattle and hogs and he and his brother Lee buy and fatten from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five cattle for the January market, receiving for the same good prices. All the improvements are substantial and in good repair. He has sunk two good wells and erected windmills for hoisting the water into a galvanized tank, from which he pipes the water to his barn and fields and into his dwelling house. His farm is well fenced and is not only a valuable property but one of the model farms of the neighborhood.

Mr. and Mrs. Kimsey have one child, a son, Hoyt Kimsey, who is a prosperous farmer near Henderson. Mr. B. T. Kimsey's farm contains nine hundred and sixty acres in a high state of cultivation, a splendid property to own. Mr. Kimsey served some twelve years as one of the school trustees and he is recognized as one of the successful and also reliable citizens of Henderson county. He and his wife are members of the First Baptist church.

AUGUSTUS OWSLEY STANLEY.—An enumeration of the men of the present generation who have won public recognition for themselves and at the same time have honored the state to which they belong would be incomplete were there failure to make prominent reference to the gentleman whose name is mentioned above. He holds precedence as a statesman of broad understanding of the issues of the day. He has been and is distinctively a man of affairs and one who has wielded a wide influence. A strong mentality, an invincible courage, a most determined individuality have so entered into his character as to render him a natural leader of men and a director of public opinion. The high official honors which have been conferred upon him and his career illustrates clearly the recognition that America accords to true worth.

Hon. Augustus Owsley Stanley, of Henderson, Kentucky, member of congress from the second district of Kentucky, was born in Shelbyville, Kentucky, May 21, 1867, a son of Rev. William Stanley, a minister of the





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1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 3, 1862. It is a very long letter, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the country at that time. The President talks about the war, the economy, and the future of the country. He also talks about the role of the President and the Congress.

2. The second part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 3, 1862. It is a very long report, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the Treasury at that time. The Secretary talks about the revenue, the expenses, and the future of the Treasury. He also talks about the role of the Secretary and the Congress.

3. The third part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Interior, dated January 3, 1862. It is a very long report, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the Interior at that time. The Secretary talks about the land, the minerals, and the future of the Interior. He also talks about the role of the Secretary and the Congress.

4. The fourth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated January 3, 1862. It is a very long report, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the War at that time. The Secretary talks about the army, the navy, and the future of the War. He also talks about the role of the Secretary and the Congress.

5. The fifth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Navy, dated January 3, 1862. It is a very long report, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the Navy at that time. The Secretary talks about the ships, the sailors, and the future of the Navy. He also talks about the role of the Secretary and the Congress.

6. The sixth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Army, dated January 3, 1862. It is a very long report, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the Army at that time. The Secretary talks about the soldiers, the officers, and the future of the Army. He also talks about the role of the Secretary and the Congress.

7. The seventh part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Marine Corps, dated January 3, 1862. It is a very long report, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the Marine Corps at that time. The Secretary talks about the Marines, the officers, and the future of the Marine Corps. He also talks about the role of the Secretary and the Congress.

8. The eighth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Coast Guard, dated January 3, 1862. It is a very long report, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the Coast Guard at that time. The Secretary talks about the ships, the sailors, and the future of the Coast Guard. He also talks about the role of the Secretary and the Congress.

9. The ninth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Customs Service, dated January 3, 1862. It is a very long report, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the Customs Service at that time. The Secretary talks about the revenue, the expenses, and the future of the Customs Service. He also talks about the role of the Secretary and the Congress.

10. The tenth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Post Office, dated January 3, 1862. It is a very long report, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the Post Office at that time. The Secretary talks about the mail, the postmen, and the future of the Post Office. He also talks about the role of the Secretary and the Congress.

The first of these is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is now living in the urban centers. This is a result of the process of urbanization, which has been going on since the beginning of the nineteenth century. The second is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is now living in the middle class. This is a result of the process of social mobility, which has been going on since the beginning of the nineteenth century. The third is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is now living in the white middle class. This is a result of the process of racial assimilation, which has been going on since the beginning of the nineteenth century.



Christian church, now located at Burkesville, Kentucky. During the war William Stanley served as judge advocate general on the staff of General Joseph E. Johnston, of the Confederate army. His father was Joseph Stanley, a native of Virginia, who came to Kentucky in the twenties and settled in Nelson county, where he followed agricultural pursuits all his life. Hon. A. O. Stanley's mother was Amanda Owsley, daughter of Hon. Nudicat E. Owsley, of Shelby county, once a member of the legislature and a brother of Hon. William Owsley, at one time governor of the commonwealth of Kentucky and afterward justice of the state supreme court. Mrs. Stanley is still living.

Hon. A. O. Stanley grew to manhood in the heart of his native state, having been reared in Shelby, Woodford, Boyle and Mercer counties. He was graduated from Centre College at Danville, Kentucky, and for the next year held the chair of belles-lettres in Christian College at Hustonville and for one year was principal of Marion Academy at Bradfordsville, Kentucky. Then for two years was principal of an academy near Springfield. During all this time he devoted such time as he could spare from his school work to the study of law, and in 1894 he was admitted to the bar. Connected with the college life of Mr. Stanley is a fact which is worthy of special notice as it stands alone in college history. While at Centre College he was chosen to represent the institution in the State Oratorical Contest, and also had a similar honor conferred on him by the Kentucky State College, being the only man that ever represented two colleges in the contests.

Upon being admitted to the bar he began practice in Flemingsburg, Kentucky, and continued there until March, 1898, when he came to Henderson, landing in the city on the 17th of March, St. Patrick's day, a total stranger, for Flemingsburg is three hundred miles from Henderson. From that time on his progress has been phenomenal both in a professional and political way. In 1900 he was made an elector on the Democratic presidential ticket; in 1902 he was nominated and elected to the fifty-eighth congress from the second district; and in 1904 was unanimously re-nominated for another term and has been re-elected to the sixtieth, sixty-first and sixty-second congresses. On all occasions he has faithfully cared for the interests of his constituents.

Mr. Stanley is a member of the law firm of Dorsey & Stanley, which is one of the strongest in western Kentucky, his partner being John L. Dorsey, ex-judge of the Henderson circuit court. Mr. Stanley has few equals

as a public speaker, either before a jury or on the political hustings. Ever since he became a voter he has taken part in every political campaign and has repeatedly canvassed the state at his own expense. His ability as a public speaker and his well known devotion to Democratic principles have made him most popular with his party. In the House he is a member of the committee on mines and mining, labor, territories and agriculture, and is always an advocate of every measure to secure a nine-foot channel in the Ohio river from Pittsburg to Cairo. This question he looks upon as one of the most important touching the country's public utilities. He is, therefore, always an attendant at every meeting to agitate the subject and frequently appears before the committee on rivers and harbors to urge legislation favorable to that end. His work in congress has included some of the most important legislation passed by the house. He is the author of the amendment taking off the tax on tobacco in the natural leaf. He introduced the resolution in congress which resulted in the tobacco trust being indicted and is now engaged on the same line of work in connection with the steel trust.

Mr. Stanley was married to Susan Soaper, daughter of William Soaper, a prominent tobacco factor of Henderson, on the 29th of April, 1903. To this marriage have been born two sons, Augustus Owsley Jr. and William Stanley.

OLIVER HART HAYNES.—An active and able lawyer, Oliver Hart Haynes, of Owensboro, occupies a fine position in the ranks of the legal profession, and is held in a high estimation as a man and a citizen. He was born April 12th, 1851, in Daviess county, Kentucky, a son of Frank W. Haynes.

Josiah Haynes, grandfather of Mr. Haynes was born and brought up in Virginia, and there married Julia New. About 1795, he came with his family to Kentucky, becoming a pioneer of Mercer county, where he lived for ten years. Removing to Ohio county in 1805, he was one of the original householders of that section of the state. Erecting a cabin in the wilderness, he began the clearing and improvement of the large tract of timbered land which he had purchased, and on the farm which he reclaimed from the forest resided until his death. A devout and devoted member of the Baptist church, he attended regularly once a month the nearest church of that denomination, going to Beaver Dam, twenty-five miles away for that purpose.

The tenth child in a family of nineteen children, Frank W. Haynes was born in Ohio county, Kentucky, August 22, 1809. He at-

tended the pioneer schools of his day, and was early initiated into the mysteries of farming, which was then conducted in a primitive manner as compared with the methods now in vogue. Leaving the parental home when nineteen years old, he spent two years in Wayne county, Illinois, and then returned to his old home. Removing to Daviess county in 1836, he settled at the Forks of Panther Creek, near Masonville, where he lived until 1854. Disposing of his farm in that year, he bought land two miles from Whitesville, in the same county, and was there busily and successfully employed in farming and stock-raising the remainder of his years.

The maiden name of the first wife of Frank W. Haynes, to whom he was married in 1834, was Ann Mobberly. She died in 1847. He married second, in 1848, Cassandra H. Miller, a daughter of James and Amy (Anderson) Miller. She was of pioneer ancestry on both sides of the house, on the paternal side being a descendant of the family of Millers that migrated, about 1785, from Virginia to Montgomery county, Kentucky, and on the maternal side from the family of Andersons that came from Maryland to Kentucky, locating first in Woodford county, and later moving to Shelby county. By his two marriages Frank W. Haynes reared ten children, as follows: Creed T., Mary Frances, John W., Martha R., Josiah E., James M., Oliver H., George F., Robert E., and Ira A. David W. died in infancy. Following in the footsteps of his father, he was a true Baptist in his religious faith, while politically he was first identified with the Whigs, later becoming an adherent of the Democratic party.

After leaving the district schools, Oliver H. Haynes attended a preparatory school at Horse Cave, Kentucky. In 1876 he was graduated from the Law Department of the Kentucky State University, at Louisville, and since that time Mr. Haynes has been engaged in the practice of his profession at Owensboro. In addition to his legal work, he has been engaged in the real estate business since 1882, his transactions in this line being extensive.

On November 27, 1879, Mr. Haynes was united in marriage with Lucy R. Miller, a daughter of Horace W. and Amelia Miller, of whom a brief biographical sketch may be found on another page of this volume. Four children have been born to them, namely: F. Miller, who married Marguerite Johnson and has one son, Ashton Miller; Achsah F., wife of James S. Cottrell; Oliver Hart, who died in infancy, and Amelia C. Mr. and Mrs. Haynes are members of the First Christian church, of Owensboro, Kentucky, in which they are valued workers.

BEN DUNCAN RINGO.—Earnest effort, close application and the exercise of his native talents have won Mr. Ringo prestige as a Kentucky lawyer, a fact which is highly complimentary, for no bar has numbered more eminent and prominent men. His career has been one of activity, full of incidents and results. In every sphere of life in which he has been called upon to move he has made an indelible impression and by his excellent public service and upright life he has honored his constituents who have honored him with political preferment.

Ben Duncan Ringo was born in Carroll county, Kentucky, May 25, 1864, the son of William Luther Ringo and Martha Henry (Duncan) Ringo. His father was born in Henry county, Kentucky, January 10, 1821, and died March 10, 1866, the son of George and Sarah (Bryant) Ringo. George Ringo, the father, was born in North Carolina in 1796, and married Sarah Bryant, daughter of Major Bryant of Henry county, Kentucky. She was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, May 7, 1801, and their marriage occurred on the 2d of January, 1821. William L. Ringo married Martha Henry Duncan January 8, 1852, and from this union four children were born, two sons and two daughters, three of whom died in infancy or youth, leaving the subject of this sketch as the sole survivor. The mother, Her father, Willis Duncan, was born in Trimble county, Kentucky, October 10, 1828. Her father, Willis Duncan, was born in Culpeper, Virginia, March 21, 1780, and married Sarah Pryor, of Gallatin county, to whom were born several children, among them being Captain Sam P. Duncan and Captain Ben F. Duncan, each of whom commanded a company in the Fourth Kentucky Regiment in the Confederate army. With these two gallant men Ben D. Ringo and his mother lived from 1866 until he was about grown. His mother is still alive and lives with her son in Owensboro, Kentucky.

Ben D. Ringo was educated in the country schools primarily, and then took the full course in Hartford College, from which he was graduated with the degree of A. B. Afterward he spent some time in school in New York state and was admitted to the bar at Hartford, Kentucky, in 1891. He entered into the practice of his profession in Hartford and continued there until 1905, when he moved to Owensboro, Kentucky, where he has prospered and is now engaged in an extensive practice, satisfactory to his clients and remunerative to himself.

For a number of years he served as chairman of the State Board of Equalization at Frankfort and in 1903 was elected common-



wealth's attorney of the Sixth judicial district, and was re-elected in 1909 without opposition. Mr. Ringo has always been a loyal Democrat and has given his time and services in the councils of his party in the state, being for a long time a member of the State Executive Committee.

He has since boyhood been a member of the Methodist church, and fraternally is a member of the Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Ringo was married, December 14, 1892, to Emma M. Ryan, a daughter of George T. Ryan, of Logan county, Kentucky. They have two children: William Pryor, born September 9, 1896, and Luther Ryan, born August 26, 1899. The record of Mr. Ringo has won for him the highest respect and admiration. He is of the highest type of American manhood, a fine representative of our citizenship, a lawyer of broad learning and at all times a man of the very highest honor and integrity, whose career reflects credit upon the city in which he makes his home and upon the bar of the state.

DR. T. A. BRACKEN.—It is given to but few men to have both strength of mental and moral fiber and sweetness and spirituality of character. These traits, which should not conflict, make the Christ-like man of the rare type for which the late Dr. T. A. Bracken stood. Henry Bracken, the father was educated at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, but feeble health forced him to forego his desire to enter the ministry, and live a comparatively quiet life on his farm; but he largely and persistently contributed to the progress of Presbyterianism and of Jefferson College. The mother of Dr. Bracken was Martha Simcox, and both parents were of English extraction—sterling in piety and stalwart in moral character. Ten children were born into their home nine of whom lived to maturity; of the sons, one was a Presbyterian minister (Thomas A.), one was a physician (W. C.) and one was a lawyer; four of the daughters married Presbyterian ministers and two remained single.

Thomas A. Bracken was born near Canonsburg Pennsylvania, August 14, 1820. At the age of seventeen he entered Jefferson College, his father's alma mater, and graduated therefrom as a model student in ability, industry and morality. He then taught school for two years, when he pursued a full course at the New Albany (Indiana) Theological Seminary, graduating in the class of 1845. On account of impaired health his first settled pastorate was begun at Prairie and Hopewell churches, near Lexington, Missouri, having been installed by the Upper Missouri Presbytery in 1848. Dr. Bracken continued with this charge

until 1855, the succeeding eight years being spent as pastor of a church at Independence, Missouri. There he met and conquered a particularly delicate situation, as the congregation was split into northern and southern factions, political questions of the day, Independence being on the border-land near the Kansas-Missouri line and therefore a fighting ground for the slavery and anti-slavery (Free Soil) forces. His personal safety was several times in jeopardy because of his reported southern sympathies; but all stories of either his northern or southern advocacy were unfounded, and he kept his church together and strengthened it by remaining strictly neutral in politics. Despite this attitude his church was closed by military authority, and, to escape threatened indignities and dangers, he brought his family to Kentucky.

Dr. Bracken first preached one year at Newstead church, Muhlenburg Presbytery; then served the church at Nicholasville for two years, and in 1867 was called to the Second church at Lebanon, where he had a most fruitful ministry for nearly thirty years. During almost his entire pastorate he was also superintendent of the Sabbath-school. Owing to the frail health first of his wife, then of himself, he finally insisted upon retiring from the care of his church. The congregation steadfastly resisted his decision, but so insistent was he that they called in the family physician to give his opinion. He replied that Dr. Bracken had an idea that he could not do the work as he wished to see it done, but added that it would do his people more good to have him come and look at them than for any other man to preach to them. The physician voiced the sentiments of all; but his retirement from the pulpit of Lebanon church marked the period of the real activities of his life—which was joined to that of the Eternal One, April 22, 1902.

One of Dr. Bracken's earnest biographers and friends has also so voiced the prevailing sentiment of all those whom he inspired, purified and blessed, that his words are reproduced in the following extracts:

It is not usual for a man to excel in more than one department of church work, but it was pre-eminently true of Dr. Bracken that he shone with peculiar brilliancy in the courts and councils of the church, and was even more useful and influential as a presbyter than as a pastor. He had great foresight, prudence and wisdom, which fitted him for deliberation. He was commanding in appearance, convincing in argument and courageous in heart, so that he was qualified to be a leader; and perhaps no man in the synod has done more

to shape its policy in the last quarter of a century than he. He was level-headed, liberal-handed and loyal-hearted, and no one ever questioned his motives; so that for him to espouse a cause meant strength of argument and the influence of his name and character. Men knew that he was posted in all the affairs of the church, for he was always in his place at the appointed time, and was thoroughly attentive to all the business before the court. There has not been an enterprise of importance before the synod that did not enlist his sympathy and support. He was an ardent advocate and a liberal contributor to the synod's evangelical work.

But if there is any one cause that lay nearer his heart than any other, because of its necessity to the extension and preservation of the synod's influence, it was the Central University. If there were no other encomium passed upon his work in Kentucky he deserves to be held in the highest esteem as a friend and patron of higher education. Eliminate the effects of Dr. Bracken's force, fervency and fidelity, and their direct and indirect inspiration to this cause for the last twenty years, and you would have had no University, and the synod would have suffered an irreparable loss.

In the inception of our separate educational work Dr. Bracken was one of the first to speak for it, and to give to it, and to the day of its consolidation with Centre College he was the firmest friend the institution ever had. His unwavering loyalty, his invincible determination, his unremitting constancy, fitted him to be its surest supporter and safest counselor. He was always a member of its Board of Curators, and gave freely of his time, money and best thought for its success. In its days of prosperity he rejoiced, and in the days of its adversity he defended its good name and fostered its existence. The older members of the synod will not soon forget his earnest appeals for the co-operation of all the churches in its support, his fervent prayers for its usefulness. His heart was in it because he thought it was established for the glory of God and the good of young men. * * *

Dr. Bracken would have been great in any calling. As a soldier he would have ranked with Havelock or Stonewall Jackson. As a jurist he would have classed with Boyle, Owsley, Mills or Robertson. But he chose not great things for himself. In the spirit of self-denial and sweet simplicity he coveted the honor of preaching the Gospel of the Son of God. How he fulfilled that ministry we will let another tell. Dr. R. P. Farris, of St. Louis, Missouri, himself a veteran, but still

in the harness, says: "Dr. Bracken was, first of all, an humble, devout Christian, who like Paul, 'knew whom he loved.' To him the Scriptures—the whole of them—were the Word of God, the only infallible rule of faith and conduct. He was an able minister of the Gospel, thoroughly grounded in systematic truth, and expert in teaching it. He carried himself always as an ambassador for Christ, mindful of the high honor and the dread responsibility of dealing with lost men, as though God did beseech them by him; he declared the whole counsel of God faithfully, fearlessly, yet so as to commend both it and himself. He lived as he preached, 'pointed to heaven and led the way,' so that all men had confidence in him in all things. A kindly man, not self-assertive, but for Christ and His truth and His kingdom, it was as true of Dr. Bracken as of John Knox, 'he never feared the face of man.' "

Dr. Bracken was married first to Miss Ann Warren, of Lincoln county, Kentucky, July 9, 1845. To this union were born two children: Julia Mary, born April 9, 1847; died March 9, 1873. Margaret, born May 12, 1848; died May 13, 1848. He was married the second time, to Mrs. Myra (Rice) Crooks, near Campbellsville, Kentucky, January 31, 1893.

The sacredness of the home would forbid our drawing aside the veil to gaze upon the joys and sorrows that alternately came into the life of this man of God if it were not for the lessons we may learn. Too many of our strong men are weak at home. They are bigger, brighter and better everywhere else than at home. In the home a man shows for what he is. The freedom and familiarity of social intercourse, with its cares and its caresses, furnish the best criterion of the man. A man who is more civil and courtly in his manners, more cordial and charitable in his behavior toward others than to his wife, is radically deficient.

Of Dr. Bracken it might be truly said, "There was no place like home." There he appeared at his best. The unbending of the strong man to a thorough relaxation of body and brain was not to indulge self or to impose an additional burden upon the busy housewife, but to lighten the cares and brighten the life of the one he loved best. He had a stalwart form, a massive brain and a majestic look, such as we associate with oaks, cliffs and mountains, but in the home these all gave place to that other and more befitting grace gentleness. He loved the things in nature and in life that appealed to the tender side of his being. His home was embowered with roses, covered



with vines and perfumed with delightful odors. He delighted in the culture of roses and grapes, and from communion with these he drank into his soul all that was fragrant and beautiful, and all who were privileged to enjoy the hospitality of his home have felt the uplift of its refined influence. A great shadow fell upon its threshold when the light of that life went out, but the benediction of his chastened and consecrated example will remain a precious memory forever. May the Lord of the home dwell there through the comforting presence of the Holy Spirit, and make up to them by His sustaining grace more than they have lost of earthly comfort and sympathy.

LINDSAY HUGHES BLANTON, D. D., LL. D., of Danville, Kentucky, is one of the most widely known Presbyterian figures in the south, and a faithful and broad-minded educator to whose disinterestedness and self-sacrifice the commonwealth cannot accord too much honor. He was born in Cumberland county, Virginia, on the 29th of January, 1832, and is a son of Joseph and Susan Lisette (Walker) Blanton. His father, who was also a native of the Virginia county named, was a planter and representative of an English family which was established in the Old Dominion in 1700. In that year Richard, its first American emigrant, settled in Caroline county, whence David Blanton transplanted the branch to Cumberland county, from which sprung Joseph and his Kentucky descendants. The latter passed his last years in that section of the state, dying in 1880. His wife (mother of Dr. Blanton), who died in 1856, was the daughter of John Smith Walker, son of Captain William Walker, an officer of the Revolutionary war, and maternal grandfather of the late Thomas H. Hines, judge of the Virginia court of appeals.

Lindsay Hughes Blanton was of a family of six children, of whom two are living besides himself—Morton and Mrs. Dr. Hugh Blanton, both of Virginia. The youngest brother, Dr. Joseph P. Blanton, who died but recently, had rendered distinguished services to the faculty of the University of Missouri and served as president of the University of Idaho.

In 1853, when twenty-one years of age, Dr. Blanton graduated from Hampden-Sidney College, of Virginia, with the degree of A. B. In 1878 his Alma Mater conferred upon him the degree of D. D., and in 1901 that of LL. D. After completing his course at Hampden-Sidney College, he spent a year at the Union Theological Seminary of Virginia, but completed his studies for the ministry at the Danville Theological Seminary in 1857. He then became pastor of the Presbyterian church at

Versailles, Kentucky, where he served for four years, resigning his charge at the commencement of the war and going to Salem, Virginia, where he identified himself with the Confederacy.

In 1863 Dr. Blanton was appointed chaplain of the Fifty-fourth Virginia Infantry, division under General Simon B. Buckner, but in the spring of 1864 was transferred to John C. Breckenridge's division of Lee's army, as chaplain of the Twenty-sixth Virginia Battalion, Colonel George M. Edgar commanding. This, with the Twenty-second Regiment and Darrett's battalion, composed the celebrated Echols Brigade. He thus served until the conclusion of the war, continuing as pastor of the Presbyterian church at Salem, Virginia, which he filled until 1868. For the succeeding twelve years he served as the pastor of the church at Paris, Kentucky.

Although all of Dr. Blanton's labors, both as a minister and an educator, have been characterized by absolute faithfulness and pronounced ability, the period of his greatest activity and accomplishment was from 1880 to 1907; from the former year until 1901 he held the responsible office of chancellor of the Central University, Richmond, Kentucky, and from 1901 to 1907 was vice president of the Central University, Danville, that state. During his twenty-one years as chancellor, three hundred young men graduated from the Central University (Richmond), many of whom are now filling the highest places of useful service in the church and state. He was also instrumental in building up the Lees Institute (Jackson, Kentucky), Hardin Collegiate Institute (Elizabethtown) and Matthew T. Scott, Jr., Institute, (West Liberty); but his monumental work, in the cause of his church and religious education, was his splendid labors in behalf of the two Central universities, and the decisive influence which he finally exerted to bring about the consolidation of Centre College and Central University at Danville, under the name of Central University of Kentucky, with the removal of the Danville Theological Seminary to Louisville and its union with the Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary.

To use the words of Dr. C. T. Thompson, who was in the moderator's chair of the Presbyterian synod when sixty-two ministers and thirty-three ruling elders voted almost unanimously for consolidation:—"In the judgment of many the crowning act of Dr. Blanton's life was the uniting of the Presbyterian forces for education in Kentucky. Had he opposed it, the executive committee of Central University would not have authorized him to 'make or receive' propositions for co-operation or

consolidation of the rival schools. Had he opposed it, the whole board of curators would not have asked for a called meeting of the synod to conclude the matter." The decisive vote was taken April 23, 1901, at the session of the synod held in the First Presbyterian church, Louisville, whose proceedings also included the following, according to the official minutes: "Upon a motion by Rev. Dr. T. A. Bracken, and by a rising vote, the Synod thanked Dr. L. H. Blanton for his long, faithful and able services in the management of Central University."

In June following the curators of Central University held their last meeting at Richmond during the commencement. Then the following paper was adopted, which needs neither explanation nor comment: "In connection with the completion of the plans to consolidate Central University and Centre College into one institution, to be known as the Central University of Kentucky, the board of curators of Central University, now soon to pass out of existence, desire at this meeting to place on record an expression of the deep obligation which this board and the synod of Kentucky owes to Rev. L. H. Blanton, D. D., chancellor of the University for over twenty-one years.

"In doing so, it makes mention of the fact that when he took charge of the University it was in every way at a very low ebb, and that by patient, wise and persevering efforts he soon established it on a basis which enabled it to do good work during the subsequent years, as is shown by the fact that it trained many men who now hold honored places in all walks of life.

"The board also testifies to Dr. Blanton's unfailing courtesy in all his relations and intercourse with his brethren, and it witnesses to his self-sacrifice in various ways for the welfare of the university. The board further makes mention of its deep appreciation of the fidelity and wisdom with which he conducted all the negotiations which led up to the consolidation of the educational institutions in Kentucky, now completed so harmoniously and so full of promise to Presbyterianism within its bounds.

"The board still further expresses the earnest hope that the valuable services of Dr. Blanton may be retained in some important way, in connection with the consolidated educational work of the two synods of Kentucky, and that he may be long spared in its service."

Even more affecting than this fine testimonial, and fully as effective in demonstrating the strong and broad hold enjoyed by Dr. Blanton on the deep respect and affection of

all, was the presentation of a beautiful silver loving cup from the students of the old Central University upon the occasion of his retirement from active service as vice president of the Central University of Kentucky, to which he had been called in 1901. He read his last report to that institution June 11, 1907, and the committee to which was referred his resignation made the following report to the board of trustees:

"Your committee to which was referred for consideration the resignation of Vice President Blanton now reports:

"First—While the voluntary retirement of Dr. Blanton from direct active connection with the affairs of the University as its vice president and member of the faculty is a matter of serious concern and sincere regret, yet when we recall his fifty years of constant, faithful, able and consecrated service as pastor and preacher, as chancellor and vice president, his devotion to the training and teaching of young men, we feel he well merits the earned right to rest and release from the burdens of his present post.

"Second—We congratulate him that his last years will be passed in the shadow of the institution whose history is so large a part of his own life and labors, and among those with whom he has wrought.

"We congratulate him on the splendid condition of the institution here and on the status of Lees Collegiate Institute, that school to which his prayers and fostering care have been given in overflowing measure.

"We congratulate ourselves that these rest years of Dr. Blanton will still abound in service through his wise counsel and guidance, which we will enjoy through his continued membership in this board."

Dr. Blanton's response to John H. Chandler, of Louisville, who, in behalf of the *Old Guard* of Central University, presented the loving cup to their former chancellor, on Commencement day following his resignation as vice president of the consolidated institution, was somewhat in the nature of an autobiography, and was delivered with unaffected simplicity and deep feeling. "And I have been happy in Danville," he exclaimed; "first, in the fact of the consolidation—happy in the thought that all the Presbyterians of Kentucky were united once more in the cause of Christian education and in support of two great institutions. Centre College was founded eighty-eight years ago, the Danville Theological Seminary, fifty-four years ago. But a period of division and strife ensued. In 1874 Central University was opened at Richmond, and later the Louisville Presbyterian Theolog-

ical Seminary at Louisville. But the brick and mortar of these institutions were scarcely dry when earnest men on both sides thought and talked about getting together in education. And this is not strange.

"The Presbyterians of Kentucky are one people; they differed about the war, but in all great essentials they have always been one people; one in lineage, one in faith, one in a common history; their traditions, hopes and aspirations were the same. And it is a glorious consummation that once again all the Presbyterians of the state are standing hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder in the support of these two great institutions, and have recently joined hands in the establishment of a great college for women at Danville."

In October, 1907, the two Presbyterian synods of Kentucky controlling Central University voted to change its form of government so that it should not be a sectarian institution; this was done by vesting the control in a self-perpetuating board, instead of having the members directly elected by the synod. By this action its faculty became entitled to all the benefits of the Carnegie Foundation Fund, and in April, 1908, Dr. F. W. Hinitt, president of the University, received a notice from the trustees of that fund that the allowance of \$1,000 per year, which had already been granted Dr. Blanton, had been increased to \$1,800. In conveying this information, the president of the board of trustees wrote to Dr. Hinitt: "In conveying this news to Dr. Blanton, I beg that you will assure him at the same time of the high appreciation in which the executive committee holds his work, and particularly that you will say to him that his action in bringing about the union of the two institutions, no less than his own unselfish attitude with regard to it, seemed to the committee to be acts characteristic of the highest type of a scholarly and Christian gentleman. We wish for him continued health and prosperity."

These are but a few of the numerous instances in which the stamp of the highest approval has been placed upon Dr. Blanton's work and character by those official bodies best fitted to judge of their intrinsic value, and no testimonials could carry greater weight.

It may be added that the Doctor has served, as stated, as clerk of the synod of Kentucky since 1874, having held the same office in the synod of Virginia from 1866 to 1868. He was four times commissioner to the general assembly of the Presbyterian church of the United States, and was a trustee of the Confederate Home, Pewee Valley, Kentucky, from its organization until 1909.

Dr. Blanton's first wife was Elizabeth Irvine, daughter of Abram D. and Mary P. Irvine, of Boyle county, Kentucky, and the six children born to them were: J. Irvine Blanton, of Cynthiana, this state; Lindsay Rutherford Blanton, who died recently while residing at Richmond, Kentucky; W. Edgar Blanton, also of that city; Dr. Harry M. Blanton, of Richmond; Mary, wife of Hon. E. M. Dickson, of Paris, Kentucky; and Catherine Randolph, who married Joseph S. Head, Jr., of Ashland, that state. Mrs. Elizabeth Blanton died at Richmond, in June, 1901, and on August 17, 1904, Dr. Blanton married Mrs. Myra Bracken, daughter of Jefferson Rice, of Bath county, the ceremony occurring in Jessamine county, Kentucky. The late Dr. T. A. Bracken, Mrs. Blanton's former husband, was a man of remarkable force of character, as well as of spirituality, and his record as a powerful member of the Kentucky Presbytery and his invaluable work in connection with the consolidation of Centre College and Central University, at Danville, are along somewhat parallel lines to those which marked the activities of Dr. Blanton. An extended and appreciative biography of Dr. Bracken is therefore given elsewhere.

LINDSAY R. BLANTON, SR.—At the time of his death, which occurred on the 29th of March, 1909, Lindsay R. Blanton was numbered among the representative business men and most honored citizens of Richmond, the metropolis and judicial center of Madison county, Kentucky, and his character and services were such as to render most consonant a tribute to his memory in connection with this history of Kentucky and Kentuckians. He was a son of Rev. Lindsay H. Blanton, D. D., LL. D., concerning whom specific mention is made on other pages of this work.

Lindsay Rutherford Blanton was born in Cumberland county, Virginia, on the 21st of February, 1862, and the room in which he was ushered into the world was the same in which occurred the birth of his honored father. He was five years of age at the time of the family removal to Kentucky, and when eleven years old he returned to Virginia, where he remained one year in the home of his paternal grandmother. He then came again to Kentucky and here he remained with his parents until he had attained to the age of sixteen years, when he entered his father's alma mater, Hampden-Sidney College, in Virginia, where he continued his studies until his father assumed the office of chancellor of Central University, at Richmond, Kentucky, when he became a student in this institution, in which he was finally graduated, with the degree of

Bachelor of Arts. Thereafter he was for two years a student in a medical college in the city of Louisville, but the profession of medicine did not prove attractive to him, with the result that he left the college and finally went to Missouri. In that state he was identified with the mercantile business for some time, in Kansas City and later in St. Louis. He returned to Kentucky about the year 1886 and for some time thereafter he was here identified with the internal revenue service of the government, having been connected with the office in Richmond for two years, under Collector Bronston. Upon retiring from this service he became associated with the wholesale and retail coal business in Richmond, and with this line of enterprise he was individually engaged at the time of his death. He erected a large warehouse and extended the scope of his business to include the handling of salt, fire-brick, lime, cement, plaster, etc. He began independent operations with virtually no capital save energy, ability and integrity, and he built up a large and prosperous business, in which his reputation for fair and honorable dealings constituted his best asset. As a citizen Mr. Blanton was progressive and public-spirited, and he gave ready co-operation in the support of these measures and enterprises that tended to conserve the best interests of the community. He was a staunch advocate of the principles and policies of the Democratic party but had no predilection for public office. He was reared in the faith of the Presbyterian church, in which his father was engaged in active pastoral and educational work for many years, and he was zealous in the support of the various departments of the work of the church in which he thus held membership, as does also his widow. While a student at Hampden-Sidney College he became affiliated with the Sigma Phi fraternity.

On the 26th of April, 1888, Mr. Blanton was united in marriage to Miss Laura Shackelford, and they became the parents of two sons—Lindsay Rutherford, Jr., who was born in 1890 and who is now associated with the business founded in Richmond by his father; and George Shackelford, who was born in 1894, and who is now a student at Richmond.

WILLIAM EDGAR BLANTON.—One of the important industrial enterprises of Richmond, Madison county, is that conducted by the Blanton-Congleton Lumber Company, of which William Edgar Blanton is secretary, treasurer and general manager. Mr. Blanton is a business man of most progressive ideas and of indefatigable energy, and in his personal attributes he well upholds the prestige

of the honored name which he bears. On other pages of this publication appears a sketch of the life of his distinguished father, Rev. Lindsay H. Blanton, D. D., LL. D., and thus a repetition of the data is not demanded in the present connection.

William Edgar Blanton was born at Salem, Roanoke county, Virginia, on the 21st of March, 1866, and was two years of age at the time of the family removal to Kentucky. He was afforded the advantages of Edgar Military Institute, at Paris, this state, an institution conducted by Colonel George M. Edgar, in whose honor he was named, as the colonel had been commander of the regiment in which Mr. Blanton's father had served as chaplain in the Civil war. Later he continued his studies in Central University, and was prominently identified with the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity and the literary societies of the college. As a young man he went to Olympia, Washington, where he held a clerical position in the office of the surveyor general of that state. Mr. Blanton has been identified with business interests at Richmond since 1890 and was formerly connected with the operation of the Myers planing mill in this city. He has gained thorough experience in connection with the lumber business and was one of the founders of the splendid enterprise now conducted under the corporate title of the Blanton-Congleton Lumber Company. Concerning the same, the following pertinent information appeared in a recent issue of the *Richmond Climax*: "Owing to their belief that Richmond will continue to grow, even more rapidly than in the past, the lumber firm of Ed Blanton & Company has reorganized and brought new capital into the business in order to meet the growing demand for first-class lumber and building materials. The firm was established in 1905, under the management of W. E. Blanton, who by close attention to business and by catering to the demands of the public has built up a trade that makes it compulsory that the plant be enlarged, and to this end the firm has been incorporated under the name of the Blanton-Congleton Lumber Company, with a paid up capital stock of twenty thousand dollars. Preparations are being made to put in at once a new kiln, and the company will install new machinery to take care of the increased business that is sure to accrue as a result of this combination of splendid business men. In addition to the members of the old firm, W. E. Blanton and Captain J. R. Pates, the incorporators are Lee Congleton, a well known wholesale lumber dealer of Lee county, and W. P. Williams, banker and capitalist of Irvine. We extend

to this splendid enterprise a hearty welcome and wish for the interested principals the success they so richly deserve." It may further be stated that the company buys its own timber land and operates its own saw mills in the mountain districts of Kentucky, and that its finely equipped planing mill is connected with the extensive yards in Richmond, having provisions for the manufacturing of high grade interior finishing, mouldings, etc.

Mr. Blanton is a stalwart in the camp of the Democratic party and is ever ready to give his influence and tangible aid in behalf of enterprises projected for the general good of his home city. He is a member of the Board of Education of Richmond and both he and his wife are active members of the local Presbyterian church.

In the year 1894 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Blanton to Miss Elizabeth Miller, daughter of James C. Miller, of Richmond, and the five children of this union are: Elizabeth Susan, Emmett Irvine, Laura Shackelford, Camilla, and James Edgar.

DANIEL M. GRIFFITH, M. D.—There has been on dissipation but rather a definite and emphatic concentration of technical and administrative forces in the career of Dr. Griffith, who has thus gained in his profession concrete results of worth and magnitude and who has attained a definite position as one of the representative physicians and surgeons of his native state. He has realized the value of specializing in his profession and his practice is confined exclusively to the treatment of the diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He maintains his residence and professional headquarters in the city of Owensboro, the capital and metropolis of Daviess county, but his reputation in his chosen calling far transcends local limitations.

Dr. Griffith was born on a farm in Daviess county, this state, on the 19th of September, 1867, and is a son of Daniel M. and Virginia (Todd) Griffith. Authentic data determine that the founder of the family in America was William Griffith, who was born and reared in Wales and who emigrated to America about the year 1655. He established his home in Maryland and there passed the residue of his life. He had three sons, the youngest of whom, Orlando, settled on the Patuxent river in Montgomery county, Maryland, where he accumulated a valuable landed estate and where both he and his wife, whose maiden name was Catherine Howard, passed the residue of their lives. Of their eight children the one in line of direct descent to Dr. Griffith was Henry Griffith, who continued to reside in Montgomery county, Maryland, until the

close of his life. He likewise was identified with the great basic industry of agriculture, under whose influences was reared his son Joshua, great-grandfather of him whose name initiates this review. Joshua Griffith was born in Montgomery county, Maryland, on the 25th of March, 1754, and in that state he was reared to maturity. He finally removed to Kentucky and became one of the early settlers of what is now Daviess county, which continued to be his home throughout the remainder of his life. Concerning the family history more specific mention is made in the sketch of the career of Joshua T. Griffith, on other pages of this work, and to the article in question reference may be made for special information. The father of Dr. Griffith was numbered among the honored and influential citizens of Daviess county, where he became seized of an extensive landed estate and where the major portion of his active career was given to diversified agriculture and stock-growing, in connection with which he achieved definite success. He was a Democrat in his political proclivities and held membership in the Catholic church. His wife was a member of the Episcopal church. The father died November 3, 1893, and the mother, in 1883.

Dr. Daniel M. Griffith was afforded the advantages of the public schools of Owensboro, where he was graduated in the high school as a member of the class of 1885. He then took up the study of medicine, under the able preceptorship of Dr. O. H. Todd, and finally he was matriculated in the medical department of Tulane University, in the city of New Orleans, in which he completed the prescribed course and was graduated in the class of 1888, duly receiving his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. He forthwith engaged in the general practice of his profession at Owensboro, where his professional popularity and admirable technical equipment enabled him soon to build up a successful business. At the expiration of three years, however, in order to prepare himself more effectively for the exacting work of his profession he went to England and passed one year as clinical assistant in the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital and the same length of time in the London Throat, Nose, and Ear Hospital. In these great institutions he gained most valuable clinical experience and in the meanwhile he devoted particular study to the diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. After remaining abroad for two years he returned to Owensboro, where he has since given his attention to the treatment of the diseases just noted. In this line he has gained wide reputation and is recognized as an authority, so that his practice is now

drawn from many sources outside of the territory normally tributary to Owensboro. The Doctor has continued to be a close student of the best in the standard and periodical literature of his profession and he has made many valuable contributions to medical literature along the lines of his special field of practice. He is a valued and appreciative member of the Owensboro Medical Society, the Daviess County Medical Society, the Kentucky State Medical Society, the Ohio Valley Medical Society (which embraces the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee and West Virginia), and the American Medical Association. In 1905 he was elected president of the Ohio Valley Medical Society and in the following year he was further honored by his professional confreres by his election to the presidency of the Kentucky State Medical Society. It is worthy of special note in this connection that he was the first to serve a second term in this organization and apropos of this distinction the following extract from the *Louisville Courier-Journal* of October 18, 1907, is worthy of reproduction at this point.

"Signal distinction was given Dr. D. M. Griffith of Owensboro by the members of the Kentucky association yesterday, when they asked him to continue in office as president another year. This is an honor never before enjoyed by any president of the organization in its entire history of fifty-two years. It has always been the custom to elect the officers annually but in appreciation of his services during the last year the delegates to the convention decided that Dr. Griffith is too valuable a man to leave the executive chair at the present and succeeded in inducing him to remain. In order to confer this honor upon the 'medic' from Owensboro it was necessary to amend the by-laws of the association so that the incoming president would not be installed until the coming year."

Dr. Griffith is noted as one of the best public speakers on academic subjects in the profession. At all medical congregations he is called upon, and his response to the toast of "The Doctor" was one of the most eloquent ever delivered before any medical society and was rightly called a classic by some of the most eminent physicians in the state. Reared in the faith of the Democratic party Dr. Griffith has never wavered in his allegiance thereto and while he is intrinsically loyal, liberal and progressive as a citizen, he has found the demands of his profession such as to call for an undivided allegiance so that he has had naught of aspiration for public office of any order. He is affiliated with Owensboro Lodge, No. 130, Free & Accepted Masons, and Owensboro

Lodge, No. 144, Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks.

In the year 1895 was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Griffith to Miss Susan Herr, who was born and reared in Owensboro and who is a daughter of Henry and Mildred (Taylor) Herr. Her paternal grandfather, John Herr, was numbered among the representative pioneer settlers of Jefferson county, this state. Dr. and Mrs. Griffith are popular factors in connection with the best social life of their home city and they have three children—Mildred Taylor, May Ridgeley and Daniel M. Jr.

WILLIAM WALLACE SPALDING.—The name Spalding is so closely allied with the history of Lebanon, Kentucky, that no biographical record could be made of its representative citizens without frequent mention of the Spalding family. William Wallace Spalding, a prominent attorney of the town, was born and reared here, the date of his birth being January 12, 1878. His father, William R., was a son of Leonard A., whose father was Richard. Richard Spalding was one of the early settlers of Kentucky, having come here from Maryland. Leonard A. Spalding, at one time county judge of Marion county, and for many years a leading business man of Lebanon, was noted for his genial disposition and his generous hospitality. He died in 1887, at the age of eighty-two years. He was a brother of Archbishop Spalding of Baltimore and an uncle of the present Archbishop at Peoria. William R. succeeded his father in business, and was senior member of the firm of Spalding & Clarkson until his death, which occurred in December, 1904, at the age of fifty-six years. Of a quiet, retiring disposition, he avoided publicity of any kind, but was very popular with all who knew him, being loved most by those who knew him best; in business he was successful, and at his death left a competency to his family.

Mr. Spalding's mother, Nannie (Wathen) Spalding, was a daughter of William W. and Ann (Graves) Wathen, and a grand-daughter of John B. Wathen, one of the pioneer merchants of Lebanon and a man noted for his wit and humor. William W. Wathen was a postmaster of Lebanon, under President Cleveland, and was an employe of the revenue service at the time of his death in 1894, serving under Collector Ben. Johnson. Mrs. Spalding died in 1887, at the age of thirty-five years. Of her family of seven children who reached maturity all are living except one, William W. being the third in order of birth. They are: L. A., engaged in the insurance business at Lebanon; Mrs. D. B. Cleaver, of Isle of Pines, West India; John B., Slidell.

Louisiana; Mrs. J. W. Nelson, of Jackson, Mississippi; and Cecilia, a student at Nazareth Academy.

William W. Spalding was educated in the Lebanon schools and St. Mary's College, where in 1897 he was valedictorian of his class and received the degree of A. B., and where in 1908 the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him. After he left college he entered upon the study of law in the office of Judge J. P. Thompson, and in January, 1902, was admitted to the bar, and engaged in the practice of his profession at Lebanon. From January, 1906, to January, 1910, he was county attorney, the last named year not offering for re-nomination for the reason that his private practice required his undivided attention. He is local attorney for the L. & N. Railway Company, and devotes his time principally to railroad and corporation law, but conducts a general practice. For several years he has been active in local Democratic politics, and it is the intention of his friends to present his name as a candidate for congress from the district in which he lives, the fourth congressional. He was one of the sub-committee, Knights of Columbus, which wrote and submitted to the legislative committee the Columbus Day Bill, passed by the last legislature, making October 12th a legal holiday.

On March 6, 1907, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Mr. Spalding married Mrs. Adele B. Wolverton, daughter of the late Francis Boyd, who was one of the largest merchants of Milwaukee and was president of the Shadbolt & Boyd Iron Company. Her mother, Mrs. Sarah M. Boyd, is now president of that company, and is also president of the Milwaukee Visiting Nurse Association, of which she was one of the organizers. Mr. and Mrs. Spalding reside in their handsome home on East Main street, which was built in 1908.

MORRIS J. FARRIS, banker and farmer, Danville, Kentucky, dates his birth at Crab Orchard, this state, May 24, 1848, and comes of pioneer ancestry. His grandfather, William Farris, came from Virginia to Kentucky at an early day and was famous here as a raiser of thoroughbred horses. He was the owner of "Old Denmark," the greatest race horse the world has ever seen. His son, William W., father of the subject of this sketch, was native of Lincoln county, Kentucky, who died in 1852, in the prime of young manhood, being only twenty-seven at the time of his death. The paternal grandmother of Mr. Farris was before marriage Miss Susan Owsley, a member of the Owsley family of Lincoln county, a sister of Governor Owsley of Kentucky.

His mother, Elizabeth (Evans) Farris, was a daughter of Josiah Evans, one of the most prominent men of Pulaski county; her mother was a Ford, grandfather Ford having come from Virginia to Kentucky and settled in Pulaski county, where he was a wealthy planter and owned a large number of slaves. It was Grandfather Ford's ambition to ride all the way on his own land from his home to Sommersett, a distance of twelve miles, and he nearly accomplished it before his death. William W. and Elizabeth (Evans) Farris were the parents of three children, Morris J. being the youngest. The other two are: H. C. Farris, hotel proprietor at Stanford, Kentucky, and J. E. Farris, a retired business man of Danville, Kentucky.

His mother's death, which occurred in 1854, at the age of twenty-eight, left Morris J. an orphan when he was six years old, and he was given to an aunt, Mrs. Gilmore, of Pulaski county, who lived twelve miles east of Sommersett, where his boyhood was passed, his education being received in the public schools. When he was sixteen he began clerking for his uncle, Mr. Gilmore, and was thus occupied until he reached his majority. Then he went to Louisville. He represented Terry, Wheat & Chestnut, wholesale grocers of that place, until 1872, when he came to Danville, with which, excepting a few years in the '80s, he has been identified ever since. Until 1878 his time was given wholly to buying and shipping live stock. That year he was elected president of the old First National Bank. This bank was reorganized in 1886, and has since been the Citizens' National Bank of Danville, of which he has been retained as president.

In 1884, on account of ill health, Mr. Farris made a trip west, and spent some time at Roswell, New Mexico. In 1886 he purchased the ranch and stock of the Jingle Bobb Cattle Company, the largest ranch on the Pecos river, on which was twenty thousand head of cattle. He operated this place until 1890, when he sold out and returned to his old home in Kentucky. He then bought what was known as the Jackson farm, one thousand six hundred acres, four miles from Danville, where he has since been engaged in general farming and stock raising, his crops including hemp, corn, wheat and tobacco. He annually feeds and exports about five hundred head of cattle, and also about that number of hogs. Last year he had a thousand hogs, and at this writing the cattle in his pastures number a thousand.

At various times Mr. Farris has owned farm lands in different parts of the county, and at all times he has had numerous interests here. His personal influence and his sub-

stantial financial support have contributed to the advancement of many a worthy enterprise. To him belongs the credit for helping to bring the L. & A. Railway to Danville. While he has never been a politician, he has always been a conscientious voter, in local elections casting his franchise with the Democratic party, but in national politics being an independent.

Mr. Farris's religious creed is that of the Baptist church. For over twenty-five years he has been a deacon in the church, and in various way has been prominent and active, contributing generously to Baptist institutions, including Williamsburg College, Williamsburg, Kentucky, and the Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville, also Georgetown College. He is a trustee of Georgetown College, and a director in the Baptist Publishing Company, which publishes the "Baptist World," at Louisville, Kentucky.

In 1872, at Danville, he was married to Miss Jennie Evans, daughter of the late Colonel W. F. Evans, a prominent business man of this county. They have one son, Morris J. Farris Jr., now seventeen years of age and a student at Central University, Danville.

CAPTAIN ANDREW OFFUTT, a retired citizen of Lebanon, Kentucky, dates his birth in Washington county, this state, November 9, 1837. His parents were both Kentucky born. Zephaniah B. Offutt, his father, was a native of Spencer county, where his early life was spent. As a young man he settled in Washington county. There he established his home and reared his family. While he was a farmer all his life, he also served as an officer of the law, for sixteen years being constable of Washington county. He died in that county about 1852. His wife, who before her marriage was Miss Elizabeth P. Brown, was a native of Washington county. The closing years of her life were passed in St. Clair county, Missouri, where she had children, and where her death occurred in 1857. Of their eleven children, only four are now living, the subject of this sketch being the eldest. The others are: Margaret, wife of Benjamin Harris, of St. Clair county, Missouri; John S., a resident of Polk county, Missouri, and Mrs. Susan M. Corn, of Kansas.

In his youth Captain Offutt had meagre advantages in the way of education. His parents were in limited circumstances and the family was large. Two winters he worked for his board while he attended school. The rest of his education has been gained in the broad school of experience. His native ability was always recognized and from time to time he was the choice for positions of trust and responsibility which made it necessary for

him to exert his best efforts; he always proved equal to the occasion. When only a little past ten years of age he left home, and from that time forward made his own way in the world. When he was fourteen he learned the trade of carpenter at Warsaw, Missouri, which trade he followed there until 1859. Then he went to Texas, and during the national campaign of that year toured the states of Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Missouri and Indiana. In 1860 he returned to Kentucky, and the following year, when the Civil war broke out, enlisted as a member of Company A, Fifth Regiment, Kentucky Cavalry. In June, 1863, he was commissioned first lieutenant of Company K, and in September of the same year was made captain of Company B, in which office he continued until the close of the war. During this period he was at all times in command of from five hundred to one thousand men, most of the time without commissioned officers. After being mustered out of the service in May, 1865, at Louisville, he came direct to Lebanon, which has since been his home.

In 1872 Captain Offutt started a small carpenter shop, to which he subsequently added a planing mill and lumber yard, and in connection with contracting and building he manufactured builders' supplies. He erected many of the finest homes in Lebanon, and for years stood at the head in his line of work, until May, 1900, when his entire factory and yard stock were destroyed by fire. He never rebuilt, and since that time has lived practically retired from business. He has, however, numerous interests which occupy his attention. He is a stockholder in both the Marion National and Citizens' National Banks of Lebanon. When the Municipal Water Works Company of Lebanon was organized he was its first president, and now again he is president of that company. Also he is president of the board of trustees of the cemetery which is owned by the city. Always, to the fullest extent of his ability, he has taken an active part in all enterprises that were for the general upbuilding and welfare of the community, and he has contributed liberally toward the building and improvement of the various churches of the city. He has long been a member of the Baptist church at Stewart's Creek, near Lebanon; is fraternally identified with the I. O. O. F., the G. A. R., and the Knights of Honor, and the Knights and Ladies of Honor; and politically he is a Republican.

Of his family, we record that on April 19, 1866, at Lebanon, Kentucky, he and Miss Elizabeth A. Davis were united in marriage.



and they are the parents of six sons. Mrs. Offutt is a daughter of A. P. Davis, of Nelson county, this state. Their sons, grown and scattered, are as follows: William V., a physician in government service in the Phillipines for some time, returned to San Francisco, California, and was there when last heard from about two years ago; Davis C., of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, is in the employ of the Pioneer Telephone Company; John R. is a resident of Somerset, Kentucky; Wilson lives at Oklahoma City, as does also the youngest, Walter C.; and Charles M. is a telegraph operator on the Pennsylvania Railroad, stationed at Caruthersville, Indiana.

JOE H. FARLEY.—It is gratifying to note that so large a contingent of the representative agriculturists of Kentucky are native born sons of the fine old Bluegrass commonwealth, of whose manifold attractions and resources they are duly appreciative. Of this number is Mr. Farley, who is a successful farmer and stock-grower of Mercer county and who is a progressive and influential citizen, held in high esteem by all who know him.

Joe H. Farley was born in Lincoln county, Kentucky, on the 13th of September, 1865, and is a son of Peter and Mary Ellen (Hogan) Farley. Peter Farley was born in Garrard county, Kentucky, and was a son of John Farley, who was of Scotch-Irish lineage and who came from county Kildare, Ireland, and first located in Pennsylvania, whence he later came to Kentucky and established his home in Garrard county, where he devoted the residue of his life to agricultural pursuits. Peter Farley likewise maintained a close allegiance to the great industry of agriculture throughout his active career, and he died at Danville, this state, on the 15th of September, 1891, at the age of seventy years. His wife, who died at Danville on the 8th of January, at the age of sixty-three years, was a daughter of John Hogan, who was born in Garrard county, of Irish parents, and she was a sister of Captain William J. Hogan, who was in his day one of the most prominent and influential citizens of Garrard county. Peter and Mary Ellen (Hogan) Farley became the parents of eight children, of whom seven are living and of whom the subject of this sketch was the fourth in order of birth. The other living children are Mrs. John Osborn, of Laurel, Mississippi; Mrs. Irving Moore and Mrs. Thomas Woolbridge, both of Mercer county; Mr. J. Wesley Farley, of Bryantsville, Garrard county, Kentucky; Lee Farley, of Lexington, this state; and Mrs. Virgil Sherrow, of Norwood, Ohio.

Joe H. Farley, whose name initiates this

sketch, gained his rudimentary education in the public schools and then entered the preparatory department of Centre College, at Danville. At the age of sixteen years, however, he was compelled to abandon his studies and assume the practical duties and responsibilities of life, owing to the greatly impaired health of his father. For four years he was employed as a farm hand and for the ensuing six years he was a trainer of standard-bred horses, in which line of enterprise he gained a wide reputation and was very successful. In 1901 he took up his residence in Mercer county, and in the following year he purchased a farm of one hundred and twenty-six acres, located east of Harrodsburg, to which he has since devoted his attention, as does he also to the cultivation of an adjoining tract of two hundred acres, which he rents. His land is devoted to diversified agriculture and to the raising of excellent grades of cattle and hogs, in which former line he makes a specialty of the Jersey breed. He is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party and while never a seeker of public office for himself he is ever ready to give a zealous support to those of his friends who appear as candidates for public office. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity.

In the city of Louisville, on the 17th of December, 1904, at Christ Cathedral of the Protestant Episcopal diocese, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Farley to Miss Frances Straw, daughter of Mrs. Mary Jane Straw, who was at that time a resident of Louisville, and who now resides in Mississippi. The marriage ceremony was performed by Dean Craik, who was in charge of the Cathedral parish. Mr. and Mrs. Farley have one child, Frances Josephine, who was born in 1906.

SQUIRE J. T. SMITH.—Standing at the head of one of the most prosperous, substantial and up-to-date of the business enterprises of Chicago, Kentucky, are Squire J. T. Smith and his son, Clint Smith, general merchants, and prominently identified in many ways with affairs in this section of the Blue Grass state. Both father and son were born in Chicago, Kentucky, the former on May 22, 1848, and the latter, March 30, 1882. Squire J. T. Smith was educated in the district schools of Marion county and spent his youthful years engaged in assisting in the manifold employments to be encountered upon his father's farm. In 1872 he made a radical change by giving up farming and learning the blacksmith trade, which he followed for only a short time, or until 1875, when he returned to agriculture and has ever since successfully engaged in the pursuit of this honorable and independent

calling. Squire Smith gives unwavering allegiance to the Democratic party and is a leader in local political matters. His service as magistrate of the Chicago precinct of Marion county was of twenty years' standing and was of the most efficient and satisfactory character. His judicial ability and fairness were such that in the course of two decades he never had a case appealed or taken to the grand jury.

In the year 1871 Squire Smith married Gillie Ann Ball. The parents of Mrs. Smith were J. D. and Bethene (Ballard) Ball, the former a native of Ireland, and the latter born in Nelson, Kentucky and still living at the good old age of eighty-five years. Squire and Mrs. Smith are the parents of twelve children, equally divided as to girls and boys and nine of whom survive at the present day. They are: Elizabeth, at home; Ella, at home; Florence, widow of O. N. Mattinger of Marion county; Clint, associated with his father in business; Lee, aged twenty-six; Hugh, aged twenty-three; Addie, aged twenty-one; Lilly, aged nineteen; and Regina, aged seventeen. The family still remain intact beneath the home roof.

Squire Smith's father, J. R. Smith, was born in 1820, in Marion county, not far distant from the spot where the present town of Chicago, is located. His vocation was that of a farmer, and he was well and favorably known in the locality in which he resided until his death in 1893, at the age of seventy-four years. The mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth O'Brien, was the daughter of William O'Brien, a native of Ireland, who came to this country at a very early date, and he landed in Louisville when there were only seven houses in that present large and thriving place. He married Elizabeth McLaughlin of Nelson county. William O'Brien died at the age of eighty-five and his wife, at seventy-four.

Clint Smith, son of J. T. Smith, and associated with his father in the general store of Smith & Company of Chicago, Kentucky, was born near his present home, March 30, 1882, and is a representative member of the younger generation of business men. Upon leaving school he took up the carpenter's trade and followed this for about two years, displaying a good deal of ability in this line. Being young and fond of change he went to Louisville, Kentucky, where he was variously employed, and following this he spent some time quarrying rock in different parts of the county for the building of pikes. Returning to Chicago, he took charge of the general stock of J. H. Mattinger (deceased), closed it out, and settled up the business in an eminently satisfac-

tory manner. This business was disposed of to G. S. Patterson, and Mr. Smith accepted a clerical position in the establishment. He filled similar positions with J. M. East and across the railroad for Norris, Blair & Company, and upon the establishment of the general store of Smith & Company, in 1907, he devoted his energies to its promotion. This concern carries a most complete stock, even including ready-made clothing. Mr. Smith is a loyal Democrat and is serving as deputy city clerk. The Smith family are members of the Catholic church, are interested in the general welfare of the town in which they make their home and are willing to support all measures likely to result in the greatest amount of good to the greatest number.

WILLIAM C. ANDERSON, deceased, belonged to one of the leading families of Kentucky, and was himself a prominent factor in the legal and legislative circles of the state. He was born at Lancaster, Kentucky, in 1826, son of the Hon. Simeon Anderson and grandson of Governor William Owsley. Simeon Anderson, a native of Garrard county, this state, and prominent both as a lawyer and statesman, died while representing his constituents in Congress. He and his wife, who was a daughter of Governor Owsley, were the parents of seven children, of whom William C. was the only son. William C. Anderson was educated at Centre College, where he pursued a classical course and graduated, after which he took up the study of law in the office of his distinguished grandfather at Frankfort. While yet a mere boy he entered upon the practice of law at Danville, Kentucky, and before he reached his majority was elected to the state legislature. After one term in the legislature, he resumed his practice at Danville, and remained here thus occupied until 1858, when he was elected to Congress. He served two sessions in the United States Congress. The country was at that time approaching a crisis, state rights was a question of vital importance, and Kentucky needed her best men at home. Before his work at Washington was completed, Mr. Anderson was again elected to the Kentucky state legislature, this on account of his strong Union sentiment and his great opposition to secession. His brilliant career, however, was not of long duration. He died December 24, 1861, during the first year of his second term.

At Danville Mr. Anderson married Miss Amelia Rhodes, daughter of Col. Clifton Rhodes of this place, and they were the parents of two children, a son and daughter, namely: Clifton R. Anderson, now a well known and highly respected citizen of Dan-

ville, and Elizabeth, wife of John W. Yerkes, of Washington, D. C. In his religious faith William C. Anderson was a Presbyterian.

Mrs. Anderson, some years after the death of her husband, became the wife of Dr. Stephen Yerkes. She lived to a ripe old age, and died in 1897.

JOHN L. DORSEY, deceased, represented one of the early as well as one of the most prominent of the families to be identified with the history of Fleming county. A native son of the county, he paid it the highest compliment within his power by electing to remain within its borders almost throughout the entire course of his life, and in this circumstance Fleming county was indeed fortunate, for he was loyal to its interests in the most unequivocal fashion and did all in his power to conserve its progress and prosperity. Although more than a decade has passed since he was called to the higher life, the influence exerted by this admirable gentleman has by no means been lost and his memory is held dear in the hearts of the many who knew him.

John L. Dorsey died at his home in Fleming county February 18, 1898, and was somewhat over sixty-two years of age at the time of his demise, his eyes having first opened to the light of day July 22, 1836. As has been mentioned above, his whole life was spent here with one exception, that exception being two or three years spent in Maysville in the capacity of a collector. He was the son of Joseph I. and Mary (Wheatley) Dorsey, who were born in Fleming county. The father of Joseph I. came to Kentucky when the town of Flemingsburg was a mere hamlet. For the most part the Dorseys have been agriculturists, although one of the forbears, Dr. Edward Dorsey, was a distinguished physician of Flemingsburg and the owner of a good deal of town property. The subject's father was a soldier of the war of 1812 and a man who had lived with the nation through some of its greatest moments. He and his wife were members of the Christian church and their worthy lives made them honored and respected by all those who knew them best. After the death of his first wife Joseph I. Dorsey married again, the second wife's name being Amy Threlkeld. He gave twelve citizens to the state. Alice, one of the subject's sisters, resides in Maysville, a life-long teacher, and Robert is a Mason county agriculturist.

Mr. Dorsey received his education in the public schools and grew to young manhood upon his father's farm. At the beginning of the Civil war he was serving as assistant county clerk of Fleming county and he had already become one of the best known young

men of the vicinity of Flemingsburg. His career, like that of the great majority of his young associates, was interrupted by the conflict between the states and his sympathies prompted him to an early enlistment, he becoming a member of the Sixteenth Kentucky Regiment. At the termination of hostilities he engaged in farming, his finely improved farm of two hundred and thirty-four acres being situated upon one of the pikes between Johnson and Flemingsburg. The place was one of the most interesting and attractive of the many delightful homestead farms of Fleming county, and it was the old Lewis Summers home, Mr. Summers having built the house fully seventy-eight years ago. Mr. Dorsey followed the most enlightened methods in his agricultural work and was very successful. Upon this rural estate which he operated for so many years still reside his widow and family. He was a stalwart in the Republican camp and was not unknown to public life, having served as deputy sheriff of Fleming county under Benjamin Botts. In his church affiliations he was originally of the Christian faith, but subsequently joined the Presbyterian church. His family came from Virginia to Kentucky and the early records show the Dorseys to have been originally an English family.

Mr. Dorsey assumed marital relations on May 4, 1876, his chosen lady being Sallie J. McIlvain, who was born in Fleming county, near Flemingsburg, May 15, 1844, a daughter of George and Mary (Harper) McIlvain. The McIlvain family has a record of which it may well be proud, including in its annals many good citizens and patriots. George McIlvain was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in October, 1812, and accompanied the family in 1815 to Fleming county, Kentucky, the journey being via Cumberland Gap. His parents were Alexander and Sarah McIlvain, both of Scotch-Irish descent, the former being captain of militia under Governor Snyder of Pennsylvania. George McIlvain was an agriculturist and also engaged extensively in real estate and stock, and dealt in meat and other produce. He was a large property owner and gave all his children farms. Mrs. Dorsey was the second in order of birth of the six children born to this worthy couple, three of the number surviving at the present day: Alexander living in Warrensburg, Missouri; and Elizabeth, who became the wife of Jesse Hurst, being a citizen of Flemingsburg. Of the three who are deceased the following data are entered: Ida Belle, died at the early age of three years; William O. died at the age of thirty-four years; and John H. died at the

age of forty-nine years. All of them lived throughout the course of their lives in Fleming county. Mrs. Dorsey is a graduate of the Flemingsburg College, which has been remodeled and is now the Flemingsburg High School. She was one of the class of five girls who received their diplomas in 1864. Besides this admirable lady who enjoys high standing in the community the honored subject has been survived by three children. George B., born February 8, 1877, is an agriculturist and has charge of the operation of the home farm; Ida McIlvain, born October 31, 1878, is at home; William Imgram, born July 22, 1883, married Miss Lucy P. Ribelin, daughter of Dr. Thompson Ribelin, their union occurring February 18, 1908, and one son, Bruce Thompson, born December 1, 1909, being its issue.

Mrs. Dorsey's mother, whose maiden name was Mary Harper, was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, in the month of October, 1815, and her demise occurred December 27, 1882, the intervening years measuring a life of great value and beauty. She was a daughter of Robert and Margaret (McAtenee) Harper. The former was born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1786, and at the age of one year accompanied his parents, William and Mary Harper, to America. As was the case with so many of the foreigners of that day they came on to the rich and historic old state of Virginia and became a part of its commonwealth. William, who was a scholar, was for a time a part of the teaching faculty of the famous old William and Mary's College at Williamsburg, Virginia, which was one of the earliest of American colleges, having been established in 1693. He and his family subsequently came to Limestone, Kentucky, the same being the present site of Maysville. He abandoned his pedagogical activities and later engaged in business, enjoying a due measure of success. Still later he settled on land which he secured from the government and situated in what is now Fleming county. He was removed from a community where he was generally recognized as a valuable factor, being killed, supposedly by an Indian, when on a trip to the store at Upper Blue Licks, his years at the time numbering forty-nine. Robert Harper, his son, and Mrs. Dorsey's grandfather, survived until 1872, having lived to the good old age of eighty-six. Throughout the generations the name of Harper has remained untarnished. The old Harper home, which Robert built near Cowan, Fleming county, is still in the family, its present owner being "Bob" Harper, whose children constitute the fourth generation to be reared within this historic house. Mrs. Dorsey is a member of the Pres-

byterian church, to which her revered husband belonged.

JOHN CILLEY FALES, LL. D., for many years a prominent factor in educational circles, and now living practically retired at his home in Danville, Kentucky, is one of the highly esteemed citizens of this place.

Dr. Fales was born at Thomaston, Maine, December 30, 1836, and on the paternal side traces his ancestry back to England, to the time of Cromwell, when representatives of the family came from Chester, England, to America and made settlement at Dedham, Massachusetts. Judge B. Fales, the Doctor's father, was a native of Maine, and for many years was judge of the Probate court of Lincoln county, that state; his mother, Nancy (King) Fales, was born in Massachusetts, of English parentage. Judge Fales and his wife both died in Maine. John C. received his education in his native state, at Waterville College, now called Colby College, where, in 1858, he graduated with the degree of A. B. That same year he came to Kentucky and engaged in educational work, at first being employed in private schools, in which he taught for ten years. From 1868 to 1872 he taught in the schools of New Albany, Indiana. In the meantime he returned to his old home in the east, and in 1870, from Waterville College, received the degree of A. M. His degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him in 1902 by Hampden-Sidney College of Virginia, after long study and years of professional work. In 1872 he came to Danville as professor of Science at Centre College, which position he filled until the consolidation of that college with Central University of Richmond, when he was made professor of geology and biology. This chair he filled until his resignation in 1908, and in the meantime twice for a considerable period each he was also acting president, following the deaths of William C. Young and William C. Roberts. Among his other duties in the college has been that of librarian. This place he has held for thirty years, and still holds. Occasionally he has contributed to local periodicals and to scientific papers, and his long service in his special field of work renders his contributions of more than passing interest.

For more than twenty years Dr. Fales was a member of the American Geological Society, until his resignation in 1908; he was for sixteen years a member of the Anaconda Literary Club, which was founded in 1839 and which still exists; and he is a member of the Dante Society of America. During the Civil war he spent six months in the hospital service at Leb-







anon, Kentucky. Now, though practically retired, he spends a half of each day in the college library.

Of the Doctor's domestic life we record that he first married, in Lebanon, Kentucky, November 8, 1862, Miss Margaret A. Cleland, daughter of Rev. T. H. Cleland, D. D., of that city. She bore him one child, who died in infancy, and her death occurred June 15, 1869. On December 25, 1876, he married, at Danville, Miss Amanda C. Helm, daughter of Joseph Helm and great-granddaughter of Governor Owsley. To them have been given three children, Elizabeth A. and Margaret C., both at home, and Thomas, who died in infancy.

The Doctor and his family are members of the Presbyterian church.

HON. LA VEGA CLEMENTS, of Owensboro, Kentucky, was born in Daviess county, December 25, 1868. Samuel A. Clements, his father, was a native of Nelson county, Kentucky. His grandfather, Charles O. Clements, was born near Baltimore, Maryland, January 29, 1808, and emigrated to Kentucky at an early day and settled near Bardstown, in Nelson county. Soon afterward, however, he moved to Daviess county, where he lived until December 29, 1879, when he passed away. He was a soldier in the war with Mexico and had the honor of serving with General Winfield Scott at the siege of Vera Cruz. His wife, Susan (Philpot) Clements, was also a native of Maryland. She was a daughter of John S. Philpot, who was born in 1780 and died in 1839, and who was descended from families prominent in the early settlement of Maryland. She was born January 12, 1811, and died January 11, 1872, on the day before the sixty-first anniversary of her birth.

William Clements, father of Charles O. Clements, lived and died in Maryland and was a soldier of the Revolutionary war under General Marion. He and his brother Charles joined the patriot army at the beginning of the struggle for independence, one leaving home one day after the other, and when the war was over they returned, as they had gone away, one just a day after the other. Charles served under Washington, and, strange to say, they never saw each other from the time they parted at their home till the day of their reunion there. William Clements married Winfrey Hardy, a daughter of Frederick Hardy, who lived and died near Baltimore. The Clements family have always been Democrats in all that the word implies. Of English derivation, they trace their descent from the American progenitor of the family, a member of the party that came with Lord Balti-

more to settle the first colony in the wilderness of Maryland.

When S. A. Clements moved into Daviess county from Nelson county he engaged in farming near Philpot. Later for some years he was a merchant at that place. He again engaged in farming, and was so employed till his retirement. He is living quietly at Owensboro. He married Miss Laura Wagner, a native of Spencer, Indiana, and a daughter of Henry Wagner, who was of German birth and who became a pioneer and a successful farmer at Spencer, where he lived his active life and passed away. S. A. and Laura (Wagner) Clements had three children—La Vega, Genevieve (deceased) and Francis M.

La Vega made the best of his opportunities to acquire a primary education in the public schools near his boyhood home. After leaving school he took up the study of law in the office of Wilfred Carico and at the early age of nineteen years was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession at Owensboro, where he has remained to the present time. His success at the bar is so well known that comment upon it is unnecessary except as a mere matter of record. He has from youth been deeply interested in public affairs and active in city, county, state and national politics. He has long and ably filled the office of prosecuting attorney, and in 1908 he was a presidential elector and cast his vote for William Jennings Bryan. In other ways he has served the community, impelled by a public spirit which makes it impossible to turn down any proposition looking to the enhancement of the general good.

Mr. Clements is identified with the Knights of Columbus, has been district deputy of the Owensboro Council and represented his district at the meet in Washington, D. C., in 1909. He is a member of Owensboro Lodge, No. 194, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Green River Camp, No. 43, Woodmen of the World, and of Owensboro Camp, Modern Woodmen of America.

Mr. Clements married Miss Maggie Brown on November 17, 1890. She was born at Knottsville, Daviess county, a daughter of Thomas and Laura Brown, and has borne her husband six children—Gerald, Menefee, Lucinda, Frederick, Spaulding C. and Margaret. The family are members of the congregation of St. Paul's Roman Catholic church.

RICHARD HENRY LACEY.—It is oftentimes very difficult to judge the real life of an individual from the events which are patent to the world. In the majority of cases, the knotty problems, the perplexing difficulties demand-

ing decision, of the greatest importance in influencing that life, are a sealed book, except to the actor himself. But though the biographer is thus handicapped in arriving at the purposes, aspirations and ambitions which have influenced that life, he can judge from visible results one's value to society and the world.

So in the case of the subject at hand, it is our intention to set forth briefly his life and some of its fruits, and allow the reader to determine the measure of honor which is fit to be bestowed.

Richard Henry Lacey was born at Russellville, Logan county, Kentucky, and is of Scotch and Norman Irish descent. His father was John Henry Lacey, who was born at Salem, Virginia, and while a child moved to Russellville, Kentucky. During the cholera of 1832 his father died, leaving him the chief support of the family. He learned the trade of a cabinet-maker, and though quite young began the manufacture of furniture and burial caskets. His business prospered, and though dying at a period when the foundation of greater success was assured, he had accumulated a good estate. He married Miss Elizabeth Frances Sumter, daughter of Col. Edmund Randolph Sumter of Virginia, a cousin of Gen. Thomas Sumter of Revolutionary fame. From this couple five children descended—William Elwood, Mary Elizabeth, John Asher, Cora Belle and the subject of this sketch.

At the age of five years R. H. Lacey began attending a school taught by Miss Jane Adams, and when he reached the age of nine years was placed in a private school taught by Rev. James H. Fall, a local minister of the Christian church, and four years later matriculated at Bethel College, Russellville, where he obtained his education.

Moving to Franklin, Kentucky, he engaged in the grain business, which he conducted successfully and profitably for three years. The Pennsylvania Lines, desiring the services of a representative in the passenger traffic department, offered him a position as Emigrant Agent to look after their interests in Kentucky, in securing to this great railroad its share of the large business then seeking homes in the west. His success in this undertaking was of such a marked degree that after several promotions he was appointed Southern Passenger Agent with headquarters at Nashville, Tennessee, which position he was holding when this sketch was written.

Mr. Lacey has prospered financially. He possesses a mind for analyzing commercial problems which is very superior. Quick in

commanding his resources, untiring in his energy, non-communicative as to his business affairs, he has achieved in the commercial world that success which such traits of character always command.

During these years, without conflicting with his official duties he devoted some time and talent to private enterprises, among which was the building of a line from the Louisville & Nashville R. R. to Mammoth Cave, which he virtually owns. He organized the Farmers & Merchants National Bank at Franklin, Kentucky, in which he is a large shareholder, and built and owns the Keystone Hotel Block, the largest building in town.

He has never sought, desired or accepted any office in church or state—except to serve on the staff of Gov. J. Proctor Knott, with the title of Colonel. He is and has been a member of the Methodist church from childhood, and is always loyal to its cause and undertakings. He is a Democrat in National politics, but in local affairs votes the Prohibition ticket.

Mr. Lacey was married twice, his first wife being Miss Mary Elizabeth Duvall of Logan county, who died, and on November 30, 1898, he was married to Miss Lila Henry Patterson (daughter of George H. and Sallie Moore Patterson). Her father was born in Petersburg, Virginia, and removed to Franklin in 1861, engaging in the dry goods business. He was the most successful of her merchants, and retired from active business some twelve years ago, and is now quietly enjoying the fruits of his successful business career. He is a Democrat and a prominent member of the Methodist church.

Mr. and Mrs. Lacey have two children, Elizabeth Frances and George Patterson, and their home, "Idylwood," Franklin, Kentucky, with its beautiful grounds surrounding, its spacious rooms and halls magnificently furnished, its floors covered with Persian rugs and every appointment which could add to its convenience, is one of unusual magnificence and luxury, and Mr. Lacey's hospitality which is largely augmented by his charming wife's cordiality, grace and culture, is in thorough harmony with the inviting surroundings. He owns a cottage on the lake shore at Wequetonsing, Michigan, where his family spend their summers.

Mrs. Lacey is a most highly educated and accomplished woman, whose prominence socially is not confined to either her town or state. She is a graduate of Franklin Female College and Vassar; is president of the Women's History Club and a prominent member of other literary organizations.

Mr. Lacey has an excellent library, is a hard student, and his greatest pleasure is in his home with his family, by whom he is loved and honored, and where those beautiful traits which adorn domestic life are exhibited without dissimulation. It is therefore not wonderful that the life of this conscientious man should have developed a character possessing all the generous and philanthropic sympathies which go to make up a full rounded life, and which will flourish and grow as the march of time advances. He is steadfast in friendship, modest in self-assertion, immovable in adherence to principle and clings to his convictions with a firmness wholly unchangeable. He fills the position of husband, father, neighbor and friend in a manner that challenges the highest citizenship, which must and will leave its impress upon society.

CHARLES NICHOLAS BALLARD was born in Marion county, Kentucky, September 27, 1851, and since 1880 has figured conspicuously in the affairs of the little town of Chicago, Kentucky, where he is a general merchant, Adams Express agent and agent for the L. & N. Railroad, besides having farming and distillery interests.

Mr. Ballard's ancestors made a remarkable record for longevity. His paternal grandfather and grandmother, who were among the early settlers of Kentucky, each lived to pass the hundred year mark; while his father, William P. Ballard, reached the ripe age of ninety-two.

William P. Ballard was born about ten miles north of Chicago, and spent his whole life in this vicinity, as a farmer, tanner and distiller, giving his personal attention to business until about five years before his death, which occurred in 1900. His wife, Mary (Greenbell) Ballard, also a native of Marion county, died here December 27, 1851.

Charles N. Ballard received his early education in the district schools and had the advantage of one year at Cicilian College, in Hardin county, this state. In 1875 he went to work as clerk for F. M. Head, New Hope, Kentucky, and remained with him one year, after which he launched out in business for himself as a dealer in dry goods, continuing at New Hope until 1880. Since that date, as above indicated, he has been a resident of Chicago. During the whole of this time he has been agent for the Adams Express Company and since 1884 he has had charge of the L. & N. Railroad office here. When he first came to Chicago he became interested with T. C. Blair and John P. Osborne in the Blair, Osborne & Ballard Distillery, and since 1890 he has been a member of the firm of Smith &

Smith, distillers, of this latter company now being secretary and treasurer. In 1882 he engaged in the mercantile business, which he has since conducted, with the exception of four years, from December, 1904, to December, 1908, when he was out of this business on account of his ill health. He owns about five hundred acres of choice land, a mile and a half north of Chicago, which he has stocked with high grade horses, mules, cattle and hogs, his specialty being cattle, of which he annually markets from seventy-five to a hundred head. His success in these various enterprises led him to become interested in banking, and he is a stockholder in the Citizens' National Bank of Lebanon.

On May 31, 1876, at Chicago, Kentucky, Charles N. Ballard and Miss Lou Smith were united in marriage, and of the eleven children born to them only four are now living: Mary Rose, wife of C. G. Osborne, formerly of Chicago but now engaged in the manufacture of tobacco at Bowling Green, Kentucky; Cornelia, at home; Jack J., his father's assistant in store and office; and Edwin, attending college at Bowling Green.

Mr. Ballard and his family are Catholics, and politically he is a Democrat.

JOSHUA T. GRIFFITH, one of the most respected citizens of Daviess county, Kentucky, and one of the foremost men in his line, was born near Owensboro, April 1, 1861, a son of Daniel M. Griffith, who was born on a farm near Owensboro, and whose father, William R. Griffith, was born at Utica, in the same county, grandfather, father and son being natives of the same county. Joshua Griffith, father of William R. Griffith and great-grandfather of Joshua T. Griffith, first saw the light of day in Anne Arundel county, Maryland, March 25, 1764. He was a lineal descendant of William Griffith, a native of Wales, who came to America about 1755 and settled on the Patuxent river in Maryland, where he lived the remainder of his life and died. He married Catharine Howard and they reared eight children. Their son Henry, next in line of descent, settled in Montgomery county, Maryland, and there passed the declining years of his life. His son Joshua, great-grandfather of the immediate subject of this sketch, moved to Kentucky in 1805, in company with his family, and settled in what is now Daviess county, one of the pioneers there. He bought land in the vicinity of Utica, on some of which he built a substantial hewn log house, which is still standing, though a century old. There he made a good success of life, time and locality considered, and died in his eighty-second year. He was well edu-

cated in a way and had a considerable knowledge of medicine. In those days when the practice of medicine was not regulated by law anyone who could do so was permitted, even expected, to minister to his ailing neighbors and local annals contain many accounts of Joshua Griffith in the role of a medical Good Samaritan. He was of a charitable and helpful disposition, always considering first those in need or at a disadvantage as compared with their more fortunate neighbors, and it is related of him that in times of scarcity he often refused to sell his produce to dealers at high market prices and sold them to the poor and struggling at prices and on terms most favorable for easy buying. William R. Griffith, his youngest son and grandfather of Joshua T. Griffith of Owensboro, was born in 1807. He attended public schools at Hartford, Ohio county, Kentucky, later was a student at St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, Kentucky, still later taking up the study of law. He was duly admitted to the bar and was in general law practice for some years, but gradually drifted into the real estate business and became widely known as an expert in land titles and values. Except for the time in which he did soldier's duty in the Mexican war he was in business continuously till he was fifty-four years old, when he died. He married Miss Asia Moseley, daughter of Captain Thomas Moseley, a native of the Old Dominion and a pioneer in Daviess county. They had two sons—Daniel M. and Clifton Griffith.

Daniel M. Griffith, Joshua T. Griffith's sire, chose farming as his business for life, and the results of his labors show the wisdom of his choice. He combined stockraising with agriculture and, benefiting by the system of slave labor then in vogue in the south, prospered so well that he became an extensive land owner. He died in 1893, after having lived his entire life in Daviess county. His wife was Miss Virginia Todd, born in Shelby county, a daughter of Charles S. and Letitia (Shelby) Todd. Colonel Charles S. Todd was a native of Kentucky and was many years in the public service, both state and national, having been a minister to Russia under the first President Harrison. Letitia Shelby was a daughter of the Hon. Isaac Shelby, the first governor of Kentucky (1792-96) and governor again in 1812-16. She died in 1886, having borne her husband ten children.

Joshua T. Griffith was educated in the schools of Owensboro and passed his earlier years as a farmer. From 1885 to 1889 he was in the revenue department of the civil service of the United States, and for sixteen years thereafter he was county clerk of Daviess

county. He is a director of the United States National Bank of Owensboro and president of the Griffith Elevator Company and of the Owensboro Wagon Company. Politically he is staunchly Democratic. He is a member of the Democratic State Central Committee and was in 1904 a candidate for the office of state treasurer of Kentucky. He is a Knight of Pythias and a member of the Owensboro lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. As a man of public spirit he has had much to do with the growth and general prosperity of Owensboro and its tributary territory. In fact it has become well known that he has the welfare of the community very near to his heart and is ready at all times to do anything in his power to enhance the well-being of any considerable number of his fellow citizens.

In 1891 Mr. Griffith married Miss Jettie Rothschild, of Owensboro, Kentucky, who has borne him three children, whom they named in the order of their nativity as here indicated: Virginia Griffith, Joshua T. Griffith Jr. and Ruth Ridgeley Griffith.

J. RALPH SMITH, distiller, Chicago, Kentucky, was born near this place in Marion county, January 1, 1846, the son of a distiller, W. H. Smith, who was born and passed his whole life in the vicinity of Chicago. The elder Smith was also interested in farming and mercantile pursuits, and was active in business up to about a year before his death. He was born October 7, 1824, and died February 20, 1883. He was twice married, his wives being sisters. By his first wife, Polly (Lancaster) Smith, who was born near Holy Cross, Marion county, Kentucky, and who died in 1850, he had four children, and by his second wife, Rosella, he had ten children, fourteen in all, of whom eight are now living, namely: Sallie E., who keeps house for her brother Ralph; Josephine A., wife of John P. Dant, of Louisville; Lou, wife of C. N. Ballard, of Chicago; William L., of Louisville; T. Miles, of Bardstown, Nelson county; Martha, wife of Elam Perkins of Louisville; and Lancaster, of Louisville.

In the district schools of his native place and at St. Mary's College J. Ralph Smith received his education, spending two years in college. His first work after his return home from St. Mary's was as clerk in the general store of Smith, Blair & Company, of which he soon afterward became a partner, and with this business he maintained a connection for a period of twenty-two years. Then he turned his attention to farming and distilling, having had an interest in the distillery since 1872, and is still engaged in this business.

Politically Mr. Smith is a Democrat, though he is not active in party affairs. He was reared a Catholic and is a devout member of that church.

On October 14, 1875, at Chicago, he married Miss Nannie E. Norris, daughter of H. H. and Ellen (O'Brien) Norris, and to them five children were born, of whom four are living: Mary Ellen, at home; Leo W., married and a resident of Chicago; Mary Frances, at home; and Nannie E., wife of Leo Dant, of Dant, Kentucky. Mrs. Smith's father is a resident of Raywick and is now ninety-two years of age.

THE MCAFEE FAMILY was founded in America in the early Colonial epoch and the name has been identified with the annals of Kentucky for more than a century and a third, within which period its members have stood exponent of the most loyal and progressive citizenship and the highest personal integrity. James McAfee, a native of Scotland, emigrated with his parents to Ireland when a youth, in 1673, and he was reared to maturity in the Emerald Isle. He was Presbyterian in religious faith, and in order to escape persecution in his home county of Ulster, Ireland, in 1739, he came with his wife and children to America, the name of his wife having been Jane McMichael. The family located at Botetourt county, Virginia, and McAfee Knob in the mountains of Roanoke county, that state, as well as McAfee Gap, was named in honor of James McAfee. James and Jane (McMichael) McAfee had five sons, of whom James Jr. was born in Ireland in 1736; George was born in Pennsylvania in 1740 and was killed by the Indians in Virginia; Robert was born in Pennsylvania in 1745; and Samuel and William were natives of Virginia, where the former was born in 1748 and the latter in 1750. Three of the sons came to Kentucky in July, 1773, and they surveyed and laid out large tracts of land for all five of the brothers. They later returned to Virginia for their families and were delayed in establishing their homes in Kentucky on account of the war of the Revolution, in which at least three of the brothers were active participants as valiant soldiers in the Continental line. All five of the brothers came to Kentucky and made permanent location on Salt river, in 1779, and all reared families. All of the brothers continued their residence in this state until their death, and it is a matter of record that in 1779 James McAfee built a fort near the present town of McAfee, Mercer county, which place was named in his honor. James McAfee Jr. had two sons, as did also George, Samuel and Robert, and numerous descendants of each of

these worthy pioneers are yet to be found in Mercer county and other sections of the state.

JAMES R. SKILLMAN.—There is no part of this history of more general interest than the history of those connected with the bar, and our subject, in addition to a most meritorious career in his profession has the prestige of having descended from a long line of honorable ancestry. James Robert Skillman was born in Cloverport, Breckinridge county, Kentucky, February 22, 1870, the son of Abraham B. Skillman, who was born on a farm in Breckinridge county, Kentucky, April 27, 1833. His father, the grandfather of our subject, was Richard Skillman, who was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, in 1793, and his father, the great-grandfather of our subject, was John Skillman, who was born in New Jersey and was a son of Thomas Skillman, a Revolutionary soldier, whose emigrant ancestor was an officer in the English army and came to America and settled in New Jersey immediately after the surrender, by the Dutch, of New Amsterdam. John Skillman moved from New Jersey to Virginia and settled in Loudoun county, lived there until 1811, and then removed to Bourbon county, Kentucky, where he bought a tract of land which he improved and occupied several years, then sold at an advance and came to Breckinridge county. Here he purchased a large tract a few miles south of Hardinsburg and there resided until his death, aged eighty-four years. He married Miss Skinner, a native of Virginia.

Richard Skillman, the grandfather of our subject, was reared to agricultural pursuits and settled on a tract of land that his father gave him, about five miles south of Hardinsburg. Later he sold that tract and bought another farm near Webster, where he settled and lived until his death, at the age of sixty-seven years. He married Nancy Board, who was born in Virginia and came to Kentucky with her parents, William and Lucy (Jordan) Board, in 1806. Her parents settled five miles south of Hardinsburg and lived and died there at a good old age.

Abraham Skillman, the father of our subject, was reared to agricultural pursuits until he was seventeen years old and then commenced clerking in a general store at Sulphur Springs and later at Big Springs. At the age of twenty he started in for himself in the mercantile business at Webster, with a small stock of general merchandise, remained there until 1857, when he sold out and went to Cloverport and engaged in the mercantile and tobacco business until 1872. He then organ-

ized the Breckinridge Bank and was elected cashier, in which position he has remained for a period of thirty-eight years. He married, in 1854, Mary Elizabeth Bowmer, who was born in Breckinridge, Kentucky, a daughter of William and Emily (Haynes) Bowmer. Emily Haynes was a lineal descendant of Henry Haynes of Amherst county, Virginia, who married a Miss Hampton. Their son William was next in line. He married Agnes Pate, of Bedford county, Virginia, the daughter of Nathan Pate, who married a Miss Dabney. They lived and died in Bedford county. William Haynes moved from Bedford county, Virginia, to Kentucky and was an early settler of Breckinridge county, where he resided several years and then moved to Meade county, where he spent his last years. The next in line was Emily Haynes, the grandmother of our subject. The parents of our subject reared five children: Charles Bowmer, Orville Truman, James Robert, Mary Elizabeth and Margaret Bowmer. The father is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and the mother, of the Baptist church. He is also a Mason, belonging to Cloverfoot Lodge, No. 133, a member of that order since 1854.

James Robert Skillman received his education at the Cloverport High School and was graduated from Centre College, Danville, in the class of 1892 and from the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, 1896, and was admitted to practice in Kentucky in 1895. He commenced the practice of his profession at Cloverport, but removed to Owensboro in 1901, since which time he has been engaged in active practice and has met with gratifying success.

In 1906 Mr. Skillman married Mary B. W. Gilmour, who was born in Owensboro, Kentucky, a daughter of Allen and Susan (Blair) Gilmour, her father a native of Scotland, who came to America a young man and engaged in the tobacco business in Owensboro, which pursuit he continued until his death. Mr. Skillman is a member of Owensboro Lodge, No. 130, F. & A. M., Joe Davis Chapter, No. 32, R. A. M. and Owensboro Commandery, No. 15, K. T. He is a staunch Democrat in his political views and in religious affairs both he and his wife are members of the Fourth Street Presbyterian church.

REV. MARION VAM PRADELLE YEAMAN, of Harrodsburg, was born in Owensboro, Kentucky, April 28, 1867, and is the eldest living son of the Hon. Malcolm Yeaman of Henderson, for over thirty years one of the most eminent members of the Kentucky bar, and his wife, Julia Moore Yeaman, daughter of Dr. John R. Moore, for many years a distin-

guished physician of Owensboro and Bowling Green, Kentucky. The Yeamans are of English descent, and trace the name as far back as the fourteenth or fifteenth century. Later, John Yeaman was mayor of one of the English cities and his son, John Yeaman, was knighted by Charles II and sent out as governor of the Carolinas in early Colonial days. The name appears officially in the history of the English West India Islands, and in the Colonial history of Massachusetts. The great-great-grandfather of Marion V. P. Yeaman removed to Long Island and married Miss Clark of New Jersey, a niece of Abraham Clark, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence from that state. The son of this marriage, Samuel Courtland Yeaman, married a Miss Minor, a descendant of General Otho Williams of the Revolutionary war.

The ancestral home of the Yeamans in Kentucky was at Elizabethtown, where Stephen Minor Yeaman, son of Samuel Courtland Yeaman, mentioned above, came in the year 1802, or 1803. Here the grandmother of M. V. P. Yeaman (nee Helm, a sister of Governor John L. Helm), who was left a widow, reared a remarkable family of six sons, every one of whom attained distinction in the pulpit or at the bar in Kentucky or other states. George H. Yeaman, the eldest, represented the Second Kentucky district in Congress for a number of years, and later was American Minister to the court of Denmark. The second son, Rev. William Pope Yeaman, D. D., LL. D., was a distinguished Baptist minister and preached successively at Covington, New York, and St. Louis, being for twenty years the Moderator of the Missouri Baptist General Association. Harvey Yeaman was a leading lawyer of Louisville, Kentucky, and married a daughter of Dr. Lewis Rogers of that city, leaving one son, Lewis Rogers Yeaman, a prominent young member of the Louisville bar. John Helm Yeaman, another uncle, was pastor of the Paris, Kentucky, Baptist church and died during that, his first and only pastorate. Caldwell Yeaman, the youngest of the six named brothers, resides in Denver, Colorado, and was twice a circuit judge in that state. He has also been the nominee of his party (the Democratic), for governor. The Hon. Malcolm Yeaman, father of M. V. P. Yeaman, the subject of this sketch, studied law with his uncle, Governor John L. Helm, and his older brother, George H. Yeaman. He has lived during all of his professional life at Henderson, all of which time he has been a leading practitioner in the local and state courts.

The Moore family from which Mr. Yeaman



is descended, on his mother's side, is of old English and Virginia stock, the original ancestor, Thomas Moore, coming from the vicinity of Liverpool at an early period (1700), and settling in Westmoreland county, Virginia. William, son of Thomas, married Sarah Lawson, and passed his life on the patrimonial estate. Elijah, his son, married Judith Harrison of Virginia, and their son, Lawson Moore, married (1794) Elizabeth Rochester, a representative of an old and prominent Virginia family, and four years later purchased a large tract of land near Danville, Kentucky (the beautiful "Westmoreland estate"), where his descendants have lived ever since. Here at "Westmoreland" was born the grandfather of M. V. P. Yeaman, Dr. John R. Moore, and the latter's brothers, Dr. James Harrison Moore and Christopher Collins Moore, both prominent citizens of Harrodsburg till the time of their death. The maternal grandmother of M. V. P. Yeaman was, before her marriage, Mary Penelope Vam Pradelle, a highly cultured and pious lady of French descent, and a grand-daughter of Benedict Francis Vam Pradelle, who served in the American Revolution as an officer in the French army.

Almost without exception the male members of Mr. Yeaman's family on both sides for nearly a hundred years have followed the professions. Of the five brothers at Henderson it is not strange, therefore, that two should have entered the law, one the army, one medicine, and one the ministry. Chester Yeaman, the eldest, entered the United States Army, and died in 1894. Dr. Malcolm H. Yeaman is the owner of "Beechhurst," the private sanitarium for mental and nervous diseases at Louisville. Harvey Yeaman is an attorney-at-law in Los Angeles, California; and James Moore Yeaman is his father's law partner at Henderson. Of the two sisters, Lelia Triplett, the eldest, married William J. Marshall of Henderson, and Julia Moore, the youngest, married Ernest Harlan Haughton of Chicago.

M. V. P. Yeaman took his classical course at Southwestern Presbyterian University at Clarksville, Tennessee, and received his theological training at the Presbyterian Seminary of Virginia, becoming an ordained minister in 1890. After a short pastorate in Kentucky he was called to Ferguson, Missouri, a leading residence suburb of St. Louis, from which place after a signally successful pastorate of nearly seven years, he accepted a twice extended and urgent call to the Assembly Presbyterian church of Harrodsburg, Kentucky, where he now resides. Mr. Yeaman has taken an active interest in all the affairs of his de-

nomination, and has been frequently honored by it with positions of trust. He has three times been called upon to represent his section in the National General Assembly of the church, and has been Moderator, or presiding officer, of the State Presbyterian Synod of Kentucky, to which position he was elected by acclamation at Bowling Green, October, 1909.

On June 19, 1889, Mr. Yeaman was married to Miss Emma Railey Fishback, a daughter of George McElroy Fishback of Versailles, one of the most prominent citizens of Woodford county, and an officer in the Presbyterian church. Mr. and Mrs. Yeaman have one child, George F. Yeaman, aged eight years.

BACON ROCHESTER MOORE.—No man was better known or enjoyed greater esteem and consideration in the community in which he resided than Bacon Rochester Moore, who is still regretted in the inner circle in which he was dearest as a man cut off in the prime of his life and faculties. He was a planter by occupation, had mining and other interests and served in several public capacities. He was born in Harrodsburg on June 13, 1850, and died on the 20th of August, 1889. His father was Dr. James Harrison Moore, a sketch of whose life is contained elsewhere in this volume. He enjoyed the advantages of a thorough education, pursuing his studies at Centre College at Danville, at the Washington and Lee University of Lexington, Virginia, and read law at Harrodsburg with John Charles Thompson and was admitted to the bar by Captain Phil B. Thompson. Although prepared for the legal profession, he never engaged in its practice, but devoted himself to the operation of his father's plantation and his own, "Baconia," a large plantation in Sharkey county, Mississippi. Mr. Moore was for several years a member of the Levee Board, being identified with its finance committee, and was appointed by Governor Knott to represent Kentucky at the Planters' Convention, which met at Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Mr. Moore's interests were not wholly confined to the south, but included certain mining ventures in Colorado. He was director in the Harrodsburg Fair Association and held the office of sheriff of Mercer county at the time of his death. In addition to his other property Mr. Moore had a small farm of one hundred acres situated one and one-half miles from Harrodsburg, where his home, "Oakwood," was located. He spent his summers here and his winters in the extreme south, being often accompanied in his winter pilgrimages by his family.

In his political convictions Mr. Moore was

of that vast majority living south of the Mason and Dixon line, and gave his allegiance to the Democratic party. He joined the Christian church at Cane Run and was a deacon there for several years. He later became identified with the Christian church at Harrodsburg, in whose counsels he filled the same official capacity.

Mr. Moore laid the foundations of a happy home life by his marriage, December 12, 1872, to Nannie Smith Bowman, daughter of Dudley Mitchem and Virginia (Smith) Bowman. The father was a brother of John B. Bowman, regent of Kentucky University, and a nephew of John Bowman, first county lieutenant (virtually governor) of Kentucky. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Moore was celebrated at "Bellevue," the lovely home of the bride, situated near Burgin, Mercer county. To them were born eight children, seven of whom survive. Bowman Messenger died in infancy; Dudley Bowman is a Mississippi planter; Mary Bacon is the wife of Dr. Roy W. Dunlap of Fort Worth, Texas; James Harrison Moore is a Canadian wheat grower; Virginia is the wife of John S. Davenport, a wholesale grocer of Tulsa, Oklahoma; Daniel Lawson Moore, Jr., pursues the calling of a planter in Mississippi; Bacon Rochester Moore was educated in Transylvania University, was admitted to the bar and is now conducting the home farm; John B. is a wheat grower of Alberta, Canada.

The mother of these children is the only one of the Bowman family now residing in Mercer county. They were once prominent here, and the great-grandfather, George Bowman, received a large land grant in Virginia from King George II.

Bacon Rochester Moore was gathered to his fathers on August 20, 1889, after an illness with typhoid fever, and was buried in Spring Hill cemetery the following day. At the obsequies Dr. J. G. Hunter, of the Presbyterian church, and Rev H. T. Wilson, of the Christian church, officiated. It was a matter of deep and general regret that this gentleman had not been permitted to bring to fuller fruition those many good gifts of mind and heart which were his.

JOHN ALLEN DEAN, lawyer, Owensboro, Kentucky, is a native of Breckinridge county, this state, and a son to William Johnson Dean, who was born in the same county in 1827. Summers Dean, father of William Johnson Dean and grandfather of John Allen Dean, was, it is thought, born in that county in 1800. He was a son of Henry Dean. The latter's father, John Allen's great-great-grandfather, Thomas Dean, was of English ancestry and

was born in Culpeper county, Virginia. In 1793 he started "west," if we use the phrase in vogue then in Virginia with respect to Kentucky and adjoining states, accompanied by his wife, children and grandchildren. They went with teams to the Kanawha river. Then they constructed a flatboat on which they floated down the Kanawha and Ohio rivers to the Kentucky and which they poled up the Kentucky to Mercer. There Thomas Dean and his wife spent their declining years. Their son Henry removed from Mercer to Nelson county. After two years' residence there he went to Breckinridge county, where he was one of the pioneer settlers. He bought wild land located in the southwest part of the county and watered by Daniels creek, and was a farmer and stockraiser there as long as he lived. He married a Miss Johnson in Virginia, great-grandmother of the immediate subject of this sketch. His second wife was a widow named Rice, whose first husband had been killed by Indians. She was the heroine mentioned in history as having rescued William Hardin from savage captors on an occasion made memorable in the annals of "the Dark and Bloody Ground." Summers Dean received as his inheritance from his father's estate a horse valued at fifty dollars. With a business sense that would have made him a millionaire had the transaction been large enough, he trades the horse for one hundred acres of land in Breckinridge county, on which he began as a farmer on an independent basis, having to that time assisted his father or worked the land of others. He was successful from the beginning of his career and bought land from time to time till he was the owner of three thousand acres or more and had fifty to a hundred slaves. He lived, however, to do business under different conditions which obtained during the Civil war and died full of years and of honor in 1882. He married Amanda Robertson, of Scotch ancestry, who was the grandmother of John Allen Dean. After her death he was again married. His son, William Johnson Dean, father of John Allen, devoted himself to farming and stockraising in Breckinridge county and lived till 1901. He married Mary Eliza Godman, who was born in Muhlenberg county, Kentucky, in 1829, a daughter of John W. I. Godman and a granddaughter of John A. Godman, whose wife was of the Wickliff family. The Godmans, of Hollandic ancestry, had a branch of their family in Virginia. There John W. I. Godman married a Miss Nichols, a native Virginian and a daughter of James and Agnes (Randolph) Nichols. Agnes was a daughter of Captain John Randolph, a Revolutionary

soldier and a cousin of the Hon. John Randolph of Roanoke. Mary Eliza (Godman) Dean is living on the Dean homestead. Her nine children are here mentioned in the sequence of their nativity: Godman, John Allen, Summers, William Johnson, Mary E., Amanda R., Jennie L., Margaret W. and Charles W.

John Allen Dean was educated in public schools, at the Hardinsburg Academy and at the Kentucky State College, Lexington, where he was graduated in 1874, and at the Law School of the University of Louisville, where he was graduated in 1876. He began the practice of his profession at Owensboro, where he has met with much success and built up a large clientage. He is a man of public spirit who is helpful to the community in all his relations. He affiliates with the Baptist church, Mrs. Dean with the Cumberland Presbyterian. He is a member of Owensboro Lodge, No. 144, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In 1878 Mr. Dean married Miss Mary Hale, who was born in Ohio county, Kentucky, a daughter of Josiah and Nancy (Willis) Hale, both of Virginian ancestry and natives of the county mentioned. They have eight children, named as follows in the order in which they were born: Josiah Hale, Hannah, John Allen, Mary L., Willis J., Ada B., John Randolph and Edith.

WALLACE W. DANT, manager of the Dant Distillery Company, of Dant, Marion county, Kentucky, was born at Dant's Station in this county on January 9, 1861, and practically grew up in the distilling business, his father before him being a prominent distiller and having established the business his sons are now conducting.

Way back as early as 1836 Joseph W. Dant laid the foundation for the distillery business of which his sons are now proprietors. He began by "stilling" for his neighbor farmers in Nelson and Marion counties. A few years later he purchased a small farm, upon which he built a one-room log house with two small wooden stills, having a capacity of about twenty gallons per day, and from this small beginning went forward until his business assumed large proportions, and the J. W. Dant Sour Mash became well known as a whisky of superior quality. He remained actively identified with the business until the time of his death, which occurred in 1901, at the age of eighty-three years. He acquired a large farm, which he operated and where he took great pleasure in raising high grade stock, principally market cattle. His wife, Katherine (Ballard) Dant, was a daughter of Proctor and Martha (Clark) Ballard, of whom personal mention will be found elsewhere in this

work. She died in Dant in 1902, in her seventy-second year. To them were given ten children, seven sons and three daughters, namely: Joseph B., Louisville, Kentucky; Thomas S., Dant; John P., Louisville; James R., Loretto, Kentucky; Wallace W., Dant; Jane M., wife of Joseph P. Kearns, Louisville; Frank L., Lebanon, Kentucky; Miss Ella S., Dant; George W., Dant; and Ann C., wife of W. B. Beaven, Loretto.

After the close of his school days, which were spent at St. Joseph College, Bardstown, and at St. Mary's St. Mary, Kentucky, Wallace W. passed a couple of years on his father's farm. Then he came to Dant and assumed the duties of distiller in his father's distillery, and soon took entire charge of the establishment. When the company was incorporated he retained the position of manager, and upon the death of the father he became executive head of the business. The product, the J. W. Dant Sour Mash Whisky, is noted far and wide for its excellent quality. Mr. Dant and his brother are also interested together in the operation of the old Dant home farm, where they annually raise a large number of cattle for market.

For the past twenty-two years, in addition to his other duties, Mr. Wallace W. Dant has been postmaster of the town. He is a staunch Democrat and has always taken an active interest in local politics. Religiously, like the other members of the family, he is a Catholic.

He was married, May 7, 1884, in Chicago, Kentucky, to Miss Martha J. Ferriell, daughter of John C. Ferriell, for many years a merchant of Chicago; and they have nine children, ranging in age from twenty-three to four years. Their names in order of birth are as follows: Leo H., William W., Joseph F., Nolan B., Charles E., Alice, Edwin, Kathleen and Marguerite.

RICHARD T. McCauley, farmer and magistrate, Raywick, Kentucky, is a well known and highly esteemed citizen of this place. He was born on his father's farm in Marion county, Kentucky, August 14, 1842, son of Joseph and Martini (Brady) McCauley, both of Kentucky birth, the former a native of Marion county and the latter of Washington county. Joseph McCauley passed his life in agricultural pursuits, and died in his native county, January 1, 1892, at the age of seventy-six years. His wife died February 16, 1865, at the age of forty-eight. They had the following children: Richard T., of this sketch; Mary J., born August 7, 1845, married Wilfred Blair February 12, 1867; she raised a large family of children and is still living here

in Marion county, Kentucky; Wilfred Blair, her husband, died December 12, 1908; Frances A., born May 26, 1847, married William L. Blair, October 22, 1867; she raised a family and is still living in Marion county; Susan E., was born October 30, 1853, married William A. Lamkins February 2, 1876, raised a family and is also living in Marion county; William J., born March 25, 1856, never married and is now a resident of Bureau county, Illinois, though generally he spends the winter months in Kentucky and returns in spring to Illinois; George S., born June 20, 1859, married Appellona Cissell January 18, 1887; his wife died December 15, 1895, leaving four children: Lillie, Carl, Ed, and Pat. George S. McCauley is still living in Marion county. The son, Richard T., after completing his studies in the district schools, was sent to St. Mary's College, where he spent one year as a student. Returning home, he settled down to farm work, and was thus occupied when Civil war was inaugurated. He enlisted, in 1861, as a member of Company B, 10th Regiment of Kentucky Infantry, and with his command was on duty for three years and four months, at the end of which time, his term of enlistment having expired, he was honorably discharged. Returning to Marion county, he resumed farming, to which he has since given the greater part of his time. For five months he was in the service of the Internal Revenue department. Politically he is a Republican, and has always taken an active part in local politics. Six years he was constable for the Eighth district, Marion county, and in 1900 he was census enumerator for the same district. For the past nine years he has been magistrate of this district.

November 14, 1865, at Raywick, Mr. McCauley married Miss Emma Bickett, daughter of Arnold and Eliza (Mills) Bickett, all natives of this county. Their union has been blessed in the birth of eleven children, of whom nine are living, namely: Kate, wife of Columbus Mattingly, a farmer of Marion county; Joseph, and Frank, both of Marion county and engaged in farming; William S., a farmer of Bureau county, Illinois; Anna, Maggie, John and James, at home, and Lena, wife of Edward C. Hall, also of Bureau county. In addition to this large family, Mr. and Mrs. McCauley have reared a nephew, Edward McCauley, whom they took in infancy and who is now seventeen years of age. Mr. McCauley and his family are Catholics.

CHARLES S. WALKER, an attorney, Owensboro, is a native of Wadesboro, North Carolina. The Rev. Charles S. Walker, his father, was born in Charleston, South Carolina,

and his father, grandfather of Charles S. Walker of Owensboro, was born in Scotland and came from Glasgow to Charleston, where he lived out his remaining years and died. The Rev. Charles S. Walker acquired a good education in his youth and young manhood and became a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and as such held pastorates in North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. He died at Spartansburg, South Carolina, aged forty-two years, cut down by an inscrutable Providence at the height of his usefulness as men measure the lives of men. He married Miss Elizabeth Ann Easterling, born in the Georgetown district of South Carolina, a daughter of John R. and Elizabeth Easterling, natives of South Carolina. John R. Easterling was an extensive planter of rice, operating in ante-bellum days with slave labor. She survived her husband many years, until she was three score and ten. She reared four children—John E., Hattie S., Charles S. and Anna. John E. was a soldier in the war between the states, a member of Company K, Palmetto Sharp Shooters, attached to Jenkins' brigade, and he lost his life in the service in Virginia.

At the tender age of fifteen years, animated, however, by the spirit of a man and a patriot, Charles S. Walker enlisted in Company B, Second Regiment, South Carolina Volunteer Artillery, and saw service in the Civil war under General Joseph E. Johnston. When peace was reestablished he returned to his studies. He was graduated from Wofford College, Spartansburg, South Carolina, with the class of 1869, and was soon thereafter admitted to the practice of his profession. He located in Owensboro in 1871 and has since been active and successful, one of the honored practitioners in his field.

The subject of this sketch married, at Spartansburg, South Carolina, Miss Mary E. Boyd, daughter of Dr. J. J. and Mary Boyd. Left a widower in February, 1877, he married Miss Tazewell V. Buckler, a native of Owensboro. By his first marriage he had a son—John Easterling Walker. By his present wife he has two children—Virginia W. and Charles S. Walker. In politics he is a Democrat. As a Mason he takes high rank, being a member of Owensboro Lodge, No. 130, Free and Accepted Masons, of Joe Daviess Chapter, No. 432, Royal Arch Masons, and of Owensboro Commandery, No. 415, Knights Templars. He has membership also in Owensboro Lodge, No. 144, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is public spirited in a notable degree, and it is doubtful if any logical proposition for the betterment of the condition of any

large class of his fellow citizens would fail of securing his endorsement and his substantial aid according to his means. He is interested in Owensboro and in Daviess county and watches their development and prosperity with the utmost solicitude, marking with pleasure each forward step.

HON. HENRY ENDERS WOOLFOLK.—It is by no means speaking unreservedly to say that probably no one citizen of Danville has made as deep an impression upon the affairs of the city or assisted as materially in its progress and improvement as the Hon. Henry Enders Woolfolk, former mayor and city councilman. Although personally the most modest of men, and one who would doubtless refute a charge such as the above, nothing more convincing than a matter-of-fact record of things accomplished is usually required, and the career of Mr. Woolfolk as a civic benefactor has been one of "deeds, not words." Henry Enders Woolfolk was born in Paducah, McCracken county, Kentucky, September 14, 1852. His father, Richard H. Woolfolk, was a native of Harrison county, Indiana, moved to Kentucky and became one of the largest steam boat owners in Louisville, for many years belonging to the firm of Shirley-Woolfolk & Company, established in the '30s. He was also largely interested in the tobacco business, and was widely known and very prominent in the affairs of Louisville. He died suddenly of heart disease at Memphis, while on a business trip there in June, 1885, his age at the time of his demise being sixty-two years. His mother, Amanda Enders, was the daughter of Robert Enders, a prominent business man of Paducah, Kentucky. She survives and makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. J. L. Sawyer of Crawfordsville, Iowa, being seventy-nine years of age. Mr. Woolfolk is the eldest of five survivors in a family of eight children.

Mr. Woolfolk received his education in the public schools and at Center College and, although at an early age for such an appointment, was made assistant superintendent of the Louisville Exposition in 1872. He secured a position with the Adams' Express Company and remained in their employ until 1873, when he was married and went into the tobacco business with his father, locating at Owensboro as a member of the firm of Woolfolk & Cottrell, a branch of the firm of R. H. Woolfolk & Company of Louisville. In 1874, upon the retirement of Captain Shirley, of the firm of Shirley, Woolfolk & Company of Louisville, steamboat owners of Louisville, Mr. Woolfolk became a member, and the firm

name was changed to R. H. Woolfolk & Company, the subject of the sketch continuing in this association until June, 1885. In that year he came to Danville, where he was to make his permanent home, and became associated with his brother-in-law, Samuel G. Boyle, in the publication of the *Kentucky Advocate*. In 1888 Samuel G. Boyle sold his interest to Boyle Gill Boyle. Shortly thereafter Mr. Woolfolk bought the concern and continued to publish the *Advocate* until the summer of 1907, when he sold out and retired. Although a staunch Democrat he has always been liberal and independent in his views, and conducted a conservative Democratic paper, repelling all political influence to the contrary. He refused to support Bryan and free silver, instead giving his influence to the sound money faction. He was very successful and won the respect and admiration of the journalists of the state, being elected president of the Press Association in 1898.

In 1892, during an absence from the city, Mr. Woolfolk was elected to the City Council, and since that time, with the exception of two periods of six months each, has taken not only an active, but a leading part in the city government. He has never solicited any office and several times refused the urgent demands of his friends to become a candidate. Ever since adopting Danville as his home, Mr. Woolfolk has taken a keen interest in the development of the city; and wishing to convert what was then a country town into a modern city, giving it all the advantages and appearances of the larger cities in which he had spent his early life, he has been constantly instigating and promoting public improvements. In this work he has frequently met with strong opposition, but his plans have always been successful in the end, and have finally received the hearty appreciation of the public they were intended to benefit.

When Mr. Woolfolk entered the City Council Danville had no water supply, no sewer system, no fire protection, no free delivery, no beautiful residence streets. To-day it is considered one of the prettiest and most up-to-date cities in the state. From 1892 until 1904 Mr. Woolfolk was chairman of the water committee of the City Council, and during that period instigated the establishment of a water works system and, having made an investigation of various systems secured the passage and sale of a bond issue of seventy thousand dollars at five per cent. He supervised the construction of the plant and system and has given it his personal attention more or less ever since. With later appropriations, making

the cost of the system one hundred and forty thousand dollars, this now stands as one of the finest water works systems in the country.

In the absence of any one else qualified to fill the office, in 1903 he was prevailed upon to take the office of superintendent of water works, which he held one year, but declined to run for re-election. He resigned from the City Council and built for the water system a filtration plant. Six months later Mr. Woolfolk was elected mayor and took the office in January, 1906. He resigned May 1, 1909, nevertheless, as there were important city affairs to be closed up, he consented to return to office on June 1, and continued until August 1, 1909, when a mayor pro tem was appointed and he was permitted to resign to build for the city a new dam for the water works. It was the intention of the people to make him mayor again in January, 1910, with absolute authority in all departments of the city government, but he declined to accept the office. However he was persuaded to take charge of the water works and sewer system and of the city engineering, assuming the duties of this office, May 1, 1910. During Mr. Woolfolk's administration as mayor he paid off twenty thousand dollars of the city's bonds and issued twenty thousand dollars more of four per cent water works bonds, part payable each year, which he sold personally and for which financeering he received the highest commendation of the best bond authorities.

Mr. Woolfolk was also a member of the committee which constructed the city's sewer system and two years ago he constructed for it an additional disposal plant. He is responsible for the present adequate fire protection of the city, having personally purchased the apparatus and installed the alarm system. It was this splendid altruist who watched the post-office receipts until they met the amount required by the law and secured free mail delivery for the city in the face of strong local opposition.

When the Hon. G. G. Gilbert succeeded in securing an appropriation for a government building at Danville, \$10,000 was to go toward the purchase of a site on Main street. This amount proved to be insufficient to the extent of \$1,500. Accordingly a subscription to make up the amount was circulated among the citizens, and Mr. Woolfolk was delegated to go to Washington to persuade the Secretary of the Treasury to accept the particular location which was desired by the people of Danville, it being a location for the building that would add to the growth and appearance of the city. In this he succeeded.

It was Mr. Woolfolk who brought about

the leveling of Maple Avenue in spite of violent opposition, and as a result it has become the most beautiful residence street in the city, its property values having doubled, which eloquent and significant fact has had a decided influence in beautifying other streets. Also while in charge of its affairs Mr. Woolfolk changed the city time to standard.

During the residence of this gentleman in Louisville he was a member of the Louisville Commandery No. 1, of Knights Templars, and since coming to Danville he has been prominently identified with the Elks, having been for many years chairman of the house committee and secretary-treasurer of governors. He is a member of the Second Presbyterian church.

Mr. Woolfolk was married, November 27, 1873, at Louisville, Kentucky, to Amelia, daughter of General Jeremiah T. Boyle, of that city. Mrs. Woolfolk died December 12, 1908. Two children were born to the union. Bessie, the widow of Augustus Trimble Peters, resides with her father; Boyle Woolfolk is a well known writer and producer of musical comedies, living in Chicago.

A modest, dignified and unassuming man, unvaryingly courteously and kind, Mr. Woolfolk is popular among his associates. His residence is on St. Mildred Court, an artistic bungalow built in 1910.

RICHARD HENDERSON SOAPER.—Honored and respected by all, there is no man who occupies a more enviable position in mercantile and commercial as well as banking circles than the subject of this sketch. It is true that at the outset he entered upon a business already established, but he was soon interested on his own account, and to this he brought to the enterprise the courageous spirit and laudable ambition of a young man and he has been a potent factor in enlarging and extending its scope and activities, his life record proving that success is not a matter of genius as held by some, but is rather the outcome of clear judgment and experience.

Mr. Soaper, president of the Henderson National Bank and a tobacconist of Henderson, was born in Henderson county, Kentucky, February 7, 1836, and is the eldest son of William and Susan Fannie (Henderson) Soaper. His father was born in Loudon county, Virginia, April 28, 1795, and was educated in the ordinary schools of that state and in Maryland. He came to Henderson in 1820, and with very limited means engaged in the saddlery business, frequently traveling through the country, but subsequently engaged in purchasing and stemming tobacco in partnership with Judge Thomas Fowles.



This partnership was dissolved by mutual consent after some years and he continued in the same line of business, with most remarkable success, accumulating a very large fortune. He was married November 2, 1830, to Susan Fannie Henderson, who was born May 9, 1813. Her father, Richard Henderson, was a nephew of the Richard Henderson for whom the city and county of Henderson were named. Mrs. Soaper's father was married in North Carolina March 6, 1807, to Annie Alves and came to Henderson in 1812.

Richard Henderson Soaper received his preliminary education in the private schools of Henderson, afterwards attending Shelbyville College and Kenyon College, Ohio, and no means were spared to give him a thorough collegiate education. Upon his return from college he was given a position in his father's tobacco stemmery and in a very short time he mastered the science of handling the weed and subsequently acquired an interest in the business. He remained with his father until 1867, when he established a house of his own, but a little later his father joined him in this enterprise and they continued together until his father's death in 1881, since which time he has continued the business in Henderson in partnership with his brother. In 1868 Mr. Soaper established a branch house in Uniontown, with a capacity of five hundred hogsheads per annum; and this, with his Henderson house, he has operated most successfully, buying and shipping about one thousand hogsheads annually, for which the principal markets are Liverpool and London. In addition to his large tobacco interests in this country and Europe, Mr. Soaper owns two valuable farms in the river bottom, one of nine hundred acres and the other of eight hundred acres, and he also has five hundred acres adjoining the city of Henderson. These lands are noted for their productiveness of either corn or tobacco. His annual crops are very large, and so well systematized are his farming operations that nothing but an overflow or an unprecedented drouth can prevent him from reaping a handsome income from this source every year. His plant in Henderson was destroyed by fire February 10, 1894, but it was immediately rebuilt on even a larger scale than before. The present building is one hundred and sixty by seventy-five feet, four stories high, two stories of brick and two of frame, with an L eighty by sixty-five feet. An average force of sixty-five or seventy hands are employed in this establishment.

His father, William Soaper, left a large and varied estate and Richard H. was made executor of his will. The property consisted of

lands, houses and lots, moneys, bonds, stocks and other possessions, which were to be apportioned among nine devisees. It was a difficult undertaking, but Mr. Soaper settled this great estate without a complaint from any one, another evidence that he is one of the ablest business men of the times.

He has acquired a wide knowledge of men and of the world, together with much valuable experience by his extensive travels at home and abroad. His career has been characterized by great energy, prudent care, superior judgment and undoubted integrity. He is devoted to his friends, is warm hearted and enjoys social life to the highest degree, but he never married. He is as regular as a clock in his habits, always prompt in keeping engagements and punctual to the minute in his attendance at his office; and with these characteristics it is not strange that he is pointed out by his neighbors as a model business man.

Mr. Soaper was raised a Whig, but he had not reached his twenty-first year when that party was disbanded and he has never identified himself with any particular party or organization. He has no desire for office and would not accept one if tendered him by the unanimous vote of the people. In politics, church and charity he is free to exercise his own will. He gives with a liberal hand, keeping his own counsel and obeying the dictates of his noble, generous heart. A man of great energy, activity and force of character his perceptions are wonderfully quick and he has a broad grasp of the scope and bearing of the many important business propositions which he is called upon to consider. He has made warm and lasting friendships both in business and social circles and few men leave a more pleasing impression upon the minds of those with whom they are brought in contact.

MRS. AARON H. TAYLOR.—To few women has it been given to attain such eminent success along any line of enterprise as that achieved by Mrs. Taylor, who is president and chief stockholder in the Mrs. A. H. Taylor Company, of Bowling Green, Warren county, Kentucky. Mrs. Taylor, whose maiden name was Carrie Burnam, is a native of Warren county, where she was born on the 1st of April, 1856, and she is a daughter of Thomas and Carrie Burnam, both of whom are now deceased. Thomas Burnam was born in Kentucky, whither his parents emigrated from Virginia in the early pioneer days. The Burnam family traces its ancestry back to staunch English stock and early representatives in Virginia gave valiant service as soldiers in the Continental line in the war of the Revolution. Mrs. Aaron H. Taylor, after pre-

liminary training in the common schools of her native county, was matriculated in Cedar Bluff College at Cedar Bluff, Kentucky, now known as Potter College, and in this well ordered institution she was graduated as a member of the class of 1877, duly receiving her degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1880 she became interested in a small way in a modiste establishment in Bowling Green and through her well directed endeavors she gradually increased the scope of operation of the concern until to-day it is one of the largest dress-making establishments of its kind in America. In 1902 the firm was incorporated under the laws of the state with a capital stock of twenty thousand dollars, with the title of the Mrs. A. H. Taylor Company. Three hundred operators are now employed by the company and it caters to the best trade in the country. The success of the institution has been of most phenomenal order and it is entirely due to the keen business acumen and extraordinary executive ability of its founder.

Mrs. Taylor is a woman of most gracious personality, of remarkable mental fiber but unassuming and retiring in disposition, preferring the quiet of her home life to the exciting wheel of society. She is liberal minded and a woman of broad philanthropic tendencies, deeply interested in church work, her religious faith being that of the Presbyterian church, to whose charities and benevolences she has contributed most generously. She is a Daughter of the American Revolution and her palatial home on Main street is recognized as a center of refined and generous hospitality.

On October 9, 1879, was solemnized her marriage to Aaron H. Taylor, who was likewise born in Warren county, and who is a son of Alfred H. Taylor, of Greencastle, Kentucky. Two children have been born to this union, namely—William Burnam Taylor and Louise, who is now the wife of Herbert H. Beckwith, of Carthage, Missouri. The husband and son are associated with Mrs. Taylor in business.

MILES P. MATTINGLY.—The gentleman whose name is above will be widely recognized as the manufacturer of the well known Old W. S. Stone whisky. He was born in Nelson county, Kentucky, in September, 1841, a son of George M. Mattingly. The latter was a native of Marion county, Kentucky, and was left an orphan at an early age. He was reared to a practical knowledge of farming and bought a farm near Sayers Depot, in Nelson county, where he lived till 1851. Then, selling his property in Nelson county, he moved to Daviess county and bought eight hundred acres of timbered land five miles west of Owensboro.

There he devoted himself to the clearing of land, to the putting of it under cultivation, and to farming until 1859, when he died. He was twice married. His second wife, mother of Miles P. Mattingly, was Catharine Miles, born in Nelson county, Kentucky, a daughter of Thomas Miles. The latter, believed to have been born in Maryland, was a brother of Bishop Miles of Tennessee. He was a farmer and passed the last few years of his life in Nelson county. Mrs. Mattingly, who died in 1874, reared nine children—Elizabeth, Thomas G., Frank K., Joseph M., Susan May, Miles P., Martin S., Emily and John Ernest. The children of George M. Mattingly by his first marriage were named Richard, William, James, Madison, Eliza and Clement Mattingly.

Miles P. Mattingly was educated in private schools and at Cecilian College, in Hardin county. After the completion of his course in the last mentioned institution he devoted his attention to farming till 1876, when he bought a distillery which he has since managed with eminent success, gaining for his chief product, Old W. S. Stone whisky, world-wide reputation. He is a man of influence in the community, identified with numerous interests in one way or another. He and his family are members of the congregation of St. Paul's Roman Catholic church.

In 1874 Mr. Mattingly married Miss Ruth Hagan, a native of Daviess county, Kentucky, and a daughter of Sylvester and Rachel Hagan. They have two children—Philip Mattingly and Charley (Mattingly) Aud, wife of Dr. C. H. Aud.

HOWARD A. FORSYTHE.—A representative of the great basic industry of agriculture and an extensive stock-grower in Mercer county, Kentucky, Mr. Forsythe owns and operates Fairview farm, a finely improved landed estate of one hundred and sixty-two acres, located five miles east of Harrodsburg. For a number of years he made a specialty of breeding race-horses, but recently he has devoted most of his time to saddle-horses and thoroughbred cattle and hogs. His land, which is in a high state of cultivation is largely given over to the raising of tobacco and wheat.

Mr. Forsythe was born on Fountain Blue farm, the old homestead of his grandfather, in Mercer county, on the 29th of August, 1864, and is a son of James M. Jr., and Kate (Alexander) Forsythe, both of whom were likewise born and reared in this county. Mr. Forsythe was a son of Robert McAfee Forsythe, a well known farmer and stock-raiser of his native county, and his father, Mathew Forsythe, came to Kentucky about the year

1775, from North Carolina, in company with General McAfee, whose sister became his wife. Robert Forsythe Sr., married a Miss Cardwell, a niece of David Crockett, of war of 1812 renown. Kate Alexander, mother of him whose name initiates this article, was a daughter of Aaron and Nancy (McMurtry) Alexander, both natives of Mercer county, where Kate was born in 1835. Her husband died in July, 1899, and she survived him by six years, being summoned to the life eternal in 1905. To this union were born four boys and one girl,—Howard A., subject of this review; Cardwell, who is deceased; Fred, a successful race-horse breeder of Mercer county; Neoma, of Mercer county; and James, who is an agriculturalist, also of this county.

Howard A. Forsythe was afforded the advantages of the public schools of Mercer county and he later attended the Harrodsburg Academy. In 1886 he determined to seek his fortunes in the west and spent three years in the Rocky Mountains in Colorado, where he was engaged in mining pursuits. In 1889 he returned to Kentucky and assisted in the work of the home farm until his father's death, in 1899, at which time he purchased Fairview farm, now one of the best improved estates in the county. Here his time and attention are given over to farming and to the raising of horses and thoroughbred cattle and hogs, as already stated. Mr. Forsythe is a staunch adherent of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, and though never a seeker of public office he has ever accorded a loyal interest in matters pertaining to the general welfare and has given his aid in support of all measures and enterprises tending to further the progress and development of the community. Both he and his wife hold membership in the Presbyterian church of Harrodsburg and fraternally Mr. Forsythe is affiliated with various organizations of a representative character.

In November, 1899, in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Forsythe to Miss Hattie Stevenson, who was born in Pokamo City, Maryland, and who is a daughter of Edward Stevenson, a well known and influential citizen of Pokamo City, Maryland.

ANTON T. BODNER, who is engaged in the manufacture of lumber, sash, doors, etc., at Danville, Kentucky, was born in Austria, April 24, 1877 a son of Austrian parents and one of a family of six sons and four daughters.

Anton Bodner his father, was a cabinet maker and an artist in fancy wood carving, at which trade he worked in Austria until 1886, when he emigrated to America, bringing

with him his family. Arrived here, he settled on a farm in Boyle county, Kentucky, and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, in which he was engaged the rest of his life. He died in June, 1906, at the age of fifty-nine years. His widow, who before marriage was Miss Elizabeth Kohlneier, is still a resident of Kentucky, and their family, with the exception of the subject of this sketch, all live in Louisville.

Previous to his coming to America, Anton T. had attended the public schools of his native land, and after the family home was established in Kentucky he went to work on his father's farm, where he remained until he was twenty-two. Then he started out on his own account, came to Danville, and obtained employment in a planing mill. He worked industriously, and carefully saved his wages with a view to engaging in business for himself, which he accomplished in January, 1908. Since that date he has had a planing mill and lumber yard of his own. He manufactures sash, doors, mouldings carved woods for interior finish, and in fact all kinds of architectural woodwork, and is doing a flourishing business.

On September 23, 1901, in New Austria, Boyle county, Kentucky, Anton T. Bodner and Miss Thecla Blaha, of that place, were united in marriage, and to them have been born four sons: Anton, Frank, Arthur and Victor.

Mr. Bodner and his family are members of the Catholic church. He has fraternal relation with the Maccabees, and politically is a Democrat, prompt and conscientious in the exercise of his franchise, but for himself never seeking official preferment; in fact, he has always avoided publicity, and gives his attention strictly to his own personal affairs.

HENRY P. TOMPKINS.—One of the well known and highly esteemed citizens of Owensboro, the metropolis and judicial center of Daviess county, is Henry Pendleton Tompkins, who was prominently identified with business interests in this city for many years and who is now secretary of the Owensboro Water Works Company.

Henry Pendleton Tompkins was born in the historic town of Charlottesville, Albemarle county, Virginia, on the 19th of March, 1838. His father, William W. Tompkins, was born in Amherst county, Virginia, and was a son of John W. Tompkins, who likewise was a native of the Old Dominion commonwealth and who is supposed to have been of Scotch ancestry. John W. Tompkins was a dentist by profession and was one of the early representatives of the same in Amherst county, whence he later removed to Charlottesville, where he con-

tinued to reside until his death. He married Miss Martha Montgomery, who passed her entire life in Virginia, and they reared to maturity four sons and one daughter. William W. Tompkins was reared to the discipline of the farm, as his father was engaged in agricultural pursuits in addition to the work of his profession. William W. Tompkins continued to be engaged in farm work in Virginia until the inception of the Civil war, when he enlisted for service in the Confederate ranks, becoming a member of the gallant army commanded by General Robert E. Lee, under whom he served until the night of Lee's surrender, when he succumbed to an attack of apoplexy, which terminated his life without premonition. He was twice married and his first wife, mother of his children, bore the maiden name of Frances S. Pendleton. She was born in Louisa county, Virginia, and was a daughter of Colonel Henry Pendleton, who likewise was a native of that state, which he represented as a gallant soldier and officer in the war of 1812. Mrs. Frances S. (Pendleton) Tompkins was summoned to the life eternal in 1855 and was survived by four sons—Henry P., Alexander C., John N. C. and Joseph B. Of the children the subject of this review is the only one surviving.

Henry P. Tompkins attended the common schools of his native state with due regularity and through the advantages thus afforded gained a good English education. At the age of eighteen years he came to Kentucky and located at Henderson, where he remained one year. At the expiration of this time, in 1857, he removed to Owensboro, where he secured employment in a tobacco factory and where eventually he became associated with Alexander B. Barrett in the manufacturing of tobacco. This association continued until the death of Mr. Barrett, in 1861, and thereafter Mr. Tompkins was engaged in agricultural pursuits in Daviess county until 1869, when he assumed a clerical position in the Deposit Bank of Owensboro, with which institution he continued to be identified as an office executive until 1875. Thereafter he was engaged in the tobacco-stemming business, with which line of enterprise he continued to be actively identified until 1895, when he retired. At the present time he is serving as secretary of the Owensboro Water Company and in the duties of this position he finds much satisfaction, as he has been too long active in business affairs to care to become apathetic. Mr. Tompkins has ever shown a loyal interest in all that touches the general welfare of his home community, is a Democrat in his political adherence, has served as a member of the city

council of Owensboro and has also been a valued member of the board of education. He and his family are members of the Christian church.

In the year 1862 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Tompkins to Miss Matilda S. McFarland, who was born and reared at Owensboro, this state, and who was a daughter of the late John S. and Indiana B. McFarland, the former of whom was born in North Carolina and the latter in Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Tompkins became the parents of three children, of whom two are now living, namely—John W., who married Miss Mary Howard, by whom he has one son, Henry Pendleton, Jr.; and Margaret, who remains with her father. The devoted wife and mother was summoned to the life eternal in 1902, and her memory is revered by all who came within the circle of her gracious influence.

WILLIAM MARCUS LINNEY.—There is no need for conjecture or uncertainty in determining as to the value and success of the life of the late William Marcus Linney, of Harrodsburg, Kentucky, where his death occurred on the 22d of September, 1887. Reared in the school of adversity, the record of his early life is but the "short and simple annals of the poor." His was a valiant soul and an intrinsically great mind—thus he was able to overcome the educational handicap of his youth and to attain distinct prestige and high repute as a scholar, scientist and educator. Practical usefulness and philanthropy characterized his life, and he realized in the most significant sense that true success is not that gained through self-aggrandizement, but rather that which lies in the eternal verities of human sympathy and helpfulness; he realized also that poverty and riches are of the spirit, not conditions of temporal life. Thus he left the heritage of great thoughts and noble deeds. He was a man of broad intellectuality and viewed life and its responsibilities in their correct proportions. He was not given to half-views or rash inferences. The leap from the particular to the general is ever tempting to the thoughtless, but not to this man of strength, judgment and lofty motives. It is well that in a publication of the province ascribed to the one at hand be entered a tribute to this native son and honored citizen of Kentucky, who was clearly entitled to the honors of the term "self-made" man and who gave to the world more than he received. In all the relations of life his devotion to principle and duty was inviolable and his was a deep and abiding human sympathy and tolerance.

Professor William Marcus Linney was born at Lawrenceburg, Anderson County, Kentucky.

on the 1st of January, 1835, and thus was fifty-two years and eight months old at the time of his demise. He was a son of William H. and Jane Irvine (Verbryke) Linney, the latter of whom was a daughter of Major Verbryke, who served as an officer of the patriot forces in the War of the Revolution. William H. Linney died in 1852, and his wife was summoned to the life eternal in 1870. When the subject of this memoir was a child his parents removed to Danville, Kentucky, where his father engaged in the harness and saddlery business and there passed the residue of his life.

Professor Linney gained his early educational discipline in a nine-months' school at Stony Point, near Danville, and the advantage thus afforded him was very limited, as is evident when it is stated that at the age of fourteen years he entered upon an apprenticeship to the trade of shoemaking, in which he became a skilled workman and to which he continued to devote his attention until 1879. History gives ample record of the accomplishment of the "learned blacksmith," Elihu Burritt, of Connecticut, and there is equal propriety in referring to and honoring Professor Linney as the "learned shoemaker," for his great intellectual accomplishment was made under equally unpropitious conditions. It was much to have passed from the shoemaker's bench to the position of Assistant State Geologist of Kentucky, a position of which he was incumbent until his death, and to have become an authority in his special lines of scientific study and research, in connection with which he served as professor of geology, mineralogy and botany in Harmonia College, at Perryville, Kentucky, in 1871-2, and for several years thereafter he was incumbent of a similar chair in Daughter's College (now Beaumont College), at Harrodsburg.

Professor Linney was a life-long member of the Masonic Fraternity, being a past master of Harvey Maguire Lodge at Perryville, Kentucky, and a charter member of the Lodge at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, and he was buried with Masonic rites, Professor John Augustus Williams, of Daughter's College, delivering the funeral oration. In offering proper estimate of his life and services no better source of information can be found than that offered in the tribute paid him over his open grave by John Augustus Williams, from which the following pertinent extracts are made, that they may be given a permanency not hitherto assured:

The world's grandest heroes have been those who have not lifted up their voices in the street, who have not broken the bruised reed

nor quenched the dimly burning wick; but they have brought forth judgment unto truth, nevertheless. Among such men we must rank the dear brother in respect and tribute to whom we have assembled this day. Starting in early life with no advantages but his own brave heart and resolute will, he sat down upon his humble bench, with the shoemaker's last upon his knee, and began the battle with adverse circumstances of poverty and ignorance. Sobriety, industry, frugality and honesty—the four cardinal virtues of the poor man—were strongly rooted in his earliest manhood. Endowed with an inquisitive mind and a fine judgment, he spent his leisure hours in the observation of the natural objects that lay everywhere around him. The stars in their courses, the streams in their runnings, the blossom and the bird, the stone and the shell, were his books. He did not read these things with a listless mind or an idle fancy. Constituted as he was, he could not but question nature, and her responses sank into his soul and stirred the depths of his intellectual and spiritual nature. Thus, like a priest of his own order, he entered the very sanctuary of God and communed with Him in his profoundest thoughts. He grew to be a worshipper and at the same time a philosopher, for he looked continually through nature up to nature's God. He saw that the predominant tendency in all things that God had made and ordered, disclosed not merely the power and wisdom of a Creator, but also the tender love of an infinite Father, and before the ever Burning Glory he bowed with the reverence and trust of a child. He knew no sects in religion; the polemics of controversial theology repelled him, the wranglings of rival creeds offended him, and the dogmas and forms of a cold and speculative church chilled his heart. To him religion was attractive only as it was real, practical and rational. He loved the precepts that fell from the lips and lived in the life of Jesus, and he studied to bring his own life into full harmony with truth, as he learned it from the pages of nature and revelation. Blame him not if, when he saw Christ broken and dismembered by our strifes, he turned away to grasp Him to his heart in the full integrity of His truth.

Years ago, when I first saw our brother, he was sitting on his solitary bench in his humble shop in the little village of Perryville. Piled in the corners of his room were geodes and fossils and crystals and other curious rocks which he had picked up in his ramblings along the Chaplin river. He knew not the names nor the origin nor the meaning of scarcely one single specimen. Our acquaintance began

in a conversation about these things, and his desire for knowledge, his good sense, the manliness of his mind, and the almost womanly modesty and gentleness of his heart, ripened that acquaintanceship into esteem and friendship. Our library was at once at his command, our laboratory and cabinet were his. * * *

In time "the disciple became wiser than the master," and we were pleased to sit at his feet and learn of him. He moved to Harrodsburg for the sake of certain advantages, which he did not fail to appreciate. We procured for him a scholarship in a summer school of Harvard University, in the branches of geology and botany, conducted by Professor Shaler in the Cumberland Mountains of Kentucky. He was soon solicited as a correspondent by naturalists; was employed by Harvard in certain botanical work; and finally, through the friendship and appreciative good will of our distinguished State Geologist, Professor John R. Procter, he was given an important position in the geological corps of the State. His work in this department was faithfully and ably done. He won encomiums from our best scientists, and his name has gone into the history of Kentucky among the first of her most useful scientists.

Professor Linney's contributions to our geological literature, his important observation of facts, and his inductions, have given him a high rank among the geologists of this country. But, alas! He was stricken down in the midst of his labors. His work is unfinished; his column is broken. Not only will his family feel his loss; not only is this community deprived of one of its best men; but the State has lost the services of one of its most useful officers and citizens when she could least afford to spare them.

It is meet to-day that we unite to honor, as best we may, one who, by his integrity and general worth, so much honored us. Says one of his distinguished colleagues, Mr. W. T. Knott, geologist, Lebanon, Kentucky, in a letter just received by his eldest son, "You have my fullest and kindest sympathy. I have ever admired him in his efforts not only to elevate himself but all with whom he came in contact. I knew him well; and for kindness of heart, for purity and integrity of character, he stood as high as the highest. All who knew him as I did will join me in the estimate in which I hold him as a true man. Distress and sorrow in every walk of life ever had his sympathy and assistance; no poor or unfortunate being ever appealed to Marc. Linney in vain." How strongly and gratefully could I confirm this simple eulogy upon his large-heartedness; but I may not with propriety stand here and pro-

claim above his dead face the good deeds which he himself would never publish even to his friends. Let his good works follow after him. They are already written in that book out of which he shall be judged and in which he shall read his title to a crown which the righteous Judge, who rewards all according to their works, will place that day upon his brow.

Quotation is here made of three stanzas from a memorial poem written by Henry Cleveland Wood and dedicated to Professor Linney at the time of his death:

Oh, Friend! what is this sudden change
Which mars the autumn's glory;
That glory ever new and strange
Yet old as oft-told story?

All things possess that same sweet spell
As when we strolled together,
Where field and wood so subtly tell
Of autumn's golden weather.
And yet,—and yet, my footsteps pass
The spot where ends life's story—
Who would have thought a mound of grass
Could so change autumn's glory?

Even the words already written offer sufficient revelation of the beauty of the character of Professor Linney, and there needs be no assurance that in the sacred precincts of his home his noble attributes found their apotheosis. It is not the desire of the writer to lift the gracious veil that guarded the home, but merely to enter brief record concerning the marriage and the children of the honored subject of this memoir. His widow survives him and still maintains her home in Harrodsburg, where she is surrounded by loyal and valued friends. On the 11th of December, 1856, at Campbellsville, Taylor County, Kentucky, was solemnized the marriage of William Marcus Linney to Miss Elizabeth Marshall Marrs, daughter of William R. and Nancy (Henry) Marrs, of that place. Of this union were born eight children, and concerning the seven who survive the honored father the following brief record is given: William L. is connected with the *Louisville Evening Post*; Charles H., who is an inventor, resides at Eminence, Kentucky; E. C. is identified with the printing and publishing business in the city of Nashville, Tennessee, and has served as a member of the Kentucky Senate from Louisville; Miss Birdie remains with her widowed mother; McKendrie M. is a resident of Lexington, Kentucky; Cannie is the wife of Earl C. Coppock, of Campbellsville, Kentucky; and Miss Grace Stephenson Linney, who was professor in German, botany and zoology in





Beaumont College, was married on June 8, 1910, to D. M. Hutton, editor of the Harrodsburg *Herald*, Harrodsburg, Kentucky.

As has already been stated, Professor Linney was summoned to the life eternal on the 22d of September, 1887, and his remains were laid to rest in Spring Hill cemetery at Harrodsburg. His grave was marked by his colleagues and fellow-citizens with specimens characteristic of the dead geologist, who thus perpetuated their love and admiration for him. The headstone is a slab of Birdseye limestone just as blown from the quarry (on the hill where Daniel Boone built his first fort in Kentucky—then called Boonesborough—but later Harrodsburg). This slab is set upright on a pitched square base of the same limestone and stands about five feet high. Just above the inscription tablet is a fossil shell (the *Orthoceras*) about seven inches in length. The footstone is a large-sized block of petrified wood.

The inscription on the tablet is as follows:

" 'TIS ONLY NOBLE TO BE GOOD;
KIND HEARTS ARE MORE THAN CORONETS,
AND SIMPLE FAITH THAN NORMAN
BLOOD."

WILLIAM MARCUS LINNEY.

BORN, JANUARY 1, 1835.

DIED, SEPTEMBER 22, 1887.

"AND THUS OUR LIFE, EXEMPT FROM PUBLIC HAUNT, FINDS TONGUES IN TREES, BOOKS IN THE RUNNING BROOKS, SERMONS IN STONES AND GOOD IN EVERYTHING."

THOMAS E. PICKETT, M. D.—The medical profession in Kentucky has an able representative in the person of Dr. Pickett, who has been engaged in practice in Maysville, which has represented his home during practically his entire life, and his career has been marked by earnest toil and endeavor and by definite prestige in his chosen profession.

Thomas Edward Pickett was born on a farm four miles west of Maysville, Mason county, Kentucky, on the 11th of January, 1841, and is a son of Thomas J. and Margaret Madison (Campbell) Pickett, the former of whom was likewise born in Mason county and the latter in Fayette county, both being representatives of sterling pioneer families of the state. Thomas J. Pickett was a man of prominence and influence in Mason county and in the early days was a shipper of farm products on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans. He represented his native county in the state legislature, in which

he was a colleague of Richard Henry Lee. His father, John Pickett, was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, and first came to Kentucky in 1789, though he did not establish the family home in this state until 1794. John Pickett was extensively engaged in the shipping of produce and merchandise to New Orleans and was among the first to make a specialty of this line of enterprise in Kentucky. His son, father of Dr. Pickett, succeeded him in business. The Pickett family was founded in Fauquier county, Virginia, in the early Colonial epoch and the lineage is traced back to staunch English stock. Thomas J. Pickett was a very successful business man and did much to promote the civic and industrial advancement of Mason county, where he was one of the first to become identified with the oil industry, of which he became one of the organizers of a company and was chosen its vice-president. He also owned a large landed estate and was one of the extensive planters of Mason county. Here he continued to reside until his death, at the age of seventy-four years.

Mrs. Margaret M. (Campbell) Pickett was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, as has already been stated, and she was a daughter of John and Isabella (McDowell) Campbell, both of whom were representatives of honored pioneer families of this state, and the former was one of the representative physicians and surgeons of Fayette county, at the time of his death. Of the nine children of Thomas J. and Margaret M. Pickett, the subject of this review is the only survivor.

Dr. Pickett was afforded excellent educational advantages in his youth, including those of Rand & Richardson Seminary, in Maysville, in which institution General Ulysses S. Grant was at one time a student. In 1865 the Doctor was graduated in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he received his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine, and during the long intervening years he has been established in the practice of his profession in Maysville, where he has labored with all of zeal and devotion in the alleviation of human suffering, the while he has kept in close touch with the advances made in both branches of his chosen profession. Dr. Pickett was the first man to introduce into the United States the system of treatment of fractures by massage and mobilization.

The Cincinnati Lancet-Clinic of August 1, 1903, contained the following: "The latest number of the Bristol Medico-Chirurgical Journal contains an address by Dr. John Chiene, Professor of Surgery, University of

Edinburgh, before the Bristol Medical Society on 'Mobility' in the treatment of fractures. Dr. Chiene gives Wharton Hood the credit of introducing the Champounerre method into Great Britain. As early as October, 1899, Dr. Thomas E. Pickett of Kentucky read a paper before the Mason County (Kentucky) Medical Society on 'Recent Methods in the Surgery of Fractures, Massage and Mobilization.' Dr. Pickett, who had attended the clinics of Dugron and Lucas-Champounerre at Paris in 1894 and 1895, on his return to the United States used this plan of fracture treatment in his private practice and was the first American surgeon to introduce the art in America. Sooner or later, this method will be generally adopted wherever surgery is practiced on a rational basis."

Following is an extract from a paper read by Dr. Pickett in October, 1899: "Whatever the apparatus used, whether the Dessault of our predecessors or the simpler methods of today, the skillful use of massage and mobilization will contribute materially to a good result. But it is easy to perceive that, in the evolution of modern methods, there has been a growing disposition to dispense with immobilization in every form and there has been a notable, if gradual change in this regard from the day of Gross and Agnew down to the present time. The former was among the first to discard the cumbrous and complicated Dessault, though disposed to regard it somewhat more favorably after the very clever modification by Hodge. With the introduction of Gurdon Buck's method, just before the war, the Frenchman's clumsy and occlusive apparatus began to lose favor with the profession; clever and experienced practitioners perceived at once the immense advantage of using an apparatus which left the seat of injury open to inspection, which gave an immediate sense of security and comfort to the patient and which was equally easy to remove and re-apply, making it possible, at any time, to relax a constriction, to apply a soothing application, to readjust a displacement or, after the happy Gallic fashion, to relieve by caressing manipulation the sensitive and swollen tissues about the fractured part. Hence the immediate popularity of the apparatus suggested by Buck. It let in a flood of light upon a class of injuries that had been systematically kept in the dark. The apparatus of Swinburne was a step further in the same direction and if we except a passing rage for immediate and continuous immobilization by plaster-of-paris, the tendency in the surgical treatment of fractures was directly toward the principles and methods first distinctly and systematically

promulgated by Lucas-Champounerre and afterwards recognized and practiced in the surgeries and hospitals of France. Champounerre has always insisted that his method is a distinct innovation and wholly original with himself. In France, it is now an accepted doctrine of the leading schools and some of the most capable surgeons—military and civil—insist that immobilization as practiced by certain ultra-conservative practitioners, is an injurious procedure in surgery, and that its methods ought to be radically changed. 'Movement,' says Champounerre, 'is as necessary for repair as it is for life,' a maxim that pithily summarizes the philosophy of the method."

He is identified with the American Medical Association and the Kentucky State Medical Society, as well as with the Mason County Medical Society. He is affiliated with the Beta Theta Pi College fraternity and he holds membership in the Royal Society of Arts and the Filson Club. Dr. Pickett is a man of broad intellectuality and has been an extensive reader of the best in classical and modern literature. He is the author of a most interesting work entitled, "The Quest of a Lost Race" and it was largely due to objective appreciation of this book that he was elected to membership in the Royal Society of Arts, his notification of election to this organization bearing date of June 29, 1910.

As a young man Dr. Pickett was united in marriage to Miss Abbie Gray, who died about thirty years ago and who is survived by two daughters—Rosa Gray, who is the wife of Edward C. McDowell, of Berwick, Pennsylvania; and Margaret McDowell, who is the wife of George T. Barber, of Maysville. Each of the two daughters of Dr. Pickett has two children.

THE ALLIN FAMILY.—This family has been most prominently identified with the civic and industrial development and upbuilding of Mercer county, and members of the family have served in practically a continual order in offices of public trust in this county for more than a century and a quarter. Thomas Allin, of Albemarle county, Virginia, who served as major on the staff of General Green, came to Harrodsburg, Kentucky, at the close of the war of the Revolution, and on the 4th of August, 1786, he was appointed clerk of both the Mercer county court and the Mercer circuit court. He retained these offices continuously until his death, in 1833, when he was succeeded by his two sons,—Thomas Allin, Jr., who became clerk of the county court, and Ben C. Allin, who became clerk of the circuit

court. These two sons continued incumbent of their respective offices until the adoption of the state constitution of 1850, after which they continued in service through successive re-elections until the time of the Civil war, when, owing to their being in sympathy with the cause of the Confederacy, they were prevented from remaining in office, both of the positions having been filled with Union sympathizers. In 1865 occurred the death of Thomas Allin, Jr., and in 1866 Ben C. Allin was elected to the position of county clerk, an incumbency which he retained consecutively until his death, in September, 1895. Since that time the office has not been contested for by any member of the family, although Warren I. Allin, a grandson of Ben C., served as deputy in the office of the county clerk from 1885 to 1901 in which latter year he was elected county attorney, an office of which he remained in tenure for two terms. Richard Board, who was elected circuit clerk at the time of the Civil war, held the office until 1886, when Bush W. Allin, Sr., son of Ben C. Allin, was elected to that position, which he held continuously until his death, in January, 1899, when he was succeeded by his son, Ben C., Jr., the present incumbent. Save for the interval of the Civil war there has not been a time since the appointment of Major Thomas Allin that some member of the Allin family has not held some one of the county offices. During the war between the states all of the younger men of the family were enrolled as valiant soldiers of the Confederacy and older members of the family were not permitted to hold office.

Major Thomas married Mary Jouett, daughter of Captain John Jouett, who served as an officer in the Continental line in the war of the Revolution, and an aunt of Mathew Jouett, the well known portrait painter of Kentucky. Major Thomas Allin reared a family of twelve children and of the number three sons, Thomas Allin Jr., Philip T. and Ben C., were most prominently identified with the annals of Mercer county, where they served in various offices of public trust and where they ever commanded a secure place in the popular confidence and esteem. Thomas J. and Ben C. Allin both reared large families and Bush W. and William B. Allin, sons of Ben C., likewise became honored and influential citizens of Mercer county, where the former served many years as circuit clerk and the latter as county attorney. Five sons of Ben C. Allin were valiant soldiers of the Confederacy in the war between the states,—Ben C. Jr., Philip T., Bush W., William B. and Grant T.

Bush W. Allin, Sr. married Lucy Hawkins, daughter of Dabney Hawkins, of Woodford

county, Kentucky, in 1866, and of their thirteen children twelve are now living. Of these children only two sons are now residents of Harrodsburg,—Bush W. and Ben C. Bush W. Allin, Sr. died on the 31st of January, 1899, and his cherished and devoted wife was summoned to the life eternal on the 23d of January, 1910.

BUSH W. ALLIN.—On other pages of this work will be found a brief review of the genealogy of the Allin family of Mercer county, of which the subject of this review is a worthy representative, being the third in order of birth of the children of Bush W. Allin, Sr., of whom specific mention is made in the sketch referred to. He whose name introduces this article was born in Harrodsburg, on the 6th of April, 1871, and is now one of the resident business men of the younger generation in his native county, as is evident when it is noted that he is incumbent of the office of cashier of the Mercer National Bank of Harrodsburg. After due preliminary training Mr. Allin entered the law department of Center College, at Danville, in which he was graduated on the 8th of June, 1898, and from which he received his degree of Bachelor of Laws. He did not, however, engage in the practice of his profession but immediately entered the Mercer National Bank in the position of assistant book-keeper. Through faithful and efficient service he won promotion and he has been cashier of the bank since December, 1907, when he succeeded Frank P. James, who was at that time elected state auditor of Kentucky. He also served for some time as president of the State Bank & Trust Company, of Harrodsburg, in which office he succeeded Major Edward Rosser, who was the first president. Prior to entering the law school Mr. Allin had studied law under the able preceptorship of his uncle, William B. Allin, and he had been admitted to the bar in 1893. Thereafter he served five years in connection with the internal revenue service in Kentucky, under the administration of President Cleveland. After retiring from this office he completed his law course in Center College, as already stated. At the present time Mr. Allin is a director of the Citizens' Life Insurance Company of Louisville, recognized as the largest and strongest corporation of its kind in the south. He is a staunch Democrat in his political proclivities, and he holds membership in the Christian church.

In the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 11th of November, 1900, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Allin to Miss Lida P. Finnell, daughter of William D. Finnell, a well known citizen of Mercer county, Kentucky.

ERASMUS L. MOTTLEY.—Long a prominent and influential business man and a veteran who served most gallantly and faithfully in behalf of the Union in the Civil war, Colonel Erasmus L. Mottley is now living virtually retired in the city of Bowling Green, Warren county, Kentucky. He was born at Greensburg, Green county, Kentucky, on the 3d of September, 1838, and is a son of James D. and Eliza L. (Hobson) Mottley, the former of whom was born at Amelia Court House, Virginia, and the latter of whom was a native of Green county, Kentucky. The Mottley family traces its ancestry back to English origin, the original progenitor in America being one Mottley, who emigrated from Kent county, England, to America in the year 1600. Mottley of Revolutionary fame was connected with the Ninth Virginia Cavalry. James D. Mottley, father of him whose name introduces this article, was an extensive slave holder and a prominent merchant in the Blue Grass state. He was the owner of about one hundred slaves prior to the inception of the Civil war. William Hobson, maternal grandfather of Colonel Mottley, was a captain in the war of 1812.

Colonel Erasmus L. Mottley was educated in the common schools of his native county and when the integrity of the nation was threatened by armed rebellion he manifested his intrinsic loyalty and public-spirit by enlisting in the Union army, in the Eleventh Kentucky Volunteer Infantry. He became first a major and afterward lieutenant colonel under Generals Buell, Grant and Sherman. During the period of his commission as lieutenant colonel he had command of the regiment. The first active engagement in which he participated was at Fort Donelson. He also saw active service at the battles of Shiloh, Perryville, Stone's River, the siege of Knoxville and the campaigns from Chattanooga to Atlanta. He was at the fall of Atlanta and returned to Bowling Green, Kentucky, on the 1st of January, 1865, having been honorably discharged from the army in January, 1865. In March, 1866, Colonel Mottley was appointed United States collector of internal revenue and retained this incumbency for a period of eleven years. At one time he was the owner of the Bowling Green Gas Company and on disposing of this concern he purchased twenty-seven hundred acres of land in Warren and Allen counties, Kentucky. Since selling his land he has lived virtually retired in Bowling Green, where he is held in high esteem by his fellow men. He is broad minded and liberal in his convictions and most generous in his attitude towards the opinions of others, his genial kindness and marked cour-

tesy giving him secure vantage ground in the confidence and regard of the community.

In politics the Colonel has ever been arrayed as a staunch supporter of the Republican party and in 1876 he was a candidate on the Republican ticket for representative in Congress, but owing to the normal Democratic majority in that section he was defeated. He also ran for mayor of the city, but met defeat for similar reasons. He is alert and enthusiastically in sympathy with all measures projected for the advancement of the welfare of his home city and state. He is affiliated with various fraternal and social organizations of representative character and he is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. His wife is a member of the First Baptist church of Bowling Green.

On the 12th of January, 1865, was solemnized the marriage of Colonel Mottley to Miss Anna Elizabeth Hawkins, who was born in Bowling Green, Kentucky, and who is a daughter of Colonel Percival B. Hawkins, a native of Virginia, where he was born November 17, 1817. Colonel Hawkins moved to Kentucky and became a prominent lawyer and business man in Bowling Green. He served two terms in the lower house of the state legislature and acquitted himself with honor as a colonel in the Eleventh Kentucky Volunteer Infantry during the strenuous period of the Civil war. Colonel and Mrs. Mottley became the parents of four children, concerning whom the following brief data are entered here.—Elite, who is now the wife of Ely Adams, of Bowling Green; Percival, who is engaged in the milling business at Bowling Green; Charles P., who is in the lumber business and who resides at Kamloops, British Columbia; and Nan, who is the wife of Judge Milliken, of Bowling Green, Kentucky. Colonel Mottley is president of the Bowling Green Milling Company, manufacturers of flour and meal.

ISAAC S. TEVIS.—In the maternal line the subject of this review is a scion of one of the oldest and most distinguished families of Kentucky, as is evident when it is stated that he is a great-grandson of Hon. Isaac Shelby, the first governor of Kentucky and one of the most honored and influential citizens of the Blue Grass state. Mr. Tevis was named in honor of this ancestor, and a coincidence worthy of note is that, lacking one day, he was born just a century later than Governor Shelby. He is now the owner of the fine old homestead of his ancestor and the same is one of the celebrated and historical places of the state. The estate comprises more than eight hundred acres of land and is eligibly located in Lincoln county. For scores of years this fine old es-

tate has borne the name of "Travelers' Rest" and during all these years its hospitality, of the most gracious southern order, has well justified the name which it bears. Mr. Tevis is one of the representative farmers and stock-growers of the county and his standing in the community is such as to eminently entitle him to consideration in this publication.

Isaac Shelby Tevis was born in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, on the 10th of December, 1850, and is a son of Henry L. and Mary P. (Shelby) Tevis, the former of whom was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and the latter of whom was born in Arcadia, Lincoln county, Kentucky, being a daughter of Isaac Shelby, who was a son of Hon. Isaac Shelby, the first governor of the state, as already noted in this sketch. The father of Mr. Tevis was engaged in the wholesale dry goods business in St. Louis, Missouri, for several years, and there he died in 1852, at the age of thirty-two years. His wife, Mary Pental (Shelby) Tevis, passed her closing years in Lexington and died in the city of Paducah, Kentucky, in 1861, when about forty-five years of age. The centenary coincidence of birth of the subject of this review and his great-grandfather will be more clearly shown when it is stated that he himself was born on the 10th of December, 1850, and Governor Shelby on the 11th of December, 1750.

Isaac S. Tevis was afforded excellent educational advantages in his youth and he was favored in having been a member of the first class in the Western Military Academy at New Castle, Kentucky, which was in charge of General E. Kirby Smith, who gained distinction as a gallant officer of the Confederacy in the Civil war. When the academy was destroyed by fire General Smith removed to Nashville, Tennessee, where he became chancellor of the University of Nashville. In this institution Mr. Tevis completed his educational work. After leaving the university Mr. Tevis located at Crabb Orchard Springs, in Lincoln county, Kentucky, where he remained from 1871 to 1881 and where he was general manager of the Springs property from 1876 to 1881. In the latter year he removed to the old homestead farm of the Shelby family and he has since had charge of this beautiful demesne, where he has well upheld the generous reputation so long enjoyed by Travelers' Rest, as a center of gracious hospitality. He was manager of the place until 1891, after which he rented the property and successfully conducted the same until 1903, in which year he purchased the homestead, which is endeared to him by memories and associations of the past. The estate comprises eight hundred and seventy-five

acres and is one of the beautiful and well improved farmsteads of the fine old Bluegrass state. In 1905 the old stone house, which had been standing and utilized for residence purposes since 1786, was destroyed by fire and in its place Mr. Tevis has erected a handsome and modern brick residence, in the building of which he had the good taste and judgment to retain the primary lines and designs of the beautiful Colonial style of architecture. His fine homestead is all available for cultivation and in connection with diversified agriculture he makes a specialty of raising high grade mules and jacks. He is a stockholder in the Boyle Bank & Trust Company at Danville and also in the First State Bank of Junction City, in which latter institution he is also a director. Though never desirous of entering the turmoil of practical politics Mr. Tevis is true to the ancestral faith in this connection and is aligned as a staunch advocate of the Democratic party. Both he and his wife are communicants of Trinity Protestant Episcopal church, Danville, in which they hold membership.

On the 4th of February, 1891, in Woodford county, this state, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Tevis to Miss Sallie McKune Johnstone, who was born in South Carolina and who is a daughter of Frank and Eleanor (Simons) Johnstone, of that state. Mr. and Mrs. Tevis have two children—Henry Lloyd, who is associated with his father in the work and management of the home farm, and Eleanor Johnstone, who is now a student in Margaret College, at Versailles, Kentucky.

H. G. SANDIFER, cashier of the Boyle Bank and Trust Company, Danville, Kentucky, has to his credit a record of forty-seven years in the banking business.

Mr. Sandifer is Kentucky born and bred. He dates his birth at Lancaster, Garrard county, September 2, 1846, and is a son of Nicholas and Mary Jane (Green) Sandifer, both natives of Kentucky, the former of Boyle county and the latter of Lincoln. Nicholas Sandifer was for several years a retail shoe dealer at Lancaster, and subsequently spent many years as traveling salesman for a Cincinnati shoe firm. He died at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1905, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. His wife died at Danville, in 1896, at the age of sixty-nine years.

H. G. Sandifer, equipped with only a public school education which he received in his native county, in 1863 engaged in the banking business at Stanford, Kentucky. The following year he removed to Danville, which has ever since been his home, and where all this time he has given his attention to banking. For over twenty years he was secretary of the

Central Kentucky Building & Loan Association.

Politically Mr. Sandifer has always affiliated with the Democratic party and has figured prominently in its local councils. In fraternal and church work he has also long been prominent and active. In the Masonic order he is past grand high priest and past grand commander. He is a member of the Methodist church, has served as treasurer of its official board for more than forty years, and has always taken an active part in Sunday-school work, now being Sunday-school superintendent.

In 1873, at Louisville, Kentucky, H. G. Sandifer and Miss Ida Shreve were united in marriage and to them were given three children, but the son Henry G. Jr., an attorney of Danville and at present serving as police judge being the only survivor. Mrs. Sandifer is a native of Green county, this state, and a daughter of J. M. Shreve, for many years a well-known farmer and merchant of Greensburg.

J. EDWIN FIELD.—Worthy of recognition in this publication touching the history of Kentucky and Kentuckians is J. Edwin Field, who is one of the progressive business men of the younger generation in Daviess county, where he is engaged in agricultural pursuits and in the distilling industry, and who has been a resident of this county from the time of his nativity.

Mr. Field was born on the homestead farm, three miles distant from Owensboro, on the 11th of March, 1873, and is a son of J. W. M. and Elizabeth (Hanning) Field, the former of whom was born on the same old homestead and the latter of whom was born at Lebanon, this state. J. W. M. Field was a son of Thomas Field, who was one of the early settlers of Daviess county, where he became a prosperous farmer and stock-grower and where he continued to reside until his death. J. W. M. Field was reared on the home farm and he gave his exclusive attention to agricultural pursuits until he was about thirty-five years of age, when he engaged in the distilling business, with which he was identified until his death, on August 24, 1903. In the Field Distillery is manufactured the well known Champion brand of whiskey and the finely equipped distillery is located on the homestead farm previously mentioned. In politics he was a staunch adherent of the Democratic party. He was one of the well known and highly honored citizens of his native county and his success as a business man offers the best evidence of his ability and sterling attributes of

character. He and his wife became the parents of two sons and two daughters, whose names are here entered in order of birth—Mary Belle, Robert William, J. Edwin and Jessie Deane. All of the children are living except Robert William, who died when about thirty-four years of age.

J. Edwin Field gained his early educational discipline in the parochial schools of Owensboro and thereafter continued his higher academic studies in St. Joseph College, at Bardstown, after which he completed a two years' course in the celebrated Notre Dame University at South Bend, Indiana. After leaving that institution he became associated with his father in the farming and distilling enterprises and proved an able and effective coadjutor, the while he has well upheld the honor of the name which he bears. He is aligned as a stalwart in the ranks of the Democratic party and as a citizen is essentially loyal and public-spirited. He and his wife are communicants of the Catholic church and he is affiliated with Owensboro Lodge, No. 144, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In the year 1896 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Field to Miss Mary Ella Slack, who was born at Bardstown, Nelson county, this state, and who is a daughter of Robert W. and Susan Slack, well known residents of that county. Mr. and Mrs. Field have six children—Susan Mary, J. W. M., Robert Edwin, Philip Leo, Robert William and Nannie Elizabeth.

SAMUEL B. VANCE.—The subject of this sketch, Samuel B. Vance, was born in the state of Tennessee, just below Memphis and near the Mississippi line, in the year 1829. In his early manhood he migrated to Henderson, Kentucky, and in his twenty-fourth year was married to Nannie Dixon, daughter of Robert Dixon and Mary Ann Dixon. Several children were born to them, among them Robert D. Vance, whose sketch appears on another page of this book.

Mr. Vance was a graduate of the law school at Lebanon, Tennessee, an accomplished scholar and lawyer, and ranked with John G. Carlisle, John M. Harlan, John Mason Brown, Archibald Dixon, John Young Brown and John W. Crockett, and was frequently engaged with them in the trial of important cases. He commenced the practice of law at Henderson, Kentucky, about the year 1853. His first connection was with the Hon. Archibald Dixon and then in turn he was with John W. Crockett, with Hon. Ben P. Cissell, with Hon. John Young Brown, with Hon. Montgomery Merritt, and then with his son, Robert D. Vance,





which last firm, that of S. B. & R. D. Vance, continued from 1879 up to the date of the death of Samuel B. Vance, in 1901.

As a lawyer Mr. Vance had few equals, and he had a large clientage and was regarded as one of the most cultured men in the state. While he devoted the most of his life to the practice of law, he was a strong Democrat and took an active part in every national campaign. While he was a member of the firm of S. B. & R. D. Vance of Henderson, Kentucky, he resided at Evansville, Indiana, from 1880 to 1890, and was an elector on the Democratic ticket in 1888, receiving more votes than any candidate on the ticket. He returned to Henderson in 1890 and in 1894 was a member of the state legislature. Together with Hon. William Beckner, at Winchester, Kentucky, he was the author of the bill known as the "Husband and Wife Bill" passed by the legislature on March 15, 1894, during the administration of Governor John Young Brown, and his son now has in his possession one of the pens with which Governor Brown signed the said bill, the other pen being in the possession of Mr. Beckner's family, both pens being highly prized on account of the prominence of the act, one-half of Governor Brown's name having been written with each pen.

ROBERT D. VANCE.—Among the representative business men of the city of Henderson deserving of representation in this volume is Robert D. Vance. Mr. Vance was born in the city of Henderson, Kentucky, April 20, 1857, the son of Samuel B. Vance and Nannie Dixon Vance. His father, Samuel B. Vance, of whom a sketch appears on other pages of this work, was an accomplished scholar and lawyer and ranked with John G. Carlisle, John M. Harlan, John Mason Brown, Lazarus W. Powell, Archibald Dixon and John Young Brown, and was frequently engaged with them in the trial of important cases.

Robert D. Vance received his education in the public and high schools of the city of Henderson, being in the graduating class of the Henderson High School in his fourteenth year, but, on account of his youth, his father would not permit him to graduate, requiring him to take an extended course under Professor Morris Kirby, and he subsequently studied law with his father. In September, 1879, he was admitted to the bar and in January, 1880, formed a partnership with his father, under the style of S. B. & R. D. Vance, which partnership continued until his father's death, in 1901. After the loss of his father Robert D. Vance formed a partnership with Governor John Young Brown, under the style of Brown

& Vance, which continued until the death of Governor Brown in 1904, after which he was associated with Honorable John F. Lockett, assistant attorney-general, until 1906, when the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent and Mr. Vance became the head of the present firm of Vance & Heilbronner, composed of himself and S. O. Heilbronner.

The firm of S. B. & R. D. Vance, as well as the firms of Brown & Vance and Vance & Lockett, stood high in the legal fraternity and were employed in most of the important litigation at the Henderson bar and neighboring counties. The firm of Vance & Heilbronner has always enjoyed a large practice and stands among the leading law firms of the city of Henderson.

On October 31, 1888, Robert D. Vance married Miss Annie Beatty, a daughter of G. I. Beatty, of the firm of Kerr, Clark & Company, of Henderson, Kentucky, tobacco exporters, and Mr. and Mrs. Vance have two children, Susanna and Cordelia.

Beginning with his sixteenth year Mr. Vance took an active part in politics, a Democrat, and has always taken the stump in national campaigns and in 1888 was president of the Watterson League, which took an active part in the state canvass during the Cleveland Campaign. He was also a delegate from his district to the National Convention at St. Louis, which nominated Cleveland in 1888. While Mr. Vance has held some local offices, such as city attorney, he has never been an office seeker, but has given most of his time to the practice of law and ranks high as a member of the profession.

WILLIAM J. DEBAUN.—As a native son of Kentucky and a representative of one of the sterling pioneer families of this favored commonwealth, Mr. DeBaun is well entitled to consideration in a compilation which has to do with those who have been the founders and builders of the state. He is one of the representative business men of Perryville, Boyle county, and has been closely identified with the development and improvement of agricultural interests in this section and as a business man and loyal and progressive citizen he holds a secure place in the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

Mr. DeBaun was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, on the homestead located just west of Harrodsburg and the date of his nativity was January 4, 1852. He is a son of Iverson L. and Dorinda (Tenney) DeBaun, the former of whom was born in Mercer county, on the 16th of April, 1830, and the latter in Boyle county, on the 16th of September, 1830, being a daughter of William and Mary (McGin-

nis) Tenney, who were born in Boyle county and were representatives of early pioneer families of this section. Iverson L. DeBaun, father of the subject of this sketch, was numbered among the representative farmers of Mercer county and served as a valiant soldier of the Federal army in the Civil war as a member of Company C, Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Wolford. He lived up to the full tension of the great conflict between the North and the South, took part in many of the important battles of the war and continued in active service for a period of four years. He is now living retired in Perryville, at the age of eighty years, and retains remarkable mental and physical vigor. His cherished and devoted wife was summoned to the life eternal on the 6th of March, 1906, at the age of seventy-seven years.

William J. DeBaun secured his early educational training in the public schools of Mercer and Boyle counties, to which latter county his parents removed when he was a lad of eight years. He was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm and continued to be associated in its work and management until he had attained to the age of twenty years, when he married and initiated his independent career. In his twenty-sixth year he began to operate a thrashing machine and with this important line of enterprise he was actively concerned for nearly twenty years, keeping his outfit up to a high standard at all times and finding requisition for the same throughout a wide section of the country. He also became agent for thrashing and harvesting machines and all kinds of farm implements and in this connection built up a large and prosperous business. He has recently discontinued the implement business and now conducts a successful enterprise as agent for many of the leading automobile manufactories of the country. As a business man Mr. DeBaun has shown most progressive ideas and great capacity and in addition to the lines of enterprise already noted he has been a successful contractor in connection with railroad and turnpike construction, mason work and house building. He is the owner of two good farms in Boyle county, the aggregate of which is two hundred and forty-four acres, and he gives a general supervision to their operation. The farms are devoted to diversified agriculture and stock-growing and he makes somewhat of a specialty of raising tobacco each season. Mr. DeBaun has maintained his home in Perryville since 1906 and here he is the owner of an attractive residence, besides which he owns an entire block in the business section of the village. On this block is located the Enterprise Hotel,

which he leases to a reliable hotel man and which is the leading hotel of the village. He was one of the organizers of the Peoples' Bank of Perryville, in 1910, and is a stockholder in the same. In politics he gives his allegiance to the Democratic party and in former years he was more or less active in its work, though never a seeker of public office. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of the Macabees and both he and his wife are valued and zealous members of the Christian church in Perryville. On the 23d of September, 1872, Mr. DeBaun was united in marriage to Miss Betty K. Prather, daughter of the late John Prather, who was a successful farmer of Fayette county, this state. Mr. and Mrs. DeBaun have two children—Elizabeth L., who is the wife of George W. Mills, of Owensville, Kentucky; and Dorothy, who is the wife of G. C. Edwards, of Boyle county, who conducts a large grocery and furniture store in the town of Perryville. This is an old town and was made famous by the deadly struggle between the Blue and the Gray on October 8, 1862. But the old town now has awakened and is coming to the front with all the enterprise that a town of its size could possibly expect. It has ten new dwelling houses in course of construction, has two nice banks, both doing a good business, and the citizens are working hard for a national park, which they deserve.

JOSEPH H. HOPPER.—A venerable and revered citizen of Kentucky, Mr. Hopper, who is now living retired in the attractive little city of Perryville, Boyle county, gave years of earnest and consecrated endeavor in connection with the evangelical work of the Presbyterian church and he has been zealous and indefatigable in his efforts to aid and uplift his fellow men and to further the work of the divine Master.

Mr. Hopper was born in Lancaster, Garrard county, Kentucky, on the 22d of July, 1829, and is a scion of a family that was founded in the historic Old Dominion in the Colonial days, the lineage being traced back to staunch English origin. He is a son of Joseph H. and Mary (Crow) Hopper, the former of whom was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, and the latter of whom was born in Kentucky. The father was for many years a merchant in Kentucky when a young man, and he passed the closing years of his life in Lancaster, where he died in 1860, in his eightieth year. His wife died at the age of thirty-eight years, and but little authentic data can be secured at the present time concerning her family history.

Joseph H. Hopper secured his early edu-

cation in the subscription schools of Garrard county and made good use of the somewhat meager advantages afforded in these pioneer institutions. He secured employment as clerk in a general store in Lancaster, where he continued to be thus engaged for several years. While a mere youth he had become deeply impressed with the spiritual verities of the Christian religion and had closely identified himself with church work. He became a member of the Presbyterian church when fourteen years of age and finally decided to consecrate his life to religious work. In 1843 he became an active factor in connection with Sunday-school work and after about eleven years of faithful service in this connection he interested himself in the American Sunday-school Union, the largest organization of its kind in the world and one that maintains headquarters in the city of Philadelphia. Under the auspices of this union he established Sunday schools and distributed pertinent literature in various sections of the country during the long period of nearly twenty years, at the expiration of which he was made synod assistant of the Presbyterian Evangelical work of his native state. Here he found ample scope for even more fruitful effort and he gained a reputation as one of the most earnest and devoted of workers in the evangelical field, his success having been on a parity with his energy, consecration and abiding human sympathy. He is a forceful and convincing speaker and his every utterance bears conviction, so that he has been able to win many to the fold of the great Master, whom he has served with all of humility and zeal. He has lived a retired life since 1906, and in the gracious evening of his days, as the shadows lengthen from the golden west, he may look back in retrospect on a work well done, thus finding a source of solace and gratitude that he has been able to do good to his fellow men. Strange as it may seem he was ordained an evangelist by Transylvania Presbytery when sixty-seven years of age.

On the 13th of January, 1853, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hopper to Miss Mary Mitchell, who was born and reared in Boyle county, this state, and who is a daughter of the late William H. and Elizabeth (Adams) Mitchell, the former of whom was born in Virginia and the latter in Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Hopper became the parents of twelve children, of whom four sons and three daughters are now living.

CHARLES J. LOCKHART, M. D., of Owensboro, Kentucky, was born at Ensor, Daviess county, this state, a son of William Lockhart, also a physician and surgeon. The latter was

born in Indiana April 26, 1817, a son of Richard Lockhart, a native of Mercer county, Kentucky. Richard was a son of Levi Lockhart. Dr. William Lockhart was the father, Richard Lockhart was the grandfather and Levi Lockhart was the great-grandfather of Dr. Charles J. Lockhart. Levi was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He was a native of Virginia, descended from Scotch ancestors. After the war he came to Kentucky, took up land and began the development of a farm, on which he prospered and on which he lived out his days. Again in the war of 1812 he risked his life for his country. He married Nancy Huff, also of Virginian birth. Their son Richard became a practicing physician. After meeting with much success in Indiana he came to Kentucky, settling in Daviess county, where he ministered to the medical and surgical needs of his fellow citizens as long as he lived. His wife was Miss Isabella Hale. Dr. William Lockhart attended school in Boyle county, Kentucky, and early in life turned his attention to the study of medicine. He began its practice in Daviess county and continued it there till he died, aged three score and fifteen years. He married Mary Elizabeth Sublett, a daughter of C. J. Sublett, of Logan county, where she first saw the light of day. Like her husband she lived to be seventy-five years of age. She bore him three children—Dr. Charles J. Lockhart, Simon (deceased) and Laura.

It should be noted that Dr. Lockhart's father and grandfather were physicians. Perhaps he inherited the mantles of both. At any rate he was scarcely out of the public school near his home in Daviess county before he was making a systematic study of medicine. He was duly graduated from the medical department of the University of Louisville and began his professional life in Daviess county. In 1902 he moved to Owensboro, where he is held in high esteem by the medical profession and the general public. He is a member of the Owensboro Medical Society, of the Daviess County Medical Society and of the Kentucky State Medical Society. Socially he is identified with Ensor Lodge, No. 729, Free and Accepted Masons, and with Owensboro Lodge, No. 144, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In 1881 Dr. Lockhart married Miss Hannah Craig, born in Daviess county, a daughter of Robert and Jennie (McHenry) Craig. They have a son—Robert Lockhart, M. D., a specialist in diseases of the eye, the ear and the throat.

CLEMENT S. HILL—Kentucky has given to the Union many distinguished legists and jurists, and in view of the high standing of its

bench and bar it is interesting to enter in this publication record concerning one who has gained a secure vantage ground as a representative member of the bar of his native county, thus offering contradistinction to the scriptural adage that "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country." This prestige is accorded to Mr. Hill and he is now incumbent of the important office of commonwealth attorney and he is engaged in the practice of his profession at Lebanon, the judicial center of Marion county. He was born in this county on the 13th of October, 1862, and is a son of Dr. Robert G. and Eliza (Hamilton) Hill, natives of Marion county and representatives of honored pioneer families of the fine old Blue Grass state. Dr. Hill was long numbered among the leading physicians and surgeons of his native county and he continued in the active practice of his profession at Lebanon until his death, at the age of forty-four years. His widow survived him by many years and was summoned to the life eternal in August, 1906. Of their children two sons and three daughters are now living.

Clement S. Hill was reared to maturity in Marion county and after availing himself of the advantages of its public schools continued his studies in Cecilian College, in Hardin county, this state. At the age of nineteen years he began the study of law at Lebanon and, with effective preceptorship, made rapid and substantial advancement in his absorption of the science of jurisprudence, with the result that he was admitted to the bar in 1888, in which year he initiated the practice of his profession in Lebanon. In 1889 he became editor of the *Lebanon Enterprise* and he continued to be thus identified with practical newspaper work for two and a half years, at the expiration of which he resigned his position and removed to Owensboro, this state, where he continued in the practice of his profession for a period of six years. He then, in 1897, returned to Lebanon, where he has since continued in successful professional work, in which he has gained precedence through his many forensic victories as an able and versatile trial lawyer and well fortified counselor. In 1901 Mr. Hill was elected county attorney of his native county, and of this office he continued incumbent four years. In 1909 he was the nominee on the Democratic ticket for the office of commonwealth attorney and was elected by a most gratifying majority, receiving, in fact, the largest majority ever accorded to any candidate for this office in Marion county. His administration has well justified this distinctive mark of popular confidence and esteem and his tenure of this position is for a term of six

years. Mr. Hill is one of the leaders in the councils of his party in this section of the state and is well fortified in his opinions as to matters of public policy. Both he and his wife are communicants of the Catholic church and he is identified with the Knights of Columbus.

On the 11th of February, 1888, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hill to Miss Sallie Johnson, daughter of Thomas H. and Belle (Spaulding) Johnson, both of whom were born and reared in Marion county, where they still retain their home and where Mrs. Hill likewise was reared and educated. Mr. and Mrs. Hill have eleven children, whose names are here entered: Thomas J., Elizabeth, Isabel, Sarah, Nellie, Clement S., Jr., Grace, Lucile, Rosebud, Joseph F., and Rebecca.

WILLIAM G. PREWITT has the distinction of being one of the representative business men of his native city of Perryville, Boyle county, and is a scion of one of the honored old families of this section of the state. He was born in Perryville on the 8th of November, 1868, and is a son of Thomas C. and Catherine H. (Gray) Prewitt, the former of whom was born on a farm about four miles distant from Perryville, in Boyle county, and the latter of whom was born in Mercer county, this state, on the 14th of June, 1839. The father devoted the major part of his life to agricultural pursuits in connection with which he also conducted a flouring mill, the same having been located about two miles distant from Perryville. He was a son of Thomas Prewitt, who likewise was born in Boyle county and who was one of the honored and influential citizens of this section of the state, a man prominent in business affairs and a worker for the best interests of the community, moral, intellectual and material. No man in the community was held in higher esteem and none died more regretted. The father of the subject of this review ordered his life upon a high plane of integrity and honor and was a man of mature judgment and marked business sagacity and he was a citizen to whom everyone gave the most unequivocal confidence and esteem. He was a staunch adherent of the principals and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor and he gave effective service in behalf of the party cause. He was a stockholder and director of the Boyle Bank & Trust Company of Danville. He was summoned to the life eternal on the 20th of December, 1902, at the age of seventy-one years and he is held in grateful memory by all who came within the sphere of his influence. His widow still resides on the homestead near Perryville and of the children two sons are now living.

William G. Prewitt is indebted to the pub-



lic schools of his native county for his early educational discipline, which was effectually supplemented by a course of one year in Center College, at Danville. After leaving school he continued to be associated in the work and management of the home farm until 1891, when he began service as a field expert with the Deering Harvester Company, a vocation which he continued to follow until 1898. He then became associated with his father in the operation of a flouring mill at Perryville and upon the death of his honored father he succeeded to the ownership of this property. He has since successfully continued the business which is conducted under the title of the Southern Star Rolling Mill. The equipment throughout is of the best modern standard and the products of the mill find ready command in the market. The "Snow Drop" brand of flour, manufactured in this mill, has gained marked popularity throughout this section of the state and has a large and substantial sale. A large custom milling business is also conducted. Mr. Prewitt is a stockholder and director of the Boyle Bank & Trust Company and has other capitalistic and real estate interests in his native county. He is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party, though never a seeker of public office, and is ever ready to give his aid and influence in support of all measures tending to advance the material and civic welfare of the community. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church of Perryville. Mrs. Prewitt is a member of the Presbyterian church.

On the 29th of October, 1907, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Prewitt to Miss Margaret B. Crawford, daughter of William C. Crawford, one of the representative citizens of Boyle county.

WILLIAM A. WOLFE.—The honored and popular pastor of the Christian church in the thriving little city of Springfield, Washington county, has been an earnest and faithful worker in his chosen field of endeavor, is known as a man of fine intellectuality, a forceful speaker and is one whose life is signally consecrated to the aid and upbuilding of his fellow men. He has maintained his present incumbency since January 1, 1909, and has done much to vitalize both the spiritual and temporal affairs of his parish.

Mr. Wolfe was born in Verona, Boone county, Kentucky, on the 17th of January, 1867, and is a son of Jacob M. and Julia A. (Hopper) Wolfe, the former of whom was born in Boone county, this state, and the latter at Midway, Woodford county, whence her parents removed to Boone county when she was a

girl. Her father, whose active career was one of close identification with farming, now resides at Fiskburg, Kenton county, where he is living virtually retired and where he is held in high esteem as a man of impregnable integrity and honor. The devoted wife and mother was summoned to the life eternal on the 10th of December, 1898, and of the children two sons and one daughter are now living. The subject of this review is indebted to the public schools of his native town for his early educational discipline and at the age of twenty-four years he there secured employment as a clerk in a dry-goods store. He continued to be identified with mercantile enterprises in the capacity of salesman for a period of sixteen years, the first six of which were passed in Kenton county, after which he entered the employ of the John R. Coppin Dry-goods Company at Covington, where he was employed for six years, at the expiration of which he became a salesman in the clothing establishment of Meis Brothers at Covington, this state. He resigned his business with this firm at the expiration of four years, in pursuance of a long cherished ambition, and began the work of preparing himself for the ministry of the Christian church. He entered the Lexington Bible College, at Lexington, Kentucky, where he continued his studies, both academic and ecclesiastical, for nearly four years. During the last two years of his college course he held a pastoral charge at Mount Carmel, Fleming county. He was ordained to the ministry in April, 1906, at which time he received his license to preach. He continued in service at Mount Carmel until 1909, when he assumed his present pastorate in Springfield, where he has labored with all of zeal and devotion and where he has gained the high regard of all classes of citizens without regard to religious affiliations. He is a Democrat in his political proclivities and he is affiliated with Springfield Lodge, No. 50, Free & Accepted Masons. It should be noted in this sketch that George Wolfe, grandfather of the subject of this review, was a member of a Kentucky regiment in the Mexican war, in which he sacrificed his life, having been killed in battle.

On the 25th of May, 1899, in Kenton county, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Wolfe to Miss Ethel Stephens, daughter of William T. and Lucy (Lambert) Stephens, honored residents of that county, where Mrs. Wolfe was born and reared. Mr. and Mrs. Wolfe have no children.

JOHN L. WHITAKER.—Now serving in the office of police judge in the city of Maysville, Judge Whitaker has the distinction of being

one of the representative members of the bar of his native county, and that he has won success and prestige in the city of his birth offers special evidence of his ability in his profession and also of his sterling characteristics, for there is much of quasi-cynical truth in the scriptural aphorism that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country."

Judge Whitaker was born in Maysville on the 27th of September, 1850, and is a son of Emory and Krilla (Lamb) Whitaker, the former of whom was born in Sullivan county, New Hampshire, on the 16th of December, 1816, and the latter of whom was born in Mason county, Kentucky, on the 7th of March, 1821. The father died in Maysville, on the 7th of August, 1898, and his wife survived him until October 2, 1910, when she too was summoned to the life eternal. Of the two children Judge Whitaker is the elder, and Dr. Emory C. is a representative physician and surgeon in the city of Washington, D. C. Emory Whitaker was reared and educated in his native state and was a scion of a family, of English origin, that was founded in New England in the Colonial epoch of our national history. He carefully prepared himself for the legal profession and was graduated in one of the leading law schools of New England. In 1841 he came to Kentucky and established his residence in Maysville, and he became one of the most prominent and influential representatives of his profession in that section of the state, where he long controlled a large and important law business, besides which he attained to marked distinction in connection with public affairs. In 1849 he was elected to represent Mason county in the lower house of the state legislature, and he continued incumbent of this office for two successive terms. In 1853 he was elected county judge of Mason county, and he served on this bench for eight years, with great discrimination and distinctive judicial acumen. In 1870 he was elected to represent his district in the state senate, and here, as in all other official positions to which he was called, he made an admirable record. In 1890 he was a delegate from Mason county to the state constitutional convention that framed the present constitution of Kentucky, and he was an influential factor in the deliberations and work of that important body. He was a man of high intellectual attainments, of most attractive personality and of unbending integrity in all the relations of life, so that he ever commanded as his own the confidence and good will of his fellow men. He was one of the organizers and incorporators of the Bank of Maysville, of which he continued a director until the

time of his death. He achieved distinctive success in connection with the practical activities of life and became the owner of a large landed estate in Mason county, besides which he erected a most beautiful and stately residence for a family home, the same being situated on the high bluff overlooking the city of Maysville and being one of the most attractive places in the county. He wielded much influence in political affairs during the entire period of his active professional career in Kentucky, and his allegiance was given to the Democratic party, of whose principles and policies he was an effective advocate. Both he and his wife held membership in the Christian church and were active in the various departments of its work.

Mrs. Krilla (Lamb) Whitaker, wife of Judge Emory Whitaker, was a daughter of John L. and Lucy (Porter) Lamb, the former of whom was born in Mason and the latter in Fleming county, this state. John L. Lamb was a son of William Lamb, who was born in Maryland and who was one of the most prominent and influential pioneers of Mason county, Kentucky, where he took up his residence fully a century ago. He served as the first sheriff of the county, an office which he received under the provisions of the old state constitution, which made the oldest magistrate of the county the incumbent of the shrievalty when a vacancy occurred. The representatives of the Lamb family have all been more or less actively identified with the basic industry of agriculture, and the land purchased by William Lamb at the time when he established his home in the county was owned by his granddaughter, Mrs. Emory Whitaker, at the time of her death.

After completing the curriculum of the public schools of Maysville Judge John L. Whitaker entered the Kentucky University, in the city of Lexington, where he remained a student until 1870. He left the institution at the beginning of his senior year and was matriculated in the law department of the celebrated University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in which he was graduated in June, 1871, and from which he received his well earned degree of Bachelor of Laws. He forthwith returned to Maysville, where he became associated with his father in the practice of his profession, in which his novitiate was of brief duration, as he soon proved the solidity and breadth of his legal knowledge and marked facility in the application of the same, both as an advocate and counselor. Soon after his return to his native city, and twelve days before he had attained to his legal majority, he received the Democratic nom-

ination for the office of county attorney, but he finally deemed it expedient to withdraw his candidacy and not enter the race. In 1876, however, there came further recognition of his personal popularity and of his now proven professional ability, as he was then elected to the office of county attorney, and he continued incumbent of this position for a period of twelve years, during which he handled a large amount of important business and proved himself a discriminating and resourceful prosecutor. In 1891 he was elected to the bench of the police court, and though he received a majority of but twelve votes the victory was significant and flattering, as he was the only candidate on the Democratic ticket to be successful in that election. In 1901 he was chosen as his own successor, by a majority of two hundred and forty-two votes, and his third election was compassed by a majority of three hundred and eleven votes. He is now serving his third term, which will expire in 1905, and his retention of the office through popular suffrage affords ample voucher for the efficiency of his work on the bench and for the stable hold he has upon the confidence and esteem of the people of the community in which he has maintained his home from the time of his birth. Judge Whitaker has been an effective and zealous exponent of the principles and policies of the Democratic party and has been influential in its councils in his native county. He is affiliated with the time-honored Masonic fraternity, in which he holds membership in Maysville Lodge, No. 52, Free & Accepted Masons; Maysville Chapter, No. 36, Royal Arch Masons; and Maysville Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templars. He has passed various official chairs in these bodies and is past commander of his commandery. His wife is communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church and is actively identified with the work of the parish of the church in her home city.

On the 22d of May, 1872, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Whitaker to Miss Mary Jackson Cox, who was born in the city of Lexington, this state, on the 30th of August, 1852, and who is a daughter of Thornton and Sallie (Jackson) Cox, both of whom were born and reared in Fayette county, this state, and both of whom are now deceased, the father having devoted the major portion of his active career to agricultural pursuits, and for many years he also owned and operated the Red River Iron Works, in the city of Lexington. He was one of the honored citizens and successful business men of Fayette county, and his wife was a daughter of Samuel Jackson, who was one of the prominent

and influential citizens of that county, where the family was founded in the pioneer days. Judge and Mrs. Whitaker have four children, and concerning them the following brief record is given: Annie is the wife of Charles A. Scrontus, of Scranton, Mississippi; James M. is engaged in the railroad business in his native city of Maysville; Miss Mamie remains at the parental home, and Sallie C. is the wife of Dr. Claude H. Pollock, a representative physician and surgeon of the city of Knoxville, Tennessee.

WILLIAM D. CLAYBROOKE.—Numbered among the representative members of the bar of Washington county and a member of one of the honored pioneer families of this county with whose annals the name has been prominently identified for nearly a century, Mr. Claybrooke is engaged in the practice of his profession at Springfield, the judicial center of the county, and in his native city he has not only been especially successful in the work of his chosen vocation but he has also been called upon to represent his county in the state legislature, a preferment that indicates the high esteem in which he is held in the community that has represented his home since the date of his nativity.

William Durrett Claybrooke was born in Springfield, Washington county, on the 12th of October, 1872, and is a son of James R. and Jennie (Durrett) Claybrooke. The Claybrooke family was founded in Washington county, Kentucky, by Thomas and Sebina (Washington) Claybrooke, who came from Hanover, Culpeper county, Virginia, and here established their home in 1816. Thomas Claybrooke secured a plantation of fifteen hundred acres and developed the same into one of the valuable landed estates of this section of Kentucky. The old homestead has remained in the possession of the family during the long intervening years and is located six and one-half miles from Springfield. Thomas M. Claybrooke, son of Thomas and Sebina (Washington) Claybrooke, was born in Virginia and was a boy at the time of the family removal to Kentucky, where he was reared to maturity and where he succeeded his father in the ownership of the fine old homestead plantation, upon which he continued to reside until his death, devoting his entire attention to its work and management and having been the owner of a large number of slaves. He married Miss Lucy Jeffries, who was born and reared in Washington county, as were also her parents, Richard and Rachel Jeffries, who were representatives of early pioneer families of this section of the state. Thomas M. Claybrooke and his wife were most zealous and devoted mem-

bers of the Baptist church and were specially active in the organization of the Bethlehem Baptist church, a few miles distant from Springfield, having contributed largely to the erection of the church edifice. Thomas M. Claybrooke was summoned to the life eternal in 1854, at the age of sixty years, and his cherished and devoted wife passed away in 1856, at the age of sixty-seven years.

James R., son of Thomas M. and Lucy (Jeffries) Claybrooke and father of him whose name initiates this review, still resides upon and operates the ancestral homestead, to the ownership of which he succeeded at the death of his father. He was born on the old homestead on the 10th of May, 1835, and in his youth he was afforded the best of educational advantages. He entered Centre College, in which he completed the prescribed course and was graduated, after which he located in the city of Louisville, where he studied law under private preceptorship and also attended a law college. After his admission to the bar he located at Owensboro, Daviess county, where he established himself in the successful practice of his profession and where he served for two terms as county attorney. In the meantime, however, he retained his residence on the old homestead plantation, which has continued his place of abode to the present time. He returned home to attend his father's funeral and during his absence his office and law library were destroyed by fire and under these conditions he remained on the old homestead, where he has since confined his attention to farming and stock-growing. He has been an active and efficient worker in behalf of the cause of the Democratic party and he represented Washington county in the state legislature during the session of 1869-70. While a member of the legislature he had the distinction of being the first man that ever introduced a bill to allow a negro to testify in his own behalf. He is a man of fine intellectuality and business qualifications, and his sterling integrity of purpose has gained and retained to him the inviolable confidence and esteem of all who know him. Both he and his wife are zealous members of the Baptist church and he served forty-five years as its clerk. He is still a member of the board of trustees of Bethlehem church, although his health is such at the present time that he has had to abate to a large extent his active work in connection with the church.

On the 5th of May, 1869, was solemnized the marriage of James R. Claybrooke to Miss Jennie Durrett, who was born in Nelson county, Kentucky, on the 29th of March, 1851, and who is a daughter of William and Elizabeth

(Smith) Durrett. Her parents were natives of Nelson county and her father was a representative of the same family as Colonel Robert Durrett, one of the honored and influential citizens of Louisville. James R. and Jennie (Durrett) Claybrooke became the parents of twelve children, all of whom are living except one and concerning whom the following brief record is entered in this sketch: James R. Jr. is a prosperous farmer and tobacco-grower of Washington county; Mary C. is the widow of William D. Ragsdale and resides in the city of Springfield, this county; William D. is the immediate subject of this review; Joseph S. is one of the interested principals in the Robertson-Claybrooke Company drygoods houses, one of the leading mercantile concerns of Springfield; Hubert H., who was a representative merchant and banker of Scottsburg, Alabama, died on the 16th of November, 1909; Bessie is the wife of William H. Cleveland, of Bloomfield, Nelson county, Kentucky; Jennie is the wife of John L. Offutt, likewise a resident of Bloomfield; Ida remains at the parental home; Annie is the wife of Job D. Turner, of Lexington, this state; John I. is the incumbent of the office of state mill inspector for Kentucky and resides at Springfield; Pearl is a successful and popular teacher in the Springfield graded and public schools; and Ruth remains at the parental home.

William D. Claybrooke gained his early educational discipline in the graded and public schools of Texas, Washington county, and after completing the curriculum of the same and after also attending the graded school of Bloomfield, Kentucky, he was matriculated in Center College, at Danville, this state, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1897, and from which he received the degree of Bachelor Arts. After having thus thoroughly fortified himself for the work of his chosen profession Mr. Claybrooke initiated the practice of law in the city of Springfield. He was elected city attorney in 1899 and continued incumbent of this office for four years, at the expiration of which he resigned to become candidate on the Democratic ticket for representative of his native county in the state legislature. He was elected by a most gratifying majority, made an excellent record in the general assembly and at the close of his term was chosen as his own successor without opposition. This fact stands in evidence of his effective service and also of his personal popularity, as the Republican contingent in the county found his work so satisfactory that no candidate was nominated by that party. Mr. Claybrooke has gained a large and representative practice in his native county and city and

is known as a versatile and skillful advocate and as one who gives careful attention to the preparation of all cases presented by him before the court or jury. He is a director of the First National Bank of Springfield, The Washington County Tobacco Warehouse Company, the Washington County Fair Association, the Citizens' National Life Insurance Company of Louisville, where he is also a stockholder in the Commercial Bank & Trust Company, Louisville, the Citizens Life Insurance Company, Louisville, and stockholder in Springfield State Bank. About one and one-half miles east of Springfield Mr. Claybrooke owns a fine farm of three hundred acres, long known as the Judge Booker farm, and he gives a general supervision to the operation of this fine estate, where he devotes each year about twenty-five acres to the cultivation of tobacco and always keeps on hand fine stock of all kinds. He has attained to the chivalric degrees in the Masonic fraternity, in which his maximum affiliation is with Marion Commandery, No. 24, Knights Templars, Lebanon, Kentucky. He and his wife are active and zealous members of the Baptist church in Springfield, and he contributed liberally in the erection of the fine new church edifice, which was completed on the first of May, 1910.

On the 28th of January, 1908, at New Hope, Madison county, Alabama, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Claybrooke to Miss Charlotte Butler, a daughter of James E. Butler, a prominent merchant, banker and land owner of northern Alabama, and the only child of this union is a winsome little daughter, Charlotte Butler Claybrooke, who was born on the 15th of January, 1909. Mr. and Mrs. Claybrooke are prominent and popular in connection with the best social activities of their home city and their attractive residence is notable for its generous hospitality.

GEORGE COLVIN.—He whose name initiates this review is a member of the bar of his native state and is a lawyer who has done successful work in his profession, though it cannot be regretted that he has turned his attention to active pedagogic service, since he has accomplished a most admirable work in the upbuilding of the fine graded schools of Springfield, Washington county, of which he is superintendent, besides which he serves as principal of the high school. Mr. Colvin was born in Millersburg township, in the northern part of Washington county, on the 7th of September, 1875, and is a son of William A. and Lucy A. (Harris) Colvin, the former of whom was born in Indiana and the latter in Madison county, Kentucky. The father has been a resident of Kentucky since his boyhood days.

is a carpenter by trade, and both he and his wife now reside in Fairfield, Nelson county. Of the children three sons and four daughters are living. The subject of this review is indebted to the public schools of his native county for his early educational discipline, which was supplemented by a thorough course in Center College, at Danville, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1895, and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. There he was also a student in the law department in 1896-7. He then located in Springfield, where he continued his law studies under the preceptorship of Hon. John W. Lewis, with whom he was associated as a student and practitioner for a period of two years, having been admitted to the bar in 1897. In 1900 Mr. Colvin removed to the city of Louisville, where he was employed for three years in the law department of the Louisville Title Company, one of the important financial institutions of the state. He then returned to Springfield, where he assumed charge of the graded schools, in the capacity of superintendent and principal of the high school. The new school building had just been completed and the high school just established. Thus he assumed a responsible work in the formulation and systematizing of the work of the schools, which he has brought up to a specially high standard, making the Springfield schools hold rank with the best in the state. His enthusiasm in his work and his power of creating enthusiasm among the students has resulted in admirable efficiency in all departments of the Springfield schools.

In politics Mr. Colvin is a staunch adherent of the Republican party and he always takes a lively interest in local affairs of a public order, being essentially progressive and liberal in his civic duty. In the Masonic fraternity he is affiliated with Springfield Lodge, No. 50, Free & Accepted Masons, with the Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and with Marion Commandery, No. 24, Knights Templar.

In the city of Louisville, on the 20th of January, 1903, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Colvin to Miss Mary McElroy, daughter of William T. and Sue (Calhoun) McElroy, both of whom were born and reared in Washington county, where they still maintain their home and where they have ever held a secure place in popular confidence and esteem. Mr. and Mrs. Colvin have two children—May, who was born on the 6th of January, 1904, and William, who was born on the 20th of December, 1906.

JOHN C. B. BONTA.—It has been given Mr. Bonta to achieve through his own well directed efforts a large measure of success as

one of the able representatives of the agricultural and stock-growing industries in Mercer county, where he is now the owner of a valuable landed estate, and, while giving himself to earnest and assiduous toil and endeavor, he has so ordered his course as to gain and retain the confidence and good will of the community in which he has elected to establish his home.

John Cable Breckinridge Bonta is a native of Mercer county, Kentucky, where he was born on the 3d of May, 1854, and he is a son of Harvey G. and Elizabeth (Collier) Bonta, the former of whom died in 1898 and the latter in 1886. Harvey G. Bonta was likewise born and reared in Mercer county, where his entire active career was one of close identification with agricultural pursuits. He was a son of Peter Bonta, who likewise was a native of Mercer county and a member of one of the sterling pioneer families of this favored section of the fine old Blue Grass commonwealth. John C. B. Bonta is the eldest son in a family of five sons and three daughters, all of whom are living. He is indebted to the public schools of his native county for his early educational discipline and he was reared to the sturdy training of the farm. In his independent career he has had no desire to sever his allegiance to the great basic industry of agriculture, and through his association with the same he has achieved success worthy the name. About 1890 he purchased five hundred and eighty-five acres of land, four and one-half miles east of Harrodsburg, and to the same he has since added until he now has a finely improved and most productive landed estate of seven hundred and seventy-five acres,—a place long known as the old Thompson homestead and one that was maintained in the ante-bellum days with more pomp and grandeur, as well as with marked hospitality, than any other estate in this section. The estate originally contained five thousand acres, and the beautiful old colonial residence, with most attractive grounds, is known as "Shawnee Springs," and is the home of Mr. Bonta, who is fully appreciative of its attractions and historic associations, the while he and his estimable wife are well maintaining its prestige for generous hospitality. Mr. Bonta has shown much energy, discrimination and progressiveness in his management of his fine farm, which bears all evidences of thrift and prosperity and which is devoted to diversified agriculture and to the raising of live stock of excellent grades, including cattle, mules and swine.

In politics, while never a seeker of public office, Mr. Bonta accords a staunch support to the cause of the Democratic party and he is loyal and liberal as a citizen. He holds mem-

bership in the Presbyterian church at Harrodsburg. In addition to his home place Mr. Bonta controls and uses additional land,—covering a total of fifteen hundred acres,—and is the most extensive farmer of his native county. His farm yields an average of about ten thousand bushels of wheat and four thousand bushels of corn each year, besides which he gives special attention to the propagation of hemp and tobacco, to which latter product he devotes about fifty acres annually. His success is the more gratifying to contemplate in view of the fact that it represents the direct result of his own labors and good management, as he became dependent upon his own resources when a mere boy. His sterling character and genial personality have gained to him a wide circle of friends and he is to be designated as one of the representative farmers and citizens of the county that has ever been his home.

DR. JOHN B. LAPSLEY.—One of the representative men of McAfee and a much esteemed member of his profession, is Dr. John B. Lapsley. He was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, November 28, 1841, his parents being John P. and Eliza A. (Johnston) Lapsley. The father, likewise a native of Mercer county, was a prominent man in his time, being a magistrate, a successful business man and a representative of his county in the state legislature. He was a thoroughly self-made man, beginning life with scarcely any education, and when a mere youth became the support of the family. He was the second child and the eldest son in a family of four children, of whom the last survivor, Dr. James T. Lapsley, the distinguished Presbyterian minister of Danville, has but recently passed away. John P. Lapsley died August 11, 1892, at the age of seventy-eight years. The mother was a daughter of Silas Johnston of Woodford county and was of Scotch ancestry. Her demise occurred in March, 1866, at the age of forty-eight years. The paternal grandfather was James F. Lapsley, a native of Maryland, who came to Kentucky with his father and located either in Marion or in Garrard county. Some time after his marriage with a sister of the noted Dr. Thomas Clelland he settled in Mercer county, where his descendants have since resided.

John P. Lapsley belonged to a family of five children, of whom four were boys. His brother James H. was a man of versatile talents, during his life serving in the capacities of teacher, superintendent of schools, legislator, surveyor and farmer. His death took place in 1902. W. J. Lapsley became a minister of the gospel and died in 1880. Mary Adeline became the wife of Sam Forsythe and resides with the subject of the sketch. Thomas Clel-



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land, a farmer, died in 1882. Dr. Lapsley was educated in the public schools, attended the high school in the neighborhood and later took a course of study in Centre College, Danville. Having attended a preliminary course of lectures, he entered Jefferson Medical College and graduated from this institution in March, 1864, with the degree of M. D. After spending several months in the Chestnut Hill Military Hospital at Philadelphia, Dr. Lapsley returned to McAfee where he began the practice of medicine, the town having ever since been the scene of his activities. About a year ago he retired from practice, and he devotes a great deal of attention to the cultivation of a farm whose principal product is tobacco. For the past fifteen years, or ever since the death of his father, he has owned this farm, which is a part of the old family homestead.

Dr. Lapsley has always taken a keen interest in educational work and progress. For years he has been identified with the cause of the public schools and has long been a school trustee. He is a member of the Presbyterian church of McAfee which was founded by his relative, the Rev. Thomas Clelland. He has served as an elder for five years, his father before him having held this honorable office. Dr. Lapsley is identified with several organizations, among these being the Central Kentucky, Mercer County and the Kentucky State Medical Societies, and the Masons and Odd Fellows. He was a Democrat until 1896, and, although still an adherent of the old Democratic principles, since the above-named year has voted the Republican ticket. He keeps well informed as to public matters and takes keen interest in politics, but has never been a politician or office seeker.

On June 14, 1866, Dr. Lapsley laid the foundations of a happy married life by his union with Eugenia C. Armstrong, daughter of Dr. W. G. Armstrong of Mercer county, a prominent physician whose career was cut short in 1854 by his death from cholera. Dr. and Mrs. Lapsley are the parents of nine children: Mary E. is at home; John P. is a physician, living and practicing at McAfee; W. R. is a merchant and postmaster of McAfee; Helen L. is the wife of Dr. E. E. Persons of the United States army; Inez is a physician of Cincinnati, Ohio; Elizabeth is at home; A. J. is a railroad contractor, at present located in Pennsylvania; J. T. is manager of the Fred Harvey hotel and eating house system, and located in Mojave, California; Addie C. is the wife of E. W. Mills, probate judge of St. Louis county, Missouri. It will thus be seen that Dr. Lapsley and his family are prominent factors in the life of the community

with which they and their forbears have for so many years been identified and to whose progress they have contributed in no small degree.

HON. JOHN MARSHALL GALLOWAY.—This scholarly gentleman, who has impressed himself upon his time in his state both as a jurist and a legislator, was born July 7, 1844, a son of James M. and Margaret (Harpole) Galloway. His father, a native of Tennessee, was descended from ancestors who came from Scotland to North Carolina in pre-Revolutionary time. His mother was born in Warren county, Kentucky, and in both lines of descent represented families well known in the south since the days of the pioneers.

Judge Galloway gained a primary education in public schools and was duly graduated from Warren College, then read law and was admitted to the bar. His practice has been continuously successful, for he brought to it a fine intellect well trained in all that makes the counsellor or the advocate triumphant in the courts or in the field of business law. His abilities were recognized in his election as judge of the Eighth Judicial District of Kentucky, in which position he served notably from 1904 to 1910. Many of the cases in which he was called upon officially to adjudicate have taken their places as waymarks in Kentucky's judicial history. In 1891 he was elected to represent his senatorial district in the Kentucky state senate, in which body he served with much honor for two years, having a place on important committees and taking part in historic debates on measures of the greatest public moment.

On February 9, 1871, Judge Galloway married Miss Georgia Grover, daughter of John H. Grover, of Granville, Licking county, Ohio. He is an Odd Fellow and a member of the Presbyterian church. In all his relations with his fellow citizens his liberality and his public spirit have been amply proven again and again. There is no beneficent public movement that does not have his support.

GEORGE RICHARD BURKS, president of Burks Springs Distillery Company, Lebanon, Marion county, Kentucky, was born in this county, near Loretto, October 23, 1865, and is a representative of a family long resident here. Richard Burks his grandfather, in company with a brother Charles, both natives of Virginia, came over the mountains into Kentucky about 1770 or 1780 and entered government land in what is now Marion county. Here Richard accumulated a competency. At the time of his death he owned about six hundred acres of land, on which he had built a flour mill, sawmill, tannery, cotton gin and blacksmith shop, which he operated with slave labor, the whole plantation being in a flourishing

condition. Here William M. Burks, the father of George R., was born, married, lived and died, and here it is that the Burks Springs Distillery is situated. William M. Burks was a physician in early life, but later engaged in flour milling and farming, which he continued up to the time of his death, which occurred in September, 1901, at the age of seventy-seven years. His wife, Mary Katherine (Moore) Burks, is a daughter of George W. Moore, deceased, a well known stock dealer and farmer of Washington county, Kentucky, where for many years he owned and operated a large plantation. She is now a resident of Stuttgart, Arkansas. In the Burks family were eight children, namely: Mrs. E. W. White, wife of the president of Lexington College for Young Women, Lexington, Missouri; George Richard, whose name introduces this review; Wallace, deceased; A. R., proprietor of the A. R. Burks Milling Company, Loretto; C. B., Stuttgart, Arkansas; Paul I., Louisville, secretary of the American Piano Company; Ray O., secretary and manager of the Stuttgart Rice Mill Company, Stuttgart, Arkansas; and T. Reuben, half owner of the Stuttgart Machine Company.

George R. Burks, after receiving the rudiments of his education in the country schools, attended Lovenhall's Academy at Lebanon and Glasgow Normal School at Glasgow, Kentucky, finishing his studies in the latter institution in 1886. Then, as bookkeeper, he entered the Merchants Bank at Horse Cave, Kentucky, where he remained six months, after which he became bookkeeper and shipping clerk for W. B. Samuels & Company, Samuels Depot, Nelson, and was there two years. His next venture was in the distillery business. He began in a small way at his present location, his capacity at first being only twenty bushels a day, or 300 barrels a year. To-day his distillery has a capacity of 200 bushels a day, with an average of from 2,500 to 3,000 barrels a year, and a warehouse capacity of 10,000 barrels, 8,000 barrels being in storage at this time, under the following brands: Burks Spring Bourbon, Happy Hollow Sourmash, Belle of Loretto Rye and Burks Springs Rye. Also he manufactures from 200 to 300 barrels of pure blackberry wine a year, from berries grown in the vicinity. Mr. Burks operated under his own name until 1903, when the Burks Springs Distillery Company was organized; later, in 1905, it was incorporated. At the organization of the company Mr. Burks was made president, and has since filled that office. Also he is president of the Burks Rice Land Company, of Stuttgart, Arkansas, which has nearly 1,500 acres of land and has this

year (1910), harvested about 30,000 bushels of rice. Much of his time in the future will be spent in Arkansas.

Politically Mr. Burks was formerly a Democrat, but at the time of the silver agitation became a Republican. He is a member of the City Council, and at this writing is *mayor pro tem* of Lebanon. Religiously he is a Baptist, having had membership in the church of that denomination at Harden's Creek for many years.

On August 11, 1898, at Louisville, Kentucky, George R. Burks and Bettie Erdman were united in marriage, and the fruits of their union are two children: George E., born August 30, 1902, and Clara Lucile, born April 8, 1905. Mrs. Burks is a daughter of Captain C. W. Erdman, formerly a prominent real estate man of Louisville, former consul to Stockholm, Sweden, and later to Breslin, Germany, appointed to these positions by President Harrison and President McKinley respectively. While her father was consul Mrs. Burks spent about four years in Europe.

WILLIAM W. GODDARD.—A native son of Kentucky and a scion of one of its sterling pioneer families, Mr. Goddard became one of the extensive landholders and representative farmers and stock-growers of Mercer county, and he passed the closing years of his long and useful life on his fine homestead, which is most attractively located a few miles east of Harrodsburg and which is a part of the patrician old Thompson estate, one of the most famous in this section of Kentucky. Here he died on the 22d of January, 1901, and here his venerable widow still resides, the farm now being operated by their eldest son, Glave, of whom specific mention is made on other pages of this work.

William W. Goddard was born in Georgetown, Scott county, Kentucky, on the 8th of February, 1820, and was a son of Michael and Margaret (McClarry-Pigman) Goddard, the former of whom was born in Virginia, of Scotch lineage, and the latter of whom was born in Maryland. Michael Goddard removed from Virginia to Kentucky in the later part of the eighteenth century and became one of the early settlers at Georgetown, Scott county, where he secured a tract of several thousand acres of land, for which he paid twelve and one-half cents per acre and on a portion of which is located Georgetown College, which was founded in 1838. Michael Goddard continued his residence there until his death, in 1832, and left a large estate. His wife preceded him to the life eternal by a few years. They became the parents of two sons and four daughters. The elder of the two sons, George,

was one of the argonauts who went to California in the memorable year 1849, and died on the return trip across the plains. The other son figures as the immediate subject of this memoir, and the four daughters, all now deceased, were Evelyn, who became the wife of Colonel George Berry; Kittie, who married Henry Leuba; Eliza, who married Elmer Crenshaw; Anne, who married Nicholas D. Moore. All of the daughters removed to Harrison county, where they passed the residue of their lives.

William W. Goddard was afforded the advantages of Georgetown and Augusta Colleges, and as a young man he located in Harrison county, where he was engaged in farming for several years, at the expiration of which he established his residence in the city of Covington, Kenton county, where he was engaged in the real estate business until 1857, when he removed to Mercer county and purchased about two hundred and eighty-five acres of land, known as the Frank Kincaid farm and constituting a portion of the original Thompson estate, as has already been noted. Mr. Goddard added to the area of his estate until he had four hundred and fifty acres, but he sold one hundred acres some time prior to his death. He erected a spacious and attractive residence on the homestead and the same is one of the fine homes of this section of the state. He attained high reputation as a breeder of fancy horses, of which he was the first importer in this section, and he was also the second to engage in the raising of high-grade short-horn cattle in Mercer county. He was a man of boundless energy, progressive ideas and mature business judgment, the while his life in all its relations was guided and governed by the highest principles of integrity and honor, so that he was not denied the fullest measure of popular confidence and esteem. His name is held in lasting honor in the county which so long represented his home and the scene of his well directed and prolific endeavors.

In politics Mr. Goddard was originally aligned as a supporter of the cause of the Whig party, but when the Civil war began his sympathies were unreservedly given to the Confederacy and he transferred his allegiance to the Democratic party, of whose principles he thereafter continued a staunch advocate. At the outbreak of the war between the states he was one of the first men in Kentucky to be arrested by the Federal authorities, by reason of his strong advocacy of the cause of the Confederate states, and he was confined for some time at Camp Chase, in Columbus, Ohio. In the later years of his life Mr. Goddard was an uncompromising advocate of the cause of

prohibition, and he was at one time made the nominee of the Prohibition party for the office of state treasurer, but at this time, as on all other occasions, he refused candidacy for public office, though he ever showed a broad-minded and loyal interest in all that touched the welfare of his native state.

On the 24th of January, 1857, at Cynthiana, Harrison county, this state, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Goddard to Miss Sarah Eliza Glave, who was born and reared in that county, and who is a daughter of the late William Bell Glave, a representative citizen of Cynthiana. As has already been noted, Mrs. Goddard remains at her own old homestead, "Wildwood," which is endeared to her by the gracious associations and memories of the past, and she is held in affectionate regard by the people of the community in which she has maintained her home for more than half a century. Mr. and Mrs. Goddard became the parents of nine children and concerning them the following brief record is given: Glave, individually mentioned on other pages of this publication, rents and operates the old homestead; Nicholas Moore Goddard is deceased; Mary Eliza is the wife of Robert P. Curry, of Harrodsburg; Rebel E. is likewise a resident of Harrodsburg; Paul is engaged in the mercantile business in the same city; Ina, who became the wife of Joe B. Watkins, is now with her widowed mother on the old homestead; Ralf is a resident of Seattle, Washington; Rhea is the wife of Wesley H. Owen, of Kansas City, Missouri; and William W. is a resident of Vale, Oregon.

GLAVE GODDARD, having succeeded his father, the late William W. Goddard, in the management of the fine family homestead, "Wildwood," which is located about four miles east of the city of Harrodsburg, the subject of this review is recognized as one of the representative agriculturists and stock-growers of Mercer county and he is well upholding the prestige of his honored name which he bears. A memoir is dedicated to his father on other pages of this work and thus it is not necessary to repeat in the present connection the data concerning the family history.

Glave Goddard was born on the fine homestead which is his present place of abode, and the date of his nativity was November 11, 1857. He received his rudimentary education under instruction by a private tutor and later continued his studies in the graded schools of Cynthiana, Harrison county. After leaving school he continued to be associated in the work and management of the home farm until 1885, when he went to the west, where he remained fifteen years, within which his experi-

ences were in varied occupations, from that of cowboy to banker, and during this period of absence from his native state he traveled into the most diverse sections of the west,—from British Columbia to Mexico. In 1901, owing to the death of his father, he returned to Kentucky and assumed charge of the old homestead and the affairs of the estate in general. He has since given his time and attention to the extensive and well improved farm, one of the best in this section of the state, and in addition to diversified agriculture, including the raising of tobacco, he also makes a specialty of breeding and raising both thoroughbred and standard-bred horses, as well as fancy saddle horses, short-horn cattle and excellent grades of sheep and swine. He has made numerous improvements on the farm and made its system of work effective in all departments. Mr. Goddard is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party and has been a loyal worker in its local ranks. He has several times been a candidate for local office, but on each occasion his uncompromising opposition to the liquor traffic has compassed his defeat. He has been very active and influential in the contest for higher prices for tobacco, and has given much aid in the work of pooling crops and thus insuring the desired ends. He has been the representative of Mercer and Winchester counties in the Kentucky Burley Tobacco Association from the time of its organization, and at the meeting of the association in 1908, at Winchester, it was he who introduced the resolution to cut out the production of a crop in that year. Mr. Goddard is affiliated with Montgomery Lodge, No. 18, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Harrodsburg. He is a bachelor and his venerable mother and one of his sisters preside over the domestic affairs of the beautiful home.

MEREDITH W. HYATT, M. D.—Dr. Hyatt has gained prestige as one of the able and representative physicians and surgeons of his native state and is successfully established in a large and lucrative practice at Springfield, the judicial center and metropolis of Washington county. The Doctor was born at Lawrenceburg, Anderson county, this state, on the 21st of May, 1867, and is a son of Joseph M. and Amanda (Moore) Hyatt, the former of whom was born in Shelby county and the latter of whom was born in Washington county, being

a daughter of Charles W. Moore and a granddaughter of John Moore, a well-to-do Virginian who here established his home in the early pioneer days. Joseph M. Hyatt passed the major part of his life in Anderson county, where he became a successful agriculturalist and where he continued to reside until his death, in 1903, at the age of seventy-eight years. His cherished and devoted wife passed away in 1905, at the age of sixty-six years. Of their children two sons and two daughters are now living.

Dr. Hyatt is indebted to the public schools of his native place for his early educational training, which was supplemented by a course in the Kentucky Normal and Commercial Institution at Lawrenceburg, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1889. Thereafter he devoted his attention to teaching until 1892, when he was matriculated in the Kentucky School of Medicine, in which institution he was graduated in the class of 1894, and from which he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine.

For the ensuing two years he was engaged in the practice of his profession in Anderson county, and he thence removed to Springfield, where he has built up a large professional business, which extends throughout a wide area of country normally tributary to Springfield. Though never a seeker of public office the Doctor shows a deep interest in all that touches the civic and material welfare of the community and he accords a staunch allegiance to the Democratic party. In the Masonic fraternity he has attained the chivalric degrees, in which connection he is affiliated with Marion Commandery, No. 24, Knights Templars, and he also holds membership in the Knights of the Maccabees. Both he and his wife are earnest and liberal members of the Christian church in their home city.

On the 20th of June, 1899, in the city of Louisville, was recorded the marriage of Dr. Hyatt to Miss Margaret Motch Durrett, daughter of James R. Durrett, a well known farmer and insurance agent of Bloomfield, Nelson county, Kentucky. Dr. and Mrs. Hyatt have two sons—Meredith and William, twins, who were born on the 25th of December, 1905.

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